

The
**NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION**



1965-1966 YEARBOOK

EVERETT D. BARNES

1965-1966
Yearbook
of the
**National Collegiate
Athletic Association**

*Containing the Association's Year-End Reports and
the Proceedings of the Sixtieth Annual
Convention at Washington, D. C.
January 10-12, 1966*

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THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Midland Building

Baltimore 1-7127

Kansas City, Missouri 64105

1966 N.C.A.A. ORGANIZATION

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

President

EVERETT D. BARNES, Colgate University
Director, Division of Physical Education and
Intercollegiate Athletics

Secretary-Treasurer

FRANCIS E. SMILEY, Colorado School of Mines
Dean of Students; Associate Professor of Basic Engineering

Executive Director

WALTER BYERS, Midland Building, Kansas City, Missouri

The Council

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

Vice-Presidents

District 1—Adolph W. Samborski, Harvard University
Director of Athletics

District 2—Ernest B. McCoy, Pennsylvania State University
Dean and Director of Athletics

District 3—Earl M. Ramer, University of Tennessee
Head of Department of Curriculum and Instruction; Professor
of Education

District 4—Marcus L. Plant, University of Michigan
Professor of Law

District 5—Arthur W. Nebel, University of Missouri
Dean, School of Social Work and Community Services

District 6—Chris H. Groneman, Texas A&M University
Head, Department of Industrial Education

District 7—Milton F. Hartvigsen, Brigham Young University
Dean, College of Physical Education

District 8—Bradford A. Booth, University of California, Los Angeles
Professor and Chairman, Department of English

At-Large—Dean S. Trevor, Knox College
Director of Athletics; Professor of Physical Education

Members-at-Large

Harry Arlanson, Tufts University
Professor and Director of Physical Education and Athletics

Samuel E. Barnes, Howard University
Director of Athletics; Head of Department of Physical Education

Harvey C. Chrouser, Wheaton College
Chairman, Department of Physical Education and Athletics

M. R. Clausen, University of Arizona
Director of Athletics and the Department of Health, Physical
Education and Recreation
Glenn W. Holcomb, Oregon State University
Professor of Civil Engineering
Jerome H. Holland, Hampton Institute
President
Arthur R. Reynolds, Colorado State College
Professor of History; Chairman of Division of the Social Sciences

Executive Committee

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

Frank Carver, University of Pittsburgh
Director of Athletics
Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University
Professor of Chemistry
Jesse T. Hill, University of Southern California
Director of Athletics
H. B. Lee, Kansas State University
Professor and Director of Athletics
Robert F. Ray, University of Iowa
Dean of the Division of Extension and University Services
Bernie A. Shively, University of Kentucky
Professor and Director of Athletics
R. Victor Stout, Boston University
Graduate Manager of Athletics



Executive Offices

Walter Byers, *Executive Director*

A. J. Bergstrom, *Assistant Executive Director*

Michael J. Cleary, *Director of Events**

Wiles Hallock, *Public Relations Director*

Charles M. Neinas, *Assistant Executive Director*

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Midland Building, 1221 Baltimore

Kansas City, Missouri 64105

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Service Bureau

Homer F. Cooke, Jr., *Director*

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The NCAA service bureau collects, compiles and distributes the official statistics of college football, basketball and baseball; publishes the official Guides, Rules Books and scorebooks of the Association, and performs other services commonly associated with a sports information agency. The bureau is located at 68-61 Yellowstone Blvd., Forest Hills, New York.

RULES COMMITTEES

ELECTED BY THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

All rules committees of the Association are organized on a rotation basis, under which at least one member of each committee is elected each year. The rules committees for baseball, basketball, football, swimming, track and field and wrestling provide that each NCAA district may be represented. Members of the baseball, swimming, track and field and wrestling rules committees are elected for four-year terms; all other rules committee members are elected for terms of six years. Terms of members of rules committees commence on the first day of September following their election except that members of the Football and Basketball Rules Committees take office the first day of January following their election. The following list sets forth the current membership of the rules committees and the expiration date of the term of each committee member is indicated in the right-hand column. AL denotes member-at-large; CD denotes College Division member-at-large; JC denotes junior college representative; HS denotes secondary school representative; and H denotes honorary member.

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term Expires
-------	--------------	-------------	--------------

Baseball

1st	Earl E. Lorden,	University of Massachusetts.....	9-1-66
2nd	John W. Kaiser,	St. John's University.....	9-1-68
3rd	G. F. Laird,	Virginia Polytechnic Institute.....	9-1-66
4th	Marty Karow,	Ohio State University.....	9-1-69
5th	Tony Sharpe,	University of Nebraska.....	9-1-67
6th	Tom Chandler,	Texas A&M University.....	9-1-66
7th	Frank Sancet,	University of Arizona.....	9-1-68
8th	Don Kirsch,	University of Oregon.....	9-1-68
	AL L. C. Timm,	Iowa State University.....	9-1-69
	CD Joseph Justice,	Rollins College.....	9-1-67
	CD J. A. Tomlinson,	Arkansas State College.....	9-1-69

Chairman—L. C. Timm

Guide Editor—National Collegiate Athletic Bureau (NCAB)

Elected to take office September 1, 1966:

1st	Philip R. Theibert,	Brown University.....	9-1-70
3rd	Bill Wilhelm,	Clemson University	9-1-70
6th	Doug Osburn,	Rice University	9-1-70

Basketball

1st	Floyd S. Wilson,	Harvard University.....	1-1-70
2nd	Jack Ramsay,	St. Joseph's College	1-1-71
3rd	Adolph F. Rupp,	University of Kentucky.....	1-1-67
4th	George Ireland,	Loyola University (Chicago).....	1-1-68
5th	Henry P. Iba,	Oklahoma State University.....	1-1-72
6th	Polk Robison,	Texas Technological College.....	1-1-67
7th	Ned Wulk,	Arizona State University.....	1-1-72
8th	Steve Belko,	University of Oregon.....	1-1-71
	AL Norvall Neve,	Missouri Valley Conference.....	1-11-67

AL John W. Bunn, Colorado State College.....	1-1-68
CD Arad A. McCutchan, Evansville College.....	1-1-67
CD George Ziegenfuss, San Diego State College.....	1-1-72
JC Lowell Fitzsimmons, Moberly, Missouri.....	1-1-71
HS Harlan F. Carter, Redding, California.....	1-1-67

Chairman—Polk Robison

Secretary—Rules Editor—John W. Bunn

Guide Editor—NCAB

Elected to take office January 1, 1967:

3rd Dean Smith, University of North Carolina.....	1-1-73
6th E. O. Hayes, Southern Methodist University.....	1-1-73
CD Wilbur G. Renken, Albright College.....	1-1-73

Football

1st Harry Arlanson, Tufts University.....	1-1-71
2nd <u>Charles A. Engle, Pennsylvania State University.....</u>	1-1-68
3rd John H. Vaught, University of Mississippi.....	1-1-72
4th J. W. Orwig, Indiana University.....	1-1-72
5th John Waldorf, Big Eight Conference.....	1-1-72
6th Abe Martin, Texas Christian University.....	1-1-67
7th Fritz Brennecke, Colorado School of Mines.....	1-1-67
8th Thomas J. Hamilton, A.A.W.U.....	1-1-67
AL Abb Curtis, Southwest Conference.....	1-1-68
AL David M. Nelson, University of Delaware.....	1-1-68
AL Ivan B. Williamson, University of Wisconsin.....	1-1-69
<u>CD Homer T. Beatty, California State College at Los Angeles</u>	1-1-72
CD William M. Edwards, Wittenberg University.....	1-1-72
JC Don Hall, Cerritos College.....	1-1-69
HS Rhea H. Williams, Texas Univ. Interscholastic League...	1-1-71
H H. O. Crisler, University of Michigan	

Chairman—Ivan B. Williamson

Secretary—Rules Editor—David M. Nelson, Ellwood A. Geiges

Guide Editor—NCAB

Elected to take office January 1, 1967:

6th Frank Broyles, University of Arkansas.....	1-1-73
7th Ben Martin, U. S. Air Force Academy.....	1-1-73
8th Len Casanova, University of Oregon.....	1-1-73

Swimming

1st Charles Silvia, Springfield College.....	9-1-68
2nd Jack Ryan, U. S. Military Academy.....	9-1-68
3rd Willis R. Casey, North Carolina State College.....	9-1-66
4th G. Robert Mowerson, University of Minnesota.....	9-1-69
5th Irwin L. Simone, Grinnell College.....	9-1-66
6th James McNally, Texas Technological College.....	9-1-67
7th Don Reddish, University of Utah.....	9-1-69
8th Peter Daland, University of Southern California.....	9-1-68
AL Karl B. Michael, Dartmouth College.....	9-1-66
CD Vic Gustafson, Gustavus Adolphus College.....	9-1-67
CD James Schultz, California State College at Long Beach..	9-1-67
HS Allen W. Bush, Michigan High School Athletic Association	

Fred Slaton - Montana

HS David C. Arnold, NFSHSAA

Chairman—Karl B. Michael

Guide Editor—Vic Gustafson, Gustavus Adolphus College

Elected to take office September 1, 1966:

3rd Ted Bitondo, University of the South..... 9-1-70

5th Jay Markley, University of Oklahoma 9-1-70

AL Mark Randall, Colgate University 9-1-70

Chairman—G. Robert Mowerson

Track and Field

1st Elliot Noyes, Dartmouth College..... 9-1-67

2nd Edgar Mason, Columbia University..... 9-1-66

3rd Weems O. Baskin, Jr., University of South Carolina.... 9-1-67

4th Stan Huntsman, Ohio University..... 9-1-69

5th Bob Karnes, Drake University..... 9-1-66

6th Jack Patterson, University of Texas..... *Michael* 9-1-67

7th Hugh Hackett, University of New Mexico..... 9-1-68

8th Stan Hiserman, University of Washington..... 9-1-66

AL William J. Bowerman, University of Oregon..... 9-1-66

CD Herman Neilson, Hampton Institute..... *Reich* 9-1-68

CD Jack W. Rose, California State College at Long Beach.. 9-1-67

JC J. Paul Shelden, Dodge City, Kansas

HS J. C. Harper, Alabama High School Athletic Association

HS William W. Russell, California Interscholastic Federation

Chairman—Weems O. Baskin, Jr. *Hackett*

Guide Editor—NCAB

Elected to take office September 1, 1966:

2nd James F. Elliott, Villanova University..... 9-1-70

5th Tom Botts, University of Missouri 9-1-70

8th Cornelius Warmerdam, Fresno State College..... 9-1-70

AL Ted Haydon, University of Chicago 9-1-70

Wrestling

1st Frank Kapral, U. S. Coast Guard Academy..... *Parker* 9-1-67

2nd Gerald G. Leeman, Lehigh University..... *Turner* 9-1-66

3rd Arnold W. Umbach, Auburn University..... 9-1-67

4th Wallace Johnson, University of Minnesota..... 9-1-68

5th Thomas Evans, University of Oklahoma..... 9-1-69

6th Jim Mowry, University of Texas..... 9-1-68

7th Everett D. Lantz, University of Wyoming..... *Holt* 9-1-67

8th Dale Thomas, Oregon State University..... 9-1-69

AL Claude C. Reeck, Purdue University..... 9-1-66

CD J. Barron Bremner, Cornell College..... 9-1-66

CD George A. Olson, Wheaton College..... 9-1-66

JC Joseph A. Rockenbach, Rochester, Minnesota

HS Finn B. Erickson, Waterloo, Iowa

HS John E. Roberts, Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association

Chairman—Wallace Johnson

Guide Editor—Charles W. Parker, Davidson College

Elected to take office September 1, 1966:

2nd Roy Phillips, Franklin and Marshall College..... 9-1-70

AL Ed Peery, U. S. Naval Academy	9-1-70
CD Hal Petersen, Chico State College	9-1-70
CD John Reese, Wilkes College	9-1-70

Fencing

Miguel A. deCapriles, New York University.....	9-1-66
Andre Deladrier, U. S. Naval Academy.....	9-1-69
Maxwell R. Garret, University of Illinois.....	9-1-67
Walter M. Langford, University of Notre Dame.....	9-1-70
Edward F. Lucia, City College of New York.....	9-1-68
Nicholas G. Toth, U. S. Air Force Academy.....	9-1-71
Chairman—Miguel A. DeCapriles	
<i>Elected to take office September 1, 1966:</i>	
Raoul Sudre, Cornell University	9-1-72
Chairman—Walter M. Langford	

Gymnastics

<u>Norman R. Holzaepfel, University of Iowa.....</u>	9-1-67
Robert D. Kreidler, University of Chicago.....	9-1-66
Gordon T. Maddux, California State College at Los Angeles.....	9-1-71
Carl Patterson, Temple University.....	9-1-67
Eugene Wettstone, Pennsylvania State University.....	9-1-70
<u>Glenn G. Wilson, University of Colorado.....</u>	9-1-68
Chairman—Eugene Wettstone	
Secretary-Rules Editor—Norman R. Holzaepfel	
<i>Elected to take office September 1, 1966:</i>	
Bill Meade, Southern Illinois University.....	9-1-72

Ice Hockey

Gregory J. Batt, Hamilton College.....	9-1-68
William B. Clark, Phillips Exeter Academy.....	9-1-71
Anthony J. Frasca, Colorado College.....	9-1-66
Herbert W. Gallagher, Northeastern University.....	9-1-70
John Mariucci, University of Minnesota.....	9-1-69
<u>R. Victor Stout, Boston University.....</u>	9-1-67
Chairman—R. Victor Stout	
Guide Editor—John S. Rossi, St. Paul, Minnesota	
<i>Elected to take office September 1, 1966:</i>	
Murray Armstrong, University of Denver.....	9-1-72

Lacrosse

Avery Blake, University of Pennsylvania.....	9-1-70
Donaldson Kelly, Washington College.....	9-1-71
Chester H. McPhee, Trinity College.....	9-1-68
William Kelso Morrill, Johns Hopkins University.....	9-1-66
Roy Simmons, Syracuse University.....	9-1-69
<u>Glenn Thiel, Pennsylvania State University.....</u>	1-11-67
Chairman—W. Kelso Morrill	
Guide Editor—Albert A. Brisotti, C. W. Post College	
<i>Elected to take office September 1, 1966:</i>	
Irvin Seymour, Stevens Institute.....	9-1-72
Chairman—Avery Blake	

Skiing

Alan J. Bovard, Michigan Technological College.....	9-1-67
Marvin Melville, University of Utah.....	9-1-69
Charles A. Merrill, Dartmouth College.....	9-1-70
Robert R. Sheehan, Middlebury College.....	9-1-68
Karl Stingl, University of Washington.....	1-11-67

Chairman—Robert H. Sheehan

Elected to take office September 1, 1966:

Willy Schaeffler, University of Denver.....	9-1-72
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Soccer

Robert Baptista, Wheaton College.....	9-1-71
Robert DiGrazia, University of California.....	9-1-68
Robert Guelker, St. Louis University.....	9-1-69
John McKeon, University of Bridgeport.....	9-1-71
James Neely, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.....	9-1-70
Stuver Parry, University of Akron.....	9-1-67
Charles R. Scott, University of Pennsylvania.....	9-1-67

Chairman—Charles R. Scott

Guide Editor—NCAB

MEET AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

All meet and tournament committees are organized on a rotation basis. College Basketball Tournament Committee and College Football Committee members are elected for terms of four years; all other meet and tournament committees are elected for terms of six years. The following list sets forth the current membership of meet and tournament committees and the expiration date of the term of each member.

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term Expires
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College Basketball

	William Bell, North Carolina A&T College.....	9-1-69
	Richard P. Koenig, Valparaiso University.....	9-1-67
	Don C. Perkins, Chapman College.....	9-1-68
	Edward S. Steitz, Springfield College.....	9-1-67

Chairman—Richard Koenig

College Cross-Country

Aldo A. Sebben, Southwest Missouri State College.....	9-1-66
Ken Finanger, Luther College.....	9-1-70
Third member of committee is coach of host institution.	

Chairman—Aldo A. Sebben

Elected to take office September 1, 1966:

William Exum, Kentucky State College.....	9-1-72
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Chairman—William Exum

College Football

Don Adey, Chico State College.....	9-1-66
Garvin Beauchamp, Abilene Christian College.....	9-1-67
James C. Loveless, DePauw University.....	9-1-68
Ross H. Smith, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....	9-1-69 <i>small</i>

Chairman—Don Adey

Elected to take office September 1, 1966:

Cecil Coleman, Fresno State College.....	9-1-70
Chairman—Ross H. Smith	

Golf

Kermit Blosser, Ohio University.....	9-1-68
J. Edward Donnelly, University of Vermont.....	9-1-72
A. J. McDonald, Southwest Missouri State College.....	9-1-70
Dick McGuire, University of New Mexico.....	9-1-69
E. K. Patty, Middle Tennessee State University.....	9-1-71
Stan Wood, University of Southern California.....	9-1-67

Honorary—Ted B. Payseur, Northwestern University

Chairman—Stan Wood

Tennis

<u>Harry Burrus</u> , Washington University.....	9-1-69
Clarence C. Chaffee, Williams College.....	9-1-67
John J. Conroy, Princeton University.....	9-1-70
William E. Murphy, University of Michigan.....	9-1-66
Robert Renker, Stanford University.....	9-1-71
David Snyder, University of Arizona.....	9-1-68

Chairman—William E. Murphy

Elected to take office September 1, 1966:

Cameron S. Deeds, California State College at Los Angeles..	9-1-72
Chairman—Robert Renker	

University Basketball

E. Hoyt Brawner, University of Denver.....	9-1-71
Ben Carnevale, U. S. Naval Academy.....	9-1-70
Waldo A. Fisher, Northwestern University.....	9-1-67
H. B. Lee, Kansas State University.....	9-1-72
Peter F. Newell, University of California.....	9-1-68
Bernie A. Shively, University of Kentucky.....	9-1-66

Chairman—Bernie A. Shively

Elected to take office September 1, 1966:

Tom Scott, Davidson College.....	9-1-72
Chairman—H. B. Lee	

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES

Members of the Olympic and College Committees are elected for terms of four years, the latter being subject to staggered rotation; members of the Extra Events Committee are elected for five-year terms with one new member to be elected each year; members of all other committees may be elected for terms of six years, with at least one new member to be elected every two years. Terms of appointment commence upon election. The projected expiration date of the term of each member is listed in the right-hand column.

<i>Committeeman</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Term Expires</i>
College		
1st Bob Pritchard,	Worcester Polytechnic Institute.....	1-14-70
2nd Wilford Ketz,	Union College.....	1-10-68
3rd Walter Bryant, Jr.,	University of the South.....	1-11-67
4th Robert Strimer,	Ohio Wesleyan University.....	1-10-68
5th James H. Witham,	State College of Iowa.....	1-15-69
6th Garvin Beauchamp,	Abilene Christian College.....	1-15-69
7th Earl Lory,	University of Montana.....	1-15-69
8th Don Adee,	Chico State College.....	1-11-67
AL Dwight T. Reed,	Lincoln (Mo.) University.....	1-15-69
Chairman—Don Adee		

Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports

Ernie Biggs,	Ohio State University.....	1-10-68
Fritz Brennecke,	Colorado School of Mines.....	1-12-72
Carl S. Blyth,	University of North Carolina.....	1-15-69
Frank R. Carver,	University of Pittsburgh.....	1-14-70
Donald Cooper,	Oklahoma State University.....	1-12-72
James Long,	University of New Hampshire.....	1-11-67
William Orwig,	Indiana University.....	1-11-67
Chairman—Carl S. Blyth		

Constitution and By-laws

Lysle Butler,	Oberlin College.....	1-14-70
Harry Cross,	University of Washington.....	1-10-68
Frank Remington,	University of Wisconsin.....	1-12-72
Chairman—Harry Cross		

Extra Events

Stan Bates,	Washington State University.....	1-14-70
Forest Evashevski,	University of Iowa.....	1-15-69
William J. Flynn,	Boston College.....	1-10-68
Kenneth Knox,	Southeast Missouri State College.....	1-11-67
Wade Walker,	Mississippi State University.....	1-13-71
Chairman—Stan Bates		

Olympic

1st Edward S. Steitz, Springfield College.....	1-14-70
2nd Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference..	1-14-70
3rd Robert N. Brown, West Virginia University.....	1-14-70
4th William R. Reed, Intercollegiate Conference.....	1-14-70
5th Gordon H. Chalmers, Iowa State University.....	1-14-70
6th Barlow Irwin, Texas A&M University.....	1-14-70
7th James R. Jack, University of Utah.....	1-14-70
8th Jesse T. Hill, University of Southern California.....	1-14-70
AL Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University.....	1-14-70
Chairman—William R. Reed	

APPOINTMENT BY COUNCIL

The terms of the Council-appointed committees vary. Length of the term and provisions for re-election are listed under the name of the committee. The terms of Council-appointed committees expire January 1. AL denotes member-at-large; CD denotes College Division representative.

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term Expires
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Public Relations

(Four-year term; No immediate re-election)

1st Francis X. McCarthy, Brown University.....	1- 1-70
2nd James Tarman, Pennsylvania State University	1- 1-67
3rd Robert M. Hartley, Mississippi State University.....	1- 1-67
4th Jack Cherry, Xavier University	1-12-67
5th Harold Keith, University of Oklahoma	1- 1-69
6th Robert Cheyne, University of Arkansas	1- 1-70
7th Frank W. Soltys, University of Arizona	1- 1-68
8th Tom Hansen, A.A.W.U.	1- 1-70
AL Fred Stabley, Michigan State University	1- 1-68
CD Ted Emery, Northern Illinois University	1- 1-69
CD Ernest Goodman, Howard University	1- 1-68
† Walter D. Splain, Colgate University	
Chairman—Ernest Goodman	

Television

(Three-year term; Limit of two successive terms)

1st William J. Flynn, Boston College	1-1-68
2nd Ralph Furey, Columbia University	1-1-69
3rd James J. Corbett, Louisiana State University	1-1-68
4th Stuart Holcomb, Northwestern University	1-1-69
5th Norvall Neve, Missouri Valley Conference	1-1-68
6th Polk Robison, Texas Technological College	1-1-69
7th Paul W. Brechler, Western Athletic Conference	1-1-68
8th Thomas J. Hamilton, A.A.W.U.	1-1-67
CD (East) Robert W. Reese, West Chester State College	1-1-68
CD (West) H. J. Dorricott, Western State College	1-1-67
AL Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference...	1-1-68
AL Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director	1-1-67
Chairman—H. J. Dorricott	
Program Director and Secretary—Asa S. Bushnell	

†—Sports Information Director of NCAA President's institution serves as ex officio member of Public Relations Committee.

Academic Testing and Requirements
(*Three-year term; Limit of two successive terms*)

Carl E. Erickson, Kent State University	1-1-67
John A. Fuzak, Michigan State University	1-1-68
Clarence Von Eschen, Beloit College	1-1-68
James H. Weaver, Atlantic Coast Conference	1-1-67
Laurence C. Woodruff, University of Kansas	1-1-69
One member to be appointed from the American Association of Col- legiate Registrars and Admissions Officers	
Chairman—James H. Weaver	

Accelerated Academic Programs
(*Three-year term; No immediate re-election*)

Harvey C. Chrouser, Wheaton College	1-1-67
Marcus L. Plant, University of Michigan	1-1-69
Dean Trevor, Knox College	1-1-68
Chairman—Marcus L. Plant	

All-Star High School Games
(*Three-year term; No immediate re-election*)

The Council has designated the following committee "to act in the place of any state (high school) association which declines to assume the jurisdiction" in approving all-star football or basketball contests, as set forth in Article 3, Section 10-(b), of the Constitution.

Henry Bream, Gettysburg College	1-1-69
Clifford B. Fagan, N.F.S.H.S.A.A.	1-1-67
Arthur C. Lonborg, University of Kansas	1-1-67
Charles Taylor, Stanford University	1-1-68
Chairman—Arthur C. Lonborg	

Eligibility
(*Four-year term; No immediate re-election*)

Col. David S. McAlister, The Citadel	1-1-70
Ernest B. McCoy, Pennsylvania State University	1-1-68
Marcus L. Plant, University of Michigan	1-1-69
Chairman—Ernest B. McCoy	

Infractions
(*No required rotation*)

J. William Davis, Texas Technological College	1-1-67
Nicholas M. McKnight, Columbia University	1-1-67
George H. Young, University of Wisconsin	1-1-67
Chairman—George H. Young	

Insurance
(*Three-year term; No immediate re-election*)

Walter L. Hass, University of Chicago	1-1-67
D. S. McAlister, The Citadel	1-1-68
Ralph H. Wherry, Pennsylvania State University	1-1-69
Chairman—Walter L. Hass	

Legislative

(Three-year term; Limit of two successive terms)

Paul W. Brechler, Western Athletic Conference	1-1-67
Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference	1-1-67
A. M. Coleman, Southeastern Conference	1-1-68
Robert K. Faris, George Washington University	1-1-67
Howard Grubbs, Southwest Conference	1-1-68
Bob James, Mid-American Conference	1-1-68
William R. Reed, Intercollegiate Conference	1-1-69
Willis J. Stetson, Middle Atlantic States Conference	1-1-69
James H. Weaver, Atlantic Coast Conference	1-1-69
Chairman—Bob James	

Committee on Long-Range Planning

(Five-year term; No immediate re-election)

Carl Erickson, Kent State University	1-1-70
Jerome H. Holland, Hampton Institute	1-1-68
A. D. Kirwan, University of Kentucky	1-1-69
William D'O. Lippincott, Princeton University	1-1-70
Earl Rudder, Texas A&M University	1-1-68
Francis E. Smiley, Colorado School of Mines	1-1-71
Fred Telonicher, Far Western Conference	1-1-72
James H. Weaver, Atlantic Coast Conference	1-1-69
Mox A. Weber, Hamilton College	1-1-72
Ivan B. Williamson, University of Wisconsin	1-1-71
Chairman—Francis E. Smiley	

Postgraduate Scholarship Committee

(Three-year term; Limit of two successive terms)

Robert Bernreuter, Pennsylvania State University	1-1-69
Capt. Peter M. Dawkins, U. S. Army	1-1-68
Leo A. Harris, University of Oregon	1-1-68
Jerome H. Holland, Hampton Institute	1-1-67
A. D. Kirwan, University of Kentucky	1-1-69
Carl Troester, AAHPER	1-1-68
Laurence C. Woodruff, University of Kansas	1-1-69
Chairman—A. D. Kirwan	

Professional Relations Committee

(Four-year term; Limit of two successive terms)

Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University	1-1-67
James J. Corbett, Louisiana State University	1-1-69
Herbert W. Gallagher, Northeastern University	1-1-70
Peter F. Newell, University of California	1-1-70
David M. Nelson, University of Delaware	1-1-68
William R. Reed, Intercollegiate Conference	1-1-68
George Shiebler, Eastern College Athletic Conference	1-1-69
Richard Siebert, University of Minnesota	1-1-67
Chairman—James J. Corbett	

Summer Baseball

(Five-year term; No immediate re-election)

Ralph O. Coleman, Oregon State University	1-1-67
Walter Rabb, University of North Carolina	1-1-68
Frank Sancet, University of Arizona	1-1-71
George L. Shiebler, Eastern College Athletic Conference....	1-1-69
J. A. Tomlinson, Arkansas State College	1-1-70
Chairman—George L. Shiebler	

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS

Following is a partial list of NCAA delegates or representatives to other organizations. Expiration date of the term of each member is set forth in the right-hand column. The terms of Federation delegates are limited by the constitutions of the respective Federations. The U. S. Olympic Committee does not require rotation. Limitations on the terms of other appointees are so indicated.

*Basketball Federation of the United States of America

John Lawther, Pennsylvania State University	1-1-67
Arthur C. Lonborg, University of Kansas	1-1-67
William A. Miller, North Texas State University	1-1-67
Charles M. Neinas, NCAA Executive Office	1-1-67
Norvall Neve, Missouri Valley Conference	1-1-67
A. N. Smith, Ohio Athletic Conference	1-1-67
Charles E. Young, U.C.L.A.	1-1-67

*Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics of NCAA, AAHPER and CPEA

(Three-year term; Limit of two successive terms)

David Busey, Lycoming College	1-1-69
Stuart K. Holcomb, Northwestern University	1-1-68
Thomas McDonough, Emory University	1-1-67

*National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame

(Four-year term; No immediate re-election)

1st Warren P. McGuirk, University of Massachusetts	1-1-69
2nd David M. Nelson, University of Delaware.....	1-1-70
3rd George R. Woodruff, University of Tennessee	1-1-70
4th Ray Eliot, University of Illinois	1-1-67
5th Don Faurot, University of Missouri	1-1-68
6th Abb Curtis, Southwest Conference	1-1-68
7th Earl Lory, University of Montana	1-1-67
8th Jesse T. Hill, University of Southern California	1-1-69
AL Everett D. Barnes, NCAA President	†
AL Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director	†

*—Appointed by Council.

†—Ex Officio Member.

‡Olympic Committee Board of Directors

Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University	10-1-69
Robert N. Brown, West Virginia University.....	10-1-69
Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference	10-1-69
Gordon H. Chalmers, Iowa State University	10-1-69
Jesse T. Hill, University of Southern California	10-1-69
James Jack, University of Utah	10-1-69
Charles M. Neinas, NCAA Executive Office	10-1-69
William R. Reed, Intercollegiate Conference	10-1-69
Edward S. Steitz, Springfield College	10-1-69

***United States Baseball Federation**

J. Kyle Anderson, University of Chicago	1-1-67
Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University	1-1-67
W. P. Fehring, Stanford University	1-1-67

***United States Gymnastics Federation**

Donald N. Boydston, Southern Illinois University.....	1-1-67
M. R. Clausen, University of Arizona	1-1-67
Robert D. Kreidler, University of Chicago	1-1-67
Gordon T. Maddux, California State College at Los Angeles..	1-1-67

***United States Track and Field Federation**

Wayne Duke, Big Eight Conference	1-1-67
Jesse T. Hill, University of Southern California	1-1-67
Oliver Jackson, Abilene Christian College	1-1-67
Arthur L. Mahan, Villanova University	1-1-67
Charles M. Neinas, NCAA Executive Office	1-1-67
William R. Reed, Intercollegiate Conference	1-1-67

*—Appointed by Council.

‡—Elected by quadrennial meeting of U. S. Olympic Committee.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

Active Member Institutions

This listing is based on the information available to the Secretary as of May 1, 1966. The abbreviations are: (P), President, Chancellor or Provost; (F), Faculty Athletic Representative; (AD) Athletic Director or Graduate Manager of Athletics.

First District

- American International College, Springfield, Mass.: John F. Hines (P), Joseph J. O'Grady (AD).
- Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.: Calvin H. Plimpton (P), C. Scott Porter (F), Ellsworth E. Richardson (AD).
- Assumption College, Worcester, Mass.: Very Rev. Louis F. Dion (P), Rev. James R. Doyer (F), Andrew Laska (AD).
- Babson Institute, Babson Park, Mass.: Henry A. Kriebel (P), Paul C. Staake (F), Thomas E. Smith (AD).
- Bates College, Lewiston, Maine: Charles F. Phillips (P), Lloyd H. Lux (F) and (AD).
- Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.: Very Rev. Michael P. Walsh (P), Rev. David F. Carroll (F), William J. Flynn (AD).
- Boston University, Boston, Mass.: Harold C. Case (P), Horatio M. LaFauci (F), Robert R. Peck (AD).
- Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine: James S. Coles (P), Malcolm E. Morrell (F) and (AD).
- Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.: Abram L. Sachar (P), Kermit C. Morrissey (F), Irving Olin (AD).
- Bridgeport, University of, Bridgeport, Conn.: Henry W. Littlefield (P), Herbert E. Glines (F) and (AD).
- Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, Mass.: Adrian Rondileau (P), Philip H. Dooley (F), Edward C. Swenson (AD).
- Brown University, Providence, R. I.: Barnaby C. Keeney (P), Richard A. Parker (F), Philip R. Theibert (AD).
- Castleton State College, Castleton, Vt.: Richard J. Dundas III (P), Richard Terry (AD).
- Central Connecticut State College, New Britain, Conn.: Herbert D. Welte (P), R. Vincent Cash (F), William M. Moore (AD).
- Clark University, Worcester, Mass.: Howard B. Jefferson (P), Henry Warman (F), Russ Granger (AD).
- Colby College, Waterville, Maine: Robert E. L. Strider (P), Frederick Geib (F), John W. Winkin (AD).
- Connecticut, University of, Storrs, Conn.: Homer D. Babbidge (P), J. O. Christian (F) and (AD).
- Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.: John Sloan Dickey (P), Robert A. Rolfe (AD).
- Fairfield University, Fairfield, Conn.: Very Rev. William C. McInnes (P), Rev. James W. Ring (F), George R. Bisacca (AD).
- Hartford, University of, Hartford, Conn.: Vincent B. Coffin (P), Richard Brayer (F), A. Peter LoMaglio (AD).
- Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.: Nathan M. Pusey (P), Robert B. Watson (F), Adolph W. Samborski (AD).
- Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.: Very Rev. Raymond J. Swords (P), Rev. John F. Devlin (F), Vincent G. Dougherty (AD).

Lowell Technological Institute, Lowell, Mass.: Martin J. Lydon (P), Stuart L. Mandell (F), Waldo W. Yarnall (AD).

Maine, University of, Orono, Maine: Lloyd H. Elliott (P), Phillip Hamm (F), Rome Rankin (AD).

Massachusetts, University of, Amherst, Mass.: John W. Lederle (P), John T. Conlon (F), Warren P. McGuirk (AD).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.: Julius A. Stratton (P), George A. Brown (F), Ross H. Smith (AD).

Merrimack College, North Andover, Mass.: Very Rev. Vincent A. McQuade (P), Rev. Paul C. Thabault (F), William S. LaRochelle (AD).

Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.: James I. Armstrong (P), Henry B. Prickett (F), Walter J. Nelson (AD).

Nasson College, Springvale, Me.: Roger C. Gay (P), Edward Durnall (F), James J. McLaughlin (AD).

New Hampshire, University of, Durham, N. H.: John W. McConnell (P), Leroy J. Higgins (F), James W. Long (AD).

Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.: Asa S. Knowles (P), Joseph Spear (F), Herbert W. Gallagher (AD).

Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.: Barksdale Hamlet (P), Joseph F. Garrity (F), Robert B. Priestley (AD).

Providence College, Providence, R. I.: Very Rev. Paul W. Haas (P), Rev. Aloysius B. Begley (AD).

Quinnipiac College, Hamden, Conn.: Nils G. Sahlin (P), James Fickes (F), Burt Hahn (AD).

Rhode Island, University of, Kingston, R. I.: Francis H. Horn (P), Heber W. Youngken (F), Maurice Zarchen (AD).

St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N. H.: Very Rev. Placidus Riley (P), Rev. Walter Mullally (F), Raymond F. Lee (AD).

St. Michael's College, Winooski, Vt.: Very Rev. Gerald E. Dupont (P), George W. Jacobs (F) and (AD).

Southern Connecticut State College, New Haven, Conn.: Hilton C. Buley (P), Francis J. Degnan (F), Jesse L. Dow (AD).

Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.: Wilbert E. Locklin (P), Edward S. Steitz (F) and (AD).

State College at Westfield, Westfield, Mass.: Leonard J. Savignano (P), F. Paul Bogan (F) and (AD).

Stonehill College, North Easton, Mass.: Very Rev. John T. Corr (P), Rev. Paul J. Duff (F) and (AD).

Suffolk University, Boston, Mass.: John E. Fenton (P), Charles Law (AD).

Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.: Albert C. Jacobs (P), Ray Oosting (F) and (AD).

Tufts University, Medford, Mass.: Nils Y. Wessell (P), Eugene S. Ashton (F), Harry Arlanson (AD).

United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.: Rear Admiral Chester R. Bender (P), Captain Austin C. Wagner (F).

Vermont, University of, Burlington, Vt.: Shannon McCune (P), Hubert W. Vogelmann (F), J. Edward Donnelly (AD).

Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.: Victor L. Butterfield (P), Norman J. Daniels (F), Hugh G. McCurdy (AD).

Westfield, State College of, Westfield, Mass.: Leonard J. Savignano (P), F. Paul Bogan (F) and (AD).
 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.: John E. Sawyer (P), MacAlister Brown (F), Frank R. Thoms (AD).
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.: Harry P. Storke (P), Robert W. Pritchard (F) and (AD).
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn.: Kingman Brewster (P), Richard C. Carroll (F), DeLaney Kiphuth (AD).

Second District

Adelphi University, Garden City, N. Y.: Arthur W. Brown (P), Wesley D. Camp (F), George E. Faherty (AD).
 Albright College, Reading, Pa.: Arthur L. Schultz (P), Eugene L. Shirk (AD).
 Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.: M. Ellis Drake (P), Milton A. Tuttle (F), James A. McLane (AD).
 Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.: Lawrence L. Pelletier (P), Lewis W. Pyle (F), H. P. Way (AD).
 Bloomsburg State College, Bloomsburg, Pa.: Harvey A. Andruss (P), Russell E. Houk (AD).
 Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.: Leroy B. Allen (P), John T. Flippen (F), Tony J. Colobro (AD).
 Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Harry D. Gideonse (P), Joseph O. Smith (F), Arthur Weston (AD).
 Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Ernst Weber (P), Edward C. Russell (F) and (AD).
 Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.: Charles H. Watts II (P), Donald G. Ohl (F), Benton A. Kribbs (AD).
 Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y.: Very Rev. James J. McGinley (P), Rev. Peter J. Martin (F), Robert A. MacKinnon (AD).
 Catholic University of Puerto Rico, Avenida Hostes-Ponce, Puerto Rico: Very Rev. John F. Mueller (P), Pedro Malave (F), Carlos R. Negron (AD).
 Cheyney State College, Cheyney, Pa.: James H. Duckrey (P), William O'Shields (F) and (AD).
 City College of New York, New York, N. Y.: Buell Gallagher (P), Hyman Krakower (F), Arthur H. DesGrey (AD).
 Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y.: William L. Whitson (P), Lowell W. Herron (F), Henry R. Hodge (AD).
 Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.: Vincent M. Barnett (P), William F. Griffith (F), Everett D. Barnes (AD).
 Columbia University, New York, N. Y.: Grayson Kirk (P), Ralph J. Furey (AD).
 Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.: James A. Perkins (P), Stanley W. Davis (F), Robert J. Kane (AD).
 Delaware, University of, Newark, Del.: John A. Perkins (P), A. Leroy Bennett (F), David M. Nelson (AD).
 Delaware State College, Dover, Del.: Luna I. Mishoe (P), John R. Price (F), James H. Williams (AD).
 Delaware Valley College, Doylestown, Pa.: James Work (P), Ned A. Linta (F) and (AD).
 Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.: Howard L. Rubendall (P), David B. Eavenson (AD).

Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pa.: William W. Hager-
 ty (P), Harold M. Myers (F), John Semanik (AD).

Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Very Rev. Henry J. Mc-
 Anulty (P), Kenneth J. Duffy (F), Louis E. Skender (AD).

East Stroudsburg State College, East Stroudsburg, Pa.: LeRoy J.
 Koehler (P), Frank D. Sills (F), John R. Eiler (AD).

Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pa.: Roy E. McAuley (P),
 Theodore A. Roscher (AD).

Fairleigh Dickinson University, Madison, N. J.: Peter Sammartino
 (P), James H. Carlson (F), Robert T. Shields (AD).

Fairleigh Dickinson University, Rutherford, N. J.: Peter Sammar-
 tino (P), Harvey D. Woods (AD).

Fordham University, Bronx, N. Y.: Very Rev. Leo McLaughlin (P),
 Rev. J. V. Watson (F), John W. Bach (AD).

Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.: Keith Spalding (P),
 S. Woodrow Sponaugle (AD).

Gannon College, Erie, Pa.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Wilfrid J. Nash (P), Rev.
 Eldon K. Somers (F), James F. Harding (AD).

Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.: Very Rev. Gerard J.
 Campbell (P), Rev. Robert L. Hoggson (F), John L. Hagerty
 (AD).

Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.: Carl A. Hanson (P), Paul R.
 Baird (F), Henry T. Bream (AD).

Glassboro State College, Glassboro, N. J.: Thomas R. Robinson (P),
 Carl Neinstedt (F), Michael Briglia (AD).

Grove City College, Grove City, Pa.: Stanley Harker (P), Eugene O.
 Liggitt (F), R. Jack Behringer (AD).

Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.: Robert W. McEwen (P), Mox A.
 Weber (F) and (AD).

Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.: Jerome H. Holland (P), Samuel
 C. McGhee (F), Herman N. Neilson (AD).

Hartwick College, Oneonta, N. Y.: Frederick Binder (P), David L.
 Haase (AD).

Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.: Hugh Borton (P), Roy E. Randall
 (F) and (AD).

Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.: Louis M. Hirshson (P), William Hos-
 king (F), William C. Stiles (AD).

Hofstra University, Hempstead, N.Y.: Clifford L. Lord (P), James M.
 Stuart (F), Howard Myers (AD).

Howard University, Washington, D. C.: James M. Nabrit (P), Frank
 M. Snowden (F), Samuel E. Barnes (AD).

Hunter College, Bronx, N. Y.: John J. Meng (P), Jack D. Begelman
 (F), Sebastian C. Irace (AD).

Indiana State College, Indiana, Pa.: Willis E. Pratt (P), David C.
 Winslow (F), Charles L. Klausing (AD).

Inter American University of Puerto Rico, San German, Puerto Rico:
 Raymond B. Hoxeng (P), Luis F. Sambolin (F), Victor M. Ma-
 dera (AD).

Iona College, New Rochelle, N. Y.: Brother R. B. Power (P), Brother
 Edward A. Walsh (F), P. James McDermott (AD).

Ithaca College, Ithaca, N. Y.: Howard Dillingham (P), William Ter-
 williger (F), Carlton L. Wood (AD).

Jersey City State College, Jersey City, N. J.: Michael B. Gilligan (P),
 Tom M. Gerrity (F) and (AD).

- Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.: Clavert N. Ellis (P), Richard C. Frankhouser (F), Ralph W. Harden (AD).
- King's College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Very Rev. Lane D. Kilburn (P), Rev. James Boyle (F), Robert P. McGrane (AD).
- Kutztown State College, Kutztown, Pa.: Italo L. deFrancesco (P), Win Evans (F) and (AD).
- Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.: K. Roald Bergethon (P), Lawrence J. Conover (F), Olav B. Kollevoll (AD).
- LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Brother Daniel Bernian (P), Robert Courtney (F), James J. Henry (AD).
- Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.: Frederic K. Miller (P), William D. McHenry (AD).
- Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.: W. Deming Lewis (P), William B. Leckonby (AD).
- LeMoyne College, Syracuse, N. Y.: Very Rev. William L. Reilly (P), Rev. John J. O'Brien (F), Thomas J. Niland (AD).
- Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa.: Marvin Wachman (P), Donald Davies (F), Manuel Rivero (AD).
- Lock Haven State College, Lock Haven, Pa.: Richard T. Parsons (P), Stephen G. Jacobs (AD).
- Long Island University, Greenvale, N. Y.: R. Gordon Hoxie (P), Henry C. Mills (F), William T. Lai (University AD), John Gray (AD).
- Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pa.: D. Frederick Wertz (P), David G. Busey (F) and (AD).
- Manhattan College, Bronx, N. Y.: Brother Gregory (P), Kenneth A. Norton (F) and (AD).
- Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Md.: John T. Williams (P), William A. Lynk (F) and (AD).
- Millersville State College, Millersville, Pa.: Robert A. Christie (P), Raymond J. Runkle (AD).
- Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, N. J.: Thomas Richardson (P), Tony Koult (F), Henry Schmidt (AD).
- Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa.: Raymond S. Hauptert (P), Jack R. Ridge (F), Harvey T. D. Gillespie (AD).
- Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.: Martin D. Jenkins (P), Nathaniel K. Proctor (F), Edward P. Hurt (AD).
- Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.: Erling N. Jensen (P), Raymond J. Whispell (AD).
- New York University, Bronx, N. Y.: James M. Hester (P), Victor F. Obeck (AD).
- Niagara University, Niagara University, N. Y.: Very Rev. Kenneth F. Slattery (P), Rev. John W. Carven (F), John J. Gallagher (AD).
- Pace College, New York, N. Y.: Edward J. Mortola (P), Peter X. Finnerty (F) and (AD).
- Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia, Pa.: Gaylord P. Harnwell (P), Harry Fields (F), Jeremiah Ford II (AD).
- Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.: Clarence R. Moll (P), George A. Hansell (AD).
- Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.: Eric A. Walker (P), Ralph H. Wherry (F), Ernest B. McCoy (AD).
- Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science, Philadelphia, Pa.: Bertrand W. Hayward (P), William H. Hughes (F), Harry Pure (AD).

Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Edward H. Litchfield (P), Paul H. Masoner (F), Frank Carver, (AD).

Post, C. W., College, Brookville, N. Y.: R. Gordon Hoxie (P), Joseph L. Scannella (AD).

Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Richard H. Heindel (P), Harry C. Hostetter (F) and (AD).

Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.: Robert F. Goheen (P), William D'O. Lippincott (F), R. Kenneth Fairman (AD).

Puerto Rico, University of, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico: Jaime Benitez (P), Rafael Pont-Flores (AD).

Puerto Rico A&M College, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico: Luis Stefani (P), Fred V. Soltero (F), Rafael A. Mangual (AD).

Queens College, Flushing, N. Y.: Joseph P. McMurray (P), Robert J. Tierney (F) and (AD).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.: Richard G. Folsom (P), Byron F. Evans (F), Henry W. Kumpf (AD).

Rider College, Trenton, N. J.: Franklin F. Moore (P), Robert W. Kilgus (F) and (AD).

Rochester, University of, Rochester, N. Y.: W. Allen Wallis (P), Joseph W. Cole (F), Louis A. Alexander (AD).

Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, N. Y.: Mark Ellingson (P), Vernon R. Titus (F), Louis A. Alexander, Jr. (AD).

Rutgers, The State University, New Brunswick, N. J.: Mason W. Gross (P), Mark E. Singley (F), Albert W. Twitchell (AD).

Rutgers, College of South Jersey, Camden, N. J.: Mason W. Gross (P), Neil D. Haldeman (AD).

St. Bonaventure University, St. Bonaventure, N. Y.: Very Rev. Francis William Kearney (P), Rev. Canisius Connors (F), Lawrence J. Weise (AD).

St. Francis College, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Brother Urban Gonnaud (P), Brother Roger Nagle (F), Daniel J. Lynch (AD).

St. Francis College, Loretto, Pa.: Very Rev. Gabriel J. Loncosky (P), James Burke (F), I. V. Davis (AD).

St. John's University, Jamaica, N. Y.: Very Rev. Joseph T. Cahill (P), Rev. Walter F. Graham (F), Walter T. McLaughlin (AD).

St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Very Rev. William F. Maloney (P), Rev. J. M. Geib (F), John T. Ramsay (AD).

St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.: Foster S. Brown (P), Robert E. Consler (F), Thomas A. Cartmill (AD).

St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J.: Very Rev. Leo McLaughlin (P), Rev. Robert O'Donnell (F), John W. Kennedy (AD).

Scranton, University of, Scranton, Pa.: Very Rev. Edward J. Sponga (P), Rev. John P. McNicholas (F), Peter A. Carlesimo (AD).

Seton Hall University, South Orange, N. J.: Most Rev. John J. Dougherty (P), Right Rev. Msgr. Edward J. Fleming (F), Rev. John J. Horgan (AD).

Shippensburg State College, Shippensburg, Pa.: Ralph E. Heiges (P), Paul Cauffman (F), Thomas Crist (AD).

Siena College, Loudonville, N. Y.: Very Rev. Brian F. Duffy (P), Rev. Michael V. Perry (F), Rev. Paschal J. Monaghan (AD).

Slippery Rock State College, Slippery Rock, Pa.: Robert S. Carter (P), William C. Meise (F), William A. Storer (AD).

State University College, Brockport, N. Y.: Albert W. Brown (P), Clark V. Whited (F), A. Huntley Parker, Jr. (AD).

- State University College, Buffalo, N. Y.: Paul G. Bulger (P), Howard B. MacAdam (AD).
- State University College, Cortland, N. Y.: Kenneth E. Young (P), Morris R. Bogard (F), Robert J. Weber (AD).
- State University College, Fredonia, N. Y.: Oscar E. Lanford (P), John B. Bouchard (F), Joseph N. Keyser (AD).
- State University College, Geneseo, N. Y.: Robert W. MacVittie (P), Ira S. Wilson (F), Frank Akers (AD).
- State University College, New Paltz, N. Y.: William J. Haggerty (P), Loren D. Campbell (AD).
- State University College, Oneonta, N. Y.: Royal F. Netzer (P), James N. Georgeson (F), G. Hal Chase (AD).
- State University College, Oswego, N. Y.: James E. Perdue (P), Donald Snugg (F), John V. Glinski (AD).
- State University College, Plattsburgh, N. Y.: George W. Angell (P), Ernest P. Rangazas (F), Joseph C. Jastrab (AD).
- State University College, Potsdam, N. Y.: Frederick W. Crumb (P), Kenneth Gant (F), Sam J. Molnar (AD).
- State University of New York, Albany, N. Y.: Evan R. Collins (P), J. Ralph Tibbetts (F), Merlin W. Hathaway (AD).
- State University of New York, Buffalo, N. Y.: Clifford C. Furnas (P), Anthony S. Gugino (F), James E. Peelle (AD).
- State University of New York Maritime, Bronx, N. Y.: Harold C. Moore (P), Roger Reinhart (F) and (AD).
- Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J.: Jess H. Davis (P), Frank J. Misar (F) and (AD).
- Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa.: Gustave W. Weber (P), Russell W. Gilbert (F), James Hazlett (AD).
- Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.: Courtney C. Smith (P), Willis J. Stetson (AD).
- Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.: William P. Tolley (P), Eric H. Faigle (F), James H. Decker (AD).
- Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.: Millard E. Gladfelter (P), Ernest C. Casale (F) and (AD).
- Thiel College, Greenville, Pa.: Chauncy G. Bly (P), Spencer V. Goodreds (F), Joseph DiFebo (AD).
- Trenton State College, Trenton, N. J.: Warren G. Hill (P), Bernard Reed (F), Roy W. VanNess (AD).
- Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.: Harold C. Martin (P), Wilford H. Ketz (F) and (AD).
- United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y.: Gordon G. McLintock (P), James W. Liebertz (AD).
- United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.: Major General Donald V. Bennett (P), Colonel E. R. Heiberg (F), Colonel R. P. Murphy (AD).
- United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Rear Admiral Draper L. Kauffman (P), Captain R. S. Hayes (F), Captain Alan R. Cameron (AD).
- Upsala College, East Orange, N. J.: President to be appointed, Donald B. Walker (AD).
- Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.: Donald L. Helfferich (P), Everett M. Bailey (F) and (AD).
- Villanova University, Villanova, Pa.: Very Rev. Joseph A. Flaherty (P), Rev. John J. Curran (F), Arthur L. Mahan (AD).

Wagner College, Staten Island, N. Y.: Arthur O. Davidson (P), Jack Marley (F), Herbert E. Sutter (AD).
 Washington & Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.: Boyd C. Patterson (P), Paul L. Reardon (F) and (AD).
 Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa.: Bennett M. Rich (P), Alexander G. Sidar (F), Michael J. Scarry (AD).
 West Chester State College, West Chester, Pa.: Earl F. Sykes (P), Robert W. Reese (F) and (AD).
 West Liberty State College, West Liberty, W. Va.: Paul N. Elbin (P), Albert M. Blatnik (F), Oliver M. Olson (AD).
 Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.: Will W. Orr (P), Samuel H. Sloan (F), Harold E. Burry (AD).
 Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Eugene S. Farley (P), John G. Reese (AD).
 Yeshiva University, New York, N. Y.: Samuel Belkin (P), Rabbi A. Avrech (F), Bernard Sarachek (AD).

Third District

Alabama, University of, University, Ala.: Frank A. Rose (P), J. Jefferson Bennett (F), Paul W. Bryant (AD).
 Alabama A&M College, Normal, Ala.: Richard D. Morrison (P), George O. McCalep (F), Frank E. Lewis (AD).
 Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala.: Levi Watkins (P), Leotis L. Peterman (F), Robert H. Kirk (AD).
 Alcorn A&M College, Lorman, Miss.: John D. Boyd (P), Alexander W. Washington (F), E. E. Simmons (AD).
 Allen University, Columbia, S. C.: Howard E. Wright (P), T. V. Swinton (F), T. B. Nelson (AD).
 American University, Washington, D. C.: Hurst R. Anderson (P), Anthony C. Morella (F), Robert H. Frailey (AD).
 Auburn University, Auburn, Ala.: Harry M. Philpott (P), Roger W. Allen (F), G. W. Beard (AD).
 Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tenn.: Joe Morgan (P), Leon Bibb (F), David B. Aaron (AD).
 Baltimore, University of, Baltimore, Md.: Thomas G. Pullen (P), Hugh K. Higgins (F), Arthur R. Bosley (AD).
 Bellarmine College, Louisville, Ky.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alfred F. Horrigan (P), Frank J. O'Rourke (F), Rev. Henry B. Schuhmann (AD).
 Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, N. C.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Walter A. Coggin (P), Rev. Raphael Bridge (F), Howard A. Wheeler (AD).
 Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.: John A. Bacoats (P), Walter E. Johnson (F), John E. Brown (AD).
 Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.: Richard V. Moore (P), James E. Huger (F), Jack F. McClairn (AD).
 Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Va.: Wayne F. Geisert (P), Harry G. M. Jopson (F), Daniel S. Geiser (AD).
 Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.: Most Rev. William J. McDonald (P), Rev. Theodore E. McCarrick (F), Edmund R. LaFond (AD).
 Centre College, Danville, Ky.: Thomas A. Spragens (P), Roy Ellis (F), Briscoe Inman (AD).

- ¹Chattanooga, University of, Chattanooga, Tenn.: LeRoy A. Martin (P), W. O. Swan (F), A. C. Moore (AD).
- Citadel, Charleston, S. C.: Hugh P. Harris (P), David S. McAlister (F), Edward L. Teague, Jr. (AD).
- Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.: James P. Brawley (P), Joseph T. Dennis (F), Leonidas S. Epps (AD).
- Clemson University, Clemson, S. C.: Robert C. Edwards (P), R. R. Ritchie (F), Frank J. Howard (AD).
- Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.: David G. Martin (P), Paul A. Marrotte (F), Tom Scott (AD).
- Delta State College, Cleveland, Miss.: James E. Ewing (P), Irby C. Ellis (F), Dave M. Ferriss (AD).
- Duke University, Durham, N. C.: Douglas M. Knight (P), Robert S. Rankin (F), E. M. Cameron (AD).
- East Carolina College, Greenville, N. C.: Leo W. Jenkins (P), Robert L. Holt (F), Clarence Stasavich (AD).
- East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tenn.: Burgin E. Dossett (P), Solon Gentry (F), Sidney W. Rice (AD).
- Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Ky.: Robert R. Martin (P), Smith Park (F), Glenn E. Presnell (AD).
- Elizabeth City State College, Elizabeth City, N. C.: Walter N. Ridley (P), Timothy H. Wamack (F), Robert L. Vaughan (AD).
- Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.: Sanford S. Atwood (P), Thomas E. McDonough, Sr. (F) and (AD).
- Fayetteville State College, Fayetteville, N. C.: Rudolph Jones (P), Odell Uzzell (F), Harold L. Scott (AD).
- Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.: Stephen J. Wright (P), James R. Lawson (F), Herbert B. Thompson (AD).
- Florence State College, Florence, Ala.: Ethelbert B. Norton (P), Dallas M. Lancaster (F), Hubert A. Flowers (AD).
- Florida, University of, Gainesville, Fla.: J. Wayne Reitz (P), Mandell Glicksberg (F), Ray Graves (AD).
- Florida A&M University, Tallahassee, Fla.: George W. Gore, Jr. (P), Charles U. Smith (F), Alonzo S. Gaither (AD).
- Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Fla.: Charles T. Thrift, Jr. (P), Corning F. Tolle (F), Thomas H. Greene (AD).
- Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.: John E. Champion (P), Mode L. Stone (F), Vaughn H. Mancha (AD).
- Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.: C. V. Troup (P), C. L. Ellison (F), James E. Hawkins (AD).
- Furman University, Greenville, S. C.: Gordon Williams Blackwell (P), Winston C. Babb (F), Jesse Lyles Alley (AD).
- Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.: Leonard M. Elstad (P), Leon Auerbach (F), Peter R. Wisher (AD).
- George Washington University, Washington, D. C.: Lloyd H. Elliott (P), Theodore P. Perros (F), Robert K. Faris (AD).
- Georgia, University of, Athens, Ga.: O. C. Aderhold (P), Boyd McWhorter (F), Joel Eaves (AD).
- Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.: Edwin D. Harrison (P), Jesse W. Mason (F), Robert L. Dodd (AD).
- Georgia State College, Atlanta, Ga.: Noah Langdale, Jr. (P), Eli A. Zubay (F), Francis J. Bridges (AD).

1. Placed on probation for a period of one year, effective April 26, 1966.

Grambling College, Grambling, La.: Ralph W. E. Jones (P), E. F. Purvis (F), Edward G. Robinson (AD).
 Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, Va.: Walter Taylor Reveley (P), Donald R. Ortner (F), Richard A. Burrell (AD).
 Jackson State College, Jackson, Miss.: Jacob L. Reddix (P), Robert E. Lee (F), Tellis B. Ellis, Jr. (AD).
 Jacksonville University, Jacksonville, Fla.: Robert H. Spiro (P), Tom Greene (F), Roland Rourke (AD).
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.: Milton S. Eisenhower (P), Marshall S. Turner (F) and (AD).
 Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.: R. P. Perry (P), Edwin Thompkins (F), Jack S. Brayboy (AD).
 Kentucky, University of, Lexington, Ky.: John W. Oswald (P), W. L. Matthews (F), Bernie A. Shively (AD).
 Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.: Carl M. Hill (P), William W. Jones (F), William Exum (AD).
 Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Ky.: Harold P. Hamilton (P), Charles L. Higgs (F), Guy Strong (AD).
 Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.: James A. Colston (P), Robert H. Harvey (F), Julian Bell (AD).
 Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.: Chester A. Kirkendoll (P), Samuel H. Bronaugh (F), James A. Cooke (AD).
 LeMoyné College, Memphis, Tenn.: Hollis F. Price (P), John Buehler (F), Jerry C. Johnson (AD).
 Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.: Samuel E. Duncan (P), Harlee H. Little (F), Walter E. Brown, Jr. (AD).
 Louisiana College, Pineville, La.: G. Earl Guinn (P), Robert Cook (F), Billy Allgood (AD).
 Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, La.: F. Jay Taylor (P), Harold Smolinski (F), Joe Aillet (AD).
 Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.: John A. Hunter (P), Dale R. Carver (F), James J. Corbett (AD).
 Louisville, University of, Louisville, Ky.: Philip Davidson (P), Carl Abner (F), Bernard Hickman (AD).
 Loyola College, Baltimore, Md.: Very Rev. Joseph A. Sellinger (P), Rev. Aloysius C. Galvin (F), Emil G. Reitz (AD).
 Loyola University, New Orleans, La.: Very Rev. Andrew C. Smith (P), Rev. Vincent P. Miceli (F), William C. Gardiner (AD).
 Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Va.: M. Carey Brewer (P), James C. Fox (F) and (AD).
 Maryland, University of, College Park, Md.: Wilson H. Elkins (P), John E. Faber (F), W. W. Cobey (AD).
 Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn.: Joseph Copeland (P), Frank McClelland (F), Boydsen H. Baird (AD).
 McNeese State College, Lake Charles, La.: W. N. Cusic (P), Frank M. Rolufs (F), A. I. Ratcliff (AD).
 Memphis State University, Memphis, Tenn.: Cecil C. Humphreys (P), Eugene W. Lambert (AD), R. M. Robison (F).
 Mercer University, Macon, Ga.: Rufus C. Harris (P), James L. Clegg (F), Zeb B. Vance (AD).
 Miami, University of, Coral Gables, Fla.: Henry King Stanford (P), Edwin Dyda (F), Andrew F. Gustafson (AD).
 Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tenn.: Quill E. Cope (P), Elbert K. Patty (F), Charles M. Murphy (AD).

Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss.: Benjamin B. Graves (P), Charles E. Cain (F), James A. Montgomery (AD).
 Mississippi, University of, University, Miss.: J. D. Williams (P), T. A. Bickerstaff (F), Claude M. Smith (AD).
 Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.: R. Aubrey McLemore (P), D. Gray Miley (F), Hartwell McPhail (AD).
 Mississippi State University, State College, Miss.: Dean W. Colvard (P), Chester M. Wells, Jr. (F), Wade H. Walker (AD).
 Morehead State College, Morehead, Ky.: Adron Doran (P), Roscoe Playforth (F), Robert G. Laughlin (AD).
 Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.: Benjamin E. Mays (P), Frank L. Forbes (F) and (AD).
 Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.: John Middleton (P), A. J. Lockhart (F), Major J. Powell, Jr. (AD).
 Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Robert R. Kline (P), Rev. Carl J. Fives (F), John J. Dillon, Jr. (AD).
 Murray State College, Murray, Ky.: Ralph H. Woods (P), Dean William Nash (F), Roy Stewart (AD).
 Nicholls State College, Thibodaux, La.: Vernon F. Galliano (P), Gerald B. Blakeman (F), Raymond Didier (AD).
 North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill, N. C.: Paul F. Sharp (P), Edward M. Hedgpeth (F), Charles P. Erickson (AD).
 North Carolina A&T College, Greensboro, N. C.: Lewis C. Dowdy (P), Artis P. Graves (F), William M. Bell (AD).
 North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.: Samuel P. Massie (P), James Brewer (F), James W. Younge (AD).
 North Carolina State University, Raleigh, N. C.: John T. Caldwell (P), Ralph E. Fadum (F), Roy B. Clogston (AD).
 Northeast Louisiana State College, Monroe, La.: George T. Walker (P), Marcus B. Mapp (F), Dixie B. White (AD).
 Northwestern State College, Natchitoches, La.: John S. Kyser (P), Bert B. Boyd (F), Jack Clayton (AD).
 Oglethorpe College, Atlanta, Ga.: Paul R. Beall (P), Roy Goslin (F), Garland F. Pinholster (AD).
 Old Dominion College, Norfolk, Va.: Lewis W. Webb, Jr. (P), Joseph E. Haslett (F), Arthur B. Metheny (AD).
 Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.: J. Earl Moreland (P), Burnell H. Pannill (F), Hugh F. Stephens (AD).
 Richmond, University of, Richmond, Va.: George M. Modlin (P), Ralph C. McDanel (F), Malcolm U. Pitt (AD).
 Roanoke College, Salem, Va.: Perry F. Kendig (P), Homer Bast (F), Joseph S. Hackman (AD).
 Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.: Hugh F. McKean (P), Rhea Smith (F), Joseph Justice (AD).
 St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.: James A. Boyer (P), Wilbur W. Johnson (F), Jesse Clements (AD).
 St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Va.: Earl H. McClenney (P), William H. Whitehurst (F), Joseph E. Thompson (AD).
 Savannah State College, Savannah, Ga.: Howard Jordan, Jr. (P), Elmer J. Dean (F), Albert E. Frazier (AD).
 Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.: James E. Cheek (P), John W. Fleming (F), James Lytle (AD).
 South, University of, Sewanee, Tenn.: Edward McCrady (P), Gaston S. Bruton (F), Walter D. Bryant (AD).

South Carolina, University of, Columbia, S. C.: Thomas F. Jones (P), James A. Morris (F), Marvin C. Bass (AD).
 South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C.: Benner C. Turner (P), M. Maceo Nance, Jr. (F), William C. Brown (AD).
 Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond, La.: Luther H. Dyson (P), Ralph Wilson (F), E. L. McGehee (AD).
 Southern Mississippi, University of, Hattiesburg, Miss.: William D. McCain (P), J. Lloyd Milam (F), Reed Green (AD).
 Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.: Felton G. Clark (P), Ulysses S. Jones (F), Robert H. Lee (AD).
 Southwestern Louisiana, University of, Lafayette, La.: Joel L. Fletcher (P), Drayton Lewis (F), A. G. Urban (AD).
 Southwestern at Memphis, Memphis, Tenn.: John D. Alexander, Jr. (P), Charles I. Diehl (F), William R. Maybry (AD).
 Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.: Very Rev. A. W. Crandell (P), Rev. John E. Schwing (F), Rev. Joseph C. Mulhern (AD).
 Stetson University, Deland, Fla.: J. O. Edmunds (P), Robert S. Chauvin (F), Warren C. Cowell (AD).
 Stillman College, Tuscaloosa, Ala.: Samuel B. Hay (P), Earl C. Beck (F), Joffre T. Whisenton (AD).
 Tennessee, University of, Knoxville, Tenn.: Andrew D. Holt (P), Earl M. Ramer (F), George R. Woodruff (AD).
 Tennessee, University of, Martin, Tenn.: Paul Meek (P), Lloyd A. King (F), James C. Henson (AD).
 Tennessee A&I State University, Nashville, Tenn.: Walter S. Davis (P), Alger V. Boswell (F), Howard C. Gentry (AD).
 Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, Tenn.: Everett Derryberry (P), Flavious Smith (F), R. H. Eblen (AD).
 Towson State College, Baltimore, Md.: Earle T. Hawkins (P), Mauritz Anderson (F), Donald I. Minnegan (AD).
 Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky.: Irvin E. Lunger (P), Harry S. Stephenson (AD).
 Tulane University, New Orleans, La.: Herbert E. Longenecker (P), Hugh F. Rankin (F), Rix N. Yard (AD).
 Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: Luther H. Foster (P), Edward L. Jackson (AD).
 Union University, Jackson, Tenn.: Francis E. Wright (P), Charles Taylor (F), Jack L. Russell (AD).
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.: Alexander Heard (P), Rob R. Purdy (F), John F. Green (AD).
 Villa Madonna College, Covington, Ky.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. John F. Murphy (P), Rev. Louis Brinker (F), James G. Weyer (AD).
 Virginia, University of, Charlottesville, Va.: Edgar F. Shannon, Jr. (P), L. Starling Reid (F), Steve Sebo (AD).
 Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.: Gen. George R. E. Shell (P), Col. John G. Barrett (F), C. L. Ellington (AD).
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.: T. Marshall Hahn, Jr. (P), C. P. Miles (F), Frank O. Moseley (AD).
 Virginia State College, Norfolk, Va.: Lyman B. Brooks (P), Sanford M. Perkins (F), Joseph G. Echols (AD).
 Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.: Robert P. Daniel (P), George G. Singleton (F), William B. Bradley (AD).
 Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.: Thomas H. Henderson (P), John A. Watson (F), Thomas Harris (AD).

Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, N. C.: Harold W. Tribble (P), John W. Sawyer (F), Gene E. Hooks (AD).
 Washington College, Chestertown, Md.: Daniel Z. Gibson (P), Edward L. Athey (F) and (AD).
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.: Fred C. Cole (P), William M. Hinton (F), E. P. Twombly (AD).
 William and Mary, College of, Williamsburg, Va.: David Y. Paschall (P), Howard K. Holland (F), H. Lester Hooker, Jr. (AD).
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.: Paul A. Miller (P), Ray O. Duncan (F), Robert N. Brown (AD).
 Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Ky.: Kelly Thompson (P), John Minton (F), Ted Hornback (AD).
 Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.: Lowell S. Ensor (P), Reuben S. Holthaus (F), Richard A. Clower (AD).
 Winston-Salem State College, Winston-Salem, N. C.: Kenneth R. Williams (P), C. B. Hauser (F), Clarence E. Gaines (AD).

Fourth District

Adrian College, Adrian, Mich.: John H. Dawson (P), A. Douglas MacNaughton (F), Robert J. Gillis (AD).
 Akron, University of, Akron, O.: Norman P. Auburn (P), Chester T. Mc Nerney (F), Kenneth Cochrane (AD).
 Albion College, Albion, Mich.: Louis W. Norris (P), Paul Cook (F), Elkin R. Isaac (AD).
 Alma College, Alma, Mich.: Robert Swanson (P), Sedley Hall (F), Charles A. Gray (AD).
 Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, Mich.: Very Rev. Arthur F. Bukowski (P), Richard D. McCormick (F), Richard D. Dornbos (AD).
 Ashland College, Ashland, O.: Glenn L. Clayton (P), George Marble (F), Robert Brownson (AD).
 Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.: C. W. Sorensen (P), Harry S. B. Johnson (F), Ralph E. Starenko (AD).
 Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, O.: Alfred B. Bonds, Jr. (P), Ralph K. Davies (F), Lee J. Tressel (AD).
 Ball State University, Muncie, Ind.: John R. Emens (P), Richard H. Caldemeyer (F), Robert W. Primmer (AD).
 Beloit College, Beloit, Wisc.: Miller Upton (P), Clarence R. Von Eschen (F), Robert G. Nicholls (AD).
 Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, O.: William T. Jerome III (P), Kenneth H. McFall (F), Doyt L. Perry (AD).
 Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.: Alexander E. Jones (P), William L. Howard (F), Paul D. Hinkle (AD).
 Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Mich.: William Spoelhof (P), John Tuls (F), Barney Steen (AD).
 Capital University, Columbus, O.: Harold L. Yochum (P), Theodore B. Myers (F), William F. Bernlohr (AD).
 Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.: John W. Nason (P), Ken W. Wegner (F), Mel Taube (AD).
 Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisc.: Robert Steele (P), LeRoy Weir (F), Vince DiFrancesca (AD).
 Carthage College, Kenosha, Wisc.: Harold H. Lentz (P), Robert L. Hade (F), Arthur T. Keller (AD).

Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, O.: Raymond L. Bisplinghoff (P), Philip K. Heim (AD).

Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.: Judson W. Foust (P), Lester O. Serier (F), Daniel P. Rose (AD).

Central State College, Wilberforce, O.: Lewis A. Jackson (P), John A. Alston (F), Gaston F. Lewis (AD).

Chicago, University of, Chicago, Ill.: George W. Beadle (P), Warner A. Wick (F), Walter L. Hass (AD).

Cleveland State University, Cleveland, O.: Harold Enarson (P), M. C. Herrick (F), Homer E. Woodling (AD).

Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.: Martin L. Koehneke (P), Harold F. Brockberg (F) and (AD).

Dayton, University of, Dayton, O.: Very Rev. Raymond A. Roesch (P), Rev. Charles A. Collins (F), Thomas J. Frericks (AD).

Denison University, Granville, O.: A. Blair Knapp (P), Donald M. Valdes (F), LeRoy G. Seils (AD).

DePaul University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. John R. Cortelyou (P), Rev. T. J. Wangler (F), Raymond J. Meyer (AD).

DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.: William E. Kerstetter (P), Laurel H. Turk (F), James C. Loveless (AD).

Detroit, University of, Detroit, Mich.: Very Rev. Laurence V. Britt (P), Rev. William H. Berdan (F), Robert J. Calihan (AD).

Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Ill.: Quincy Doudna (P), John W. Masley (F), Tom Katsimpalis (AD).

Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Mich.: Harold E. Sponberg (P), George Linn (F), William E. Crouch (AD).

Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Ill.: Donald Cleckner (P), Percy Hylton (F), Walter J. Schousen (AD).

Evansville College, Evansville, Ind.: Melvin W. Hyde (P), Ralph H. Coleman (F), Arad A. McCutchan (AD).

Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.: Edgar M. Carlson (P), George W. Anderson (F), Lloyd E. Hollingsworth (AD).

Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.: Paul H. Giddens (P), Perry A. Moore (F), Clarence A. Nelson (AD).

Heidelberg College, Tiffin, O.: Terry W. Wickham (P), Percy L. Lilly (F), Ted R. Turney (AD).

Hiram College, Hiram, O.: James Neal Primm (P), Dwight H. Berg (F), William H. Hollinger (AD).

Hope College, Holland, Mich.: Calvin A. VanderWerf (P), Alvin W. Vanderbush (F), Gordon M. Brewer (AD).

Illinois, University of, Champaign, Ill.: David Dodds Henry (P), Leslie A. Bryan (F), Douglas R. Mills (AD).

Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.: John T. Rettaliata (P), Martin A. Elliott (F), Bernard Weissman (AD).

Illinois State University, Normal, Ill.: Robert G. Bone (P), Theodore Almy (F), Burton L. O'Connor (AD).

Illinois Teachers College, Chicago, Ill.: Raymond M. Cook (P), George W. Boyle (F) and (AD).

Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Ind.: Alan C. Rankin (P), Woodrow S. Suttle (F), John L. Longfellow (AD).

Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.: Elvis J. Stahr (P), Edwin H. Cady (F), James W. Orwig (AD).

Iowa, University of, Iowa City, Ia.: Howard R. Bowen (P), Robert F. Ray (F), Forest Evashevski (AD).

John Carroll University, University Heights, O.: Very Rev. Hugh E. Dunn (P), Rev. George A. Kmieck (F), Herbert C. Eisele (AD).
 Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Weimer K. Hicks (P), Donald Flesche (F), Rolla L. Anderson (AD).
 Kent State University, Kent, O.: Robert I. White (P), Walton D. Clarke (F), Carl E. Erickson (AD).
 Kenyon College, Gambier, O.: F. Edward Lund (P), Edward Harvey (F), Henry A. Johnson (AD).
 Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.: Sharvy G. Umbeck (P), John A. Houston (F), Dean S. Trevor (AD).
 Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.: William G. Cole (P), Edwin N. Reichert (F), Nick J. Wasylik (AD).
 Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisc.: Curtis W. Tarr (P), Vernon W. Roelofs (F), Bernie E. Heselton (AD).
 Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. James F. Maguire (P), John E. Connelly (F), George M. Ireland (AD).
 Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.: Harvey Rice (P), Lloyd Buckwell (F), Ralph Lundeen (AD).
 MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Ill.: Gordon E. Michalson (P), Wayne Land (F), William L. Wall (AD).
 Mankato State College, Mankato, Minn.: Clarence L. Crawford (P), John A. Johnson (F), John B. Hodapp (AD).
 Marietta College, Marietta, O.: Frank E. Duddy, Jr. (P), Paul J. Seyler (F), William O. Whetsell (AD).
 Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisc.: Very Rev. John P. Raynor (P), Frank L. Klement (F), Stanley Lowe (AD).
 Marshall University, Huntington, W. Va.: Stewart H. Smith (P), Harold L. Willey (F), Neal B. Wilson (AD).
 Miami University, Oxford, O.: Phillip R. Shriver (P), Fred W. Cottrell (F), Richard G. Shrider (AD).
 Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor, Mich.: Harlan H. Hatcher (P), Marcus L. Plant (F), Herbert O. Crisler (AD).
 Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.: John A. Hannah (P), John A. Fuzak (F), Clarence L. Munn (AD).
 Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Mich.: Raymond L. Smith (P), William A. Longacre (F), Alan J. Bovard (AD).
 Minnesota, University of, Duluth, Minn.: Raymond W. Darland (P), Emmett Davidson (F), Lloyd W. Peterson (AD).
 Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis, Minn.: O. Meredith Wilson (P), Max O. Schultze (F), Marshall W. Ryman (AD).
 Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.: Duncan Wimpess (P), John J. Ketterer (F), Henry W. Andrew (AD).
 Moorhead State College, Moorhead, Minn.: John J. Neumaier (P), Glaydon N. Robbins (F), Larry MacLeod (AD).
 Mount Union College, Alliance, O.: Carl C. Bracy (P), William M. Morgan (F), Jackson W. Rafeld (AD).
 Muskingum College, New Concord, O.: Harry Manley (P), Charles D. Moorehead (F), Edgar A. Sherman (AD).
 North Central College, Naperville, Ill.: Arlo L. Schilling (P), Erling Peterson (F), Ralph D. McAlister (AD).
 North Park College, Chicago, Ill.: Karl A. Olsson (P), Carroll J. Peterson (F), Royner C. Greene, Sr. (AD).
 Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Ill.: Leslie A. Holmes (P), Frederick W. Rolf (F), George G. Evans (AD).

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.: J. Roscoe Miller (P), T. Le-roy Martin (F), Stuart K. Holcomb (AD).

Notre Dame, University of, Notre Dame, Ind.: Very Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh (P), Rev. Edmund P. Joyce (F), Edward W. Krause (AD).

Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.: Robert K. Carr (P), Luke E. Steiner (F), Lysle K. Butler (AD).

Ohio State University, Columbus, O.: Novice G. Fawcett (P), James R. McCoy (F), Richard C. Larkins (AD).

Ohio University, Athens, O.: Vernon R. Alden (P), Fred Picard (F), William D. Rohr (AD).

Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.: Elden T. Smith (P), David H. Jennings (F), Robert M. Strimer (AD).

Olivet College, Olivet, Mich.: Gorton Riethmiller (P), Joseph R. Gambardella (F), Stuart F. Parsell (AD).

Otterbein College, Westerville, O.: Lynn W. Turner (P), James Ray (F), Robert Agler (AD).

Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.: Frederick L. Hovde (P), Verne C. Freeman (F), Guy J. Mackey (AD).

Ripon College, Ripon, Wisc.: Fred O. Pinkham (P), Robert S. Wilson (F), Ralph L. Wickstrom (AD).

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2. Placed on probation for period of three years, effective January 9, 1966; ineligible for post-season competition and national television series in the sport of football during that period.

3. Placed on probation for period of two years, effective May 9, 1964; ineligible for post-season competition in football during that period.

4. Placed on probation for indefinite period; ineligible for post-season competition in the sport of football until January 15, 1967.

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 Idaho State University, Pocatello, Idaho: William C. Davis (P), Berne Broadbent (F), John M. Vesser (AD).
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 Fredonia Teachers College
 Geneseo Teachers College
 Georgetown University
 Gettysburg College
 Hamilton College
 Hartford, University of
 Hartwick College
 Harvard University
 Haverford College
 Hobart College
 Hofstra College
 Holy Cross College
 Hunter College

Iona College	Rhode Island, University of
Ithaca College	Rider College
Juniata College	Rochester, University of
King's College	Rochester Institute of Technology
Lafayette College	Rutgers University
LaSalle College	St. Anselm's College
Lebanon Valley College	St. Bonaventure University
Lehigh University	St. Francis College (N.Y.)
LeMoyne College	St. Francis College (Pa.)
Lincoln University	St. John's University
Long Island University	St. Joseph's College
Lycoming College	St. Lawrence University
Maine, University of	St. Michael's College
Manhattan College	St. Peter's College
Marist College	Scranton, University of
Maryland State College	Seton Hall University
Massachusetts, University of	Siena College
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology	Southern Connecticut State Col.
Merrimack College	Springfield College
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Moravian College	Buffalo
Muhlenberg College	Stonehill College
New Hampshire, University of	Susquehanna University
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New York Maritime College	Temple University
Niagara University	Trinity College
Northeastern University	Tufts University
Norwich University	Union College
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and Science	Villanova University
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Gettysburg College

Haverford College

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Johns Hopkins University

Juniata College

Lafayette College

LaSalle College

Lebanon Valley College

Lehigh University

Lycoming College
 Moravian College
 Muhlenberg College
 Pennsylvania, University of
 Pennsylvania Military College
 St. Joseph's College
 Scranton, University of
 Stevens Institute of Technology
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Boston College	Northeastern University
Boston University	Norwich University
Bowdoin College	Providence College
Brandeis University	Rhode Island, University of
Bridgeport, University of	St. Anselm's College
Bridgewater State College	St. Michael's College
Brown University	Southern Connecticut State Col.
Central Connecticut State College	Springfield College
Clark University	Stonehill College
Colby College	Suffolk University
Connecticut, University of	Trinity College
Dartmouth College	Tufts University
Hartford, University of	U. S. Coast Guard Academy
Harvard University	Vermont, University of
Holy Cross College	Wesleyan University
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Morningside College	South Dakota State College
North Dakota, University of	

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Brockport
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State University College, Oneonta State University College,
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 Hofstra University

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 Santa Barbara San Francisco, University of
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Western Athletic Conference

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 Arizona State University Utah, University of
 Brigham Young University Wyoming, University of

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 Connecticut, University of New Hampshire, University of
 Maine, University of Rhode Island, University of
 Massachusetts, University of Vermont, University of

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 Northeast Louisiana State College: Marcus Mapp
 Northwestern Louisiana State College: Jack Clayton
 Randolph-Macon College: Hugh F. Stephens
 Richmond, University of: R. C. McDanel, Malcolm U. Pitt
 St. Paul's College: J. E. Thompson
 South Carolina, University of: W. F. Putnam
 South Carolina State College: W. C. Brown
 Southeastern Louisiana College: E. L. McGehee
 Southern Mississippi, University of: Reed Green
 Southern University: U. S. Jones, Horace W. Moody, Robert E. Smith
 Southwestern at Memphis: William R. Maybry
 Southwestern Louisiana, University of: Whitey Urban
 Tennessee, University of: Earl M. Ramer, Bob Woodruff
 Tennessee A&I State University: Howard C. Gentry, Granville
 M. Sawyer
 Tennessee Technological University: R. Hooper Eblen
 Towson State College: Don Minnegan
 Tulane University: Buddy de Monsabert, Harvey M. Jessup, Hugh
 F. Rankin, Rix N. Yard
 Tuskegee Institute: Edward L. Jackson
 Vanderbilt University: John F. Green, R. R. Purdy
 Virginia, University of: Starling Reid
 Virginia Military Institute: E. L. Ellington, Wilson B. Bell, William
 B. Matthews, Frank O. Moseley
 Virginia State College (Norfolk): Joseph Echols

Virginia State College (Petersburg): William J. Bradley, Thomas Verdell
 Virginia Union University: Thomas Harris, Harry B. Hucles
 Wake Forest College: Marvin A. Francis, Jesse I. Haddock, Gene Hooks, John W. Sawyer
 Washington College: Edward Athey
 Washington and Lee University: Norman F. Lord
 West Virginia University: Edgar Barrett, Robert N. Brown, Ray O. Duncan
 Western Kentucky State College: Jimmie Feix
 Western Maryland College: Ronald F. Jones, J. E. Robinson

Fourth District

Akron, University of: Kenneth Cochrane
 Ashland College: George H. Donges
 Ball State University: Bob Primmer
 Bowling Green State University: K. H. McFall, Doyt L. Perry
 Butler University: William L. Howard
 Capital University: William F. Bernlohr
 Case Institute of Technology: Philip Heim
 Central State University: John C. Alston, G. F. Lewis
 Chicago, University of: J. Kyle Anderson, Walter L. Hass
 College of Steubenville: Robert J. Kloska
 Concordia College: Harold F. Brockberg
 Dayton, University of: Harry C. Baujan, Thomas J. Frericks, James Hoover
 Denison University: Roy Seils
 DePauw University: James C. Loveless
 Detroit, University of: Robert J. Calihan
 Eastern Michigan University: Keith Bowen, Bob Briner, Terry Clark, W. E. Crouch, George Linn, George Mans, Ron Oestrike, Jerry Raymond
 Evansville College: Arad A. McCutchan
 Hope College: Gordon Brewer
 Illinois, University of: Leslie A. Bryan, Douglas R. Mills
 Illinois State University: Burton L. O'Connor
 Indiana State University: William G. Kaliden, John L. Longfellow, Samuel Suttle
 Indiana University: J. W. Orwig
 Iowa, University of: Forest Evashevski, Robert F. Ray
 John Carroll University: Herbert C. Eisele, George A. Kmieck
 Kalamazoo College: Rolla Anderson
 Kent State University: Walton D. Clarke, Carl E. Erickson
 Kenyon College: Henry A. Johnson
 Knox College: Dean S. Trevor
 Lake Forest College: Nick Wasylik
 Loyola University: John J. Connelly
 MacMurray College: William L. Wall
 Mankato State College: John B. Hodapp
 Marquette University: Stanley Lowe
 Marshall University: Hunter Hardman, Harold L. Willey, Neal B. Wilson
 Miami University: Fred Cottrell, Dick Shrider

Michigan, University of: H. O. Crisler, Marcus L. Plant
 Michigan State University: John A. Fuzak, Clarence L. Munn
 Minnesota, University of: Marsh Ryman, Max O. Schultze
 Mount Union College: Jackson W. Rafeld
 Muskingum College: Ed Sherman
 Northern Illinois University: Mark Dean, George Evans, Robert
 Kahler, Nye Labaw, Ken Prentice, Fred W. Rolf
 Northwestern University: Stuart K. Holcomb, T. LeRoy Martin
 Notre Dame, University of: Hugh Devore, Ed Krause
 Oberlin College: L. K. Butler
 Ohio State University: Richard C. Larkins, James R. McCoy, J. Ed
 Weaver
 Ohio Wesleyan University: Robert M. Strimer
 Ohio University: Fred Picard, Bill Rohr, Bob Wren
 Otterbein College: Robert Agler
 Purdue University: Verne C. Freeman, G. J. Mackey
 St. Joseph's College: Michael E. Davis, Richard F. Scharf
 St. Olaf College: Ax Bundgaard
 South, University of the: Walter Bryant
 Southern Illinois University: Donald Boydston, John R. LeFevre
 Toledo, University of: A. G. Francis, Frank Lauterbur, Edwin Saxer,
 Vern Smith
 Valparaiso University: Richard Koenig
 Western Illinois University: Harry Fritz, Ray Hanson, Dempsey E.
 Reid
 Western Michigan University: Albert B. Becker, John W. Gill, Joe
 Hoy
 Wheaton College: Harvey C. Chrouser
 Wisconsin, University of (Madison): William H. Aspinwall, Frank
 J. Remington, Ivan B. Williamson
 Wisconsin, University of (Milwaukee): Herman Kluge
 Xavier University: Jim McCafferty
 Youngstown University: William G. Nelson, Willard Webster

Fifth District

Augustana College: Jim Malmquist
 Bradley University: Philip Becker, Jr., Charles Orsborn
 Cincinnati, University of: Ralph C. Bursiek, George D. Smith
 Colorado, University of: Eddie Crowder, Jack Mills, Warren O.
 Thompson
 Creighton University: John J. McManus
 Drake University: Leland P. Johnson, Jack McClelland
 Iowa State University: Gordon Chalmers, Maurice W. Souls
 Kansas, University of: Wade R. Stinson, Laurence C. Woodruff
 Kansas State Teachers College: Joe Pease
 Kansas State University: C. Clyde Jones, H. B. Lee
 Lincoln University: Dwight T. Reed, Cletus Stamper
 Luther College: John Bruemmer, Gary Embretson, David T. Nelson,
 Edsel Schweizer
 Missouri, University of (Columbia): Don Faurot, Arthur W. Nebel
 Missouri, University of (Rolla): Gale Bullman, R. A. Schaefer
 Morningside College: A. W. Buckingham
 Nebraska, University of: Don Bryant, W. H. H. Dye, Merk Hobson

North Dakota State University: Darrell Mudra
 North Texas State University: Witt Blair, Jess Cearley, Odus Mitchell
 Northeast Missouri State Teachers College: Duane R. Cole, Jim Dougherty, R. L. Terry
 Northwest Missouri State College: Ryland Milner
 Oklahoma, University of: Ken Farris, David Swank
 Oklahoma State University: Randall J. Jones
 Parsons College: Harold D. Eastman, Marcelino Huerta, Jr., M. S. Hughes
 St. Louis University: Larry Albus, Jerome J. Marchetti
 South Dakota, University of: John O. Roning
 South Dakota State University: Ralph Ginn, Stan Marshall
 Southeast Missouri State College: Kenneth Knox
 Southwest Missouri State College: Aldo Sebben
 State College of Iowa: James H. Witham
 Tulsa, University of: John P. Dratz
 Washington University: Wayne McFarland
 Wichita State University: Noah Allen

Sixth District

Abilene Christian College: Garvin Beauchamp, A. B. Morris
 Arkansas, University of: Bob Cheyne, John Kane, Delbert Swartz
 Arkansas AM&N College: Vannette W. Johnson
 Arkansas State College: J. A. Tomlinson
 Arlington State College: Claude Gilstrap
 Baylor University: Monroe S. Carroll
 Eastern New Mexico University: Joe F. Dickson
 Houston, University of: Harry Fouke, Frank Stovall
 Lamar State College of Technology: J. B. Higgins
 New Mexico State University: James F. Cole, Carl R. Hall
 Pan American College: J. A. Brooks
 Rice University: Alan J. Chapman, Jess Neely
 Southern Methodist University: H. Steven Brown, Lester Jordan, E. D. Mouzon, Jr., I. W. Santry
 Texas, University of: Joe B. Frantz, Jack Patterson, J. Neils Thompson
 Texas A&M University: Chris H. Groneman, Barlow Irvin
 Texas Christian University: Jim Brock, Henry B. Hardt
 Texas Technological College: J. William Davis, Polk Robison
 Texas Western College: E. J. Knapp, George C. McCarty, F. B. O'Neal
 Trinity University: Wilson Waites
 West Texas State University: W. Mitchell Jones
 Wiley College: J. Forrest Kelley

Seventh District

Arizona, University of: M. R. Clausen, Thomas L. Hall, Philip B. McLaughlin, Frank W. Soltys
 Arizona State University: Frank A. Rispoli, Clyde B. Smith
 Brigham Young University: Milton F. Hartvigsen, Floyd Millet
 Colorado School of Mines: Fritz Brennecke, Francis E. Smiley
 Colorado State College: John Hancock, Joe Lindahl, Art Reynolds
 Colorado State University: Thurman F. McGraw, Harry E. Troxell

Denver, University of: Hoyt Brawner
 Idaho, University of: Paul E. Ostyn, George W. Woodbury
 Idaho State University: Milt Holt
 Montana, University of: Earl C. Lory, Walter C. Schawnk
 Montana State University: Gene Bourdet, Harry G. Cockrum
 New Mexico, University of: Guido H. Daub, John Dolzadelli, Pete McDavid
 United States Air Force Academy: Philip J. Erdle, Edmund A. Rafalko, Russ Wohlgenuth
 Utah, University of: James R. Jack
 Utah State University: Frank Williams
 Weber State College: Reed K. Swenson
 Western State College of Colorado: H. J. Dorricott
 Wyoming, University of: Glenn J. Jacoby

Eighth District

California, University of (Berkeley): Pete Newell
 California, University of (Davis): V. B. Hickey, R. S. Loomis
 California, University of (Los Angeles): Bradford A. Booth, J. D. Morgan
 California, University of (Santa Barbara): Jack C. Curtice, Andy S. Everest
 California State College (Los Angeles): Cameron S. Deeds
 California State College (Long Beach): Walter Crowe
 California Western University: Albert A. Lewis
 Chapman College: D. C. Perkins
 Chico State College: Don Adee
 Claremont-Mudd Colleges: Bill Arce
 Fresno State College: Cecil Coleman
 Hawaii, University of: Kenneth K. Lau, Y. S. Ko, Robert M. Martin
 Oregon, University of: Raymond Ellickson, Leo A. Harris
 Oregon State University: A. T. Gill, Glenn Holcomb
 Pacific, University of the: Paul Stagg
 Portland State College: J. Neil Stahley
 Redlands, University of the: Ted Runner
 San Diego State College: Al Olsen
 San Fernando Valley State College: Phil Munroe
 San Francisco State College: Vic Rowen
 San Jose State College: Robert Bronzan
 Seattle Pacific College: C. Dorr Demaray
 Stanford University: Charles A. Taylor
 Southern California, University of: Jesse T. Hill, William C. Himstreet
 Washington, University of: Harry M. Cross
 Washington State University: Stan Bates, Wallis Beasley

Allied

Athletic Association of Western Universities: T. J. Hamilton
 Atlantic Coast Conference: James H. Weaver
 Big Eight Conference: Wayne Duke, Merk Hobson, John Waldorf
 Big Sky Athletic Conference: Jack Friel
 Central Collegiate Conference: Stanley Lowe

College Athletic Conference: William R. Maybry
 Eastern College Athletic Conference: Asa S. Bushnell, George L. Shiebler, Robert Whitelaw
 Far Western Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: R. S. Loomis
 Gulf States Conference: Stanley Galloway, Marcus Mapp
 Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference: John D. Dewey, William R. Reed, Kay Fred Schultz, Frank J. Remington
 Interstate Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Fred W. Rolf
 Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Association: John W. Winkin
 Mid-American Conference: Robert C. James
 Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference: Willis J. Stetson
 Midwest Collegiate Athletic Conference: Dean S. Trevor
 Mid-Western Athletic Association: Arthur E. Pullam, Jr.
 Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association: Roy F. Brown
 Missouri Valley Conference: Norvall Neve
 New England College Athletic Conference: Herbert W. Gallagher
 Ohio Athletic Conference: Albert N. Smith
 Ohio Valley Conference: Arthur L. Guepe
 Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference: Francis E. Smiley, Art Reynolds
 Southeastern Conference: Elmore Hudgins, Bernie H. Moore
 Southern Conference: Lloyd P. Jordan
 Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: B. T. Harvey
 Southland Conference: Taylor Wilkins
 Southwest Conference: Wilbur Evans, Howard Grubbs
 Western Athletic Conference: Paul W. Brechler, William H. Huber

Associate

South Alabama, University of: Mel Lucas

Affiliated

College Swimming Coaches Association: Mark Randall
 International Association of Amateur Basketball Officials: Stewart C. Paxton
 National Athletic Trainers Association: William E. Newell

Visitors

American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation: Giffy O'Dell
 Athletic Journal: Lois Friddell, Charlie Thorp
 C. D. Chesley Company: Castleman D. Chesley
 Coaches All-America Game: Henry J. Kieronski
 First and Second Armies: Leo F. Gaffney
 Gator Bowl Association: George R. Olsen, A. J. Robida
 Illinois, University of (Chicago Circle): S. L. Fordham, Walter G. Versen
 Liberty Bowl: A. F. Dudley
 Memphis Memorial Stadium: H. S. Lewis, Harry C. Pierotti, Dave Wells
 National Collegiate Film Service: Mark Cox, Edward J. Ryan
 National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame: Harvey J. Harman, Chester J. LaRoche, James McDowell

New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association: Bernie J. Grenrood, A.
 Theo Maumus, Claude Simons, Fred Wolfe, A. B. Nicholas, Jr.
 Orange Bowl Committee: Bob Hector, Ben Benjamin, Bill Gaither,
 John Ring, E. E. Seiler, Bill Ward
 Pasadena Tournament of Roses: Lathrop Leishman, J. Randolph
 Richards, William Nicholas, Stanley Hahn, Raymond A. Dorn
 Ronald Press: Howard A. Hobson
 Spencer Advertising Company: Charles W. Gibbes, Ralph Sheffer
 Sports Productions: Jim Thaxton
 United States Gymnastics Federation: Frank L. Bare
 United States Track and Field Federation: Wilfred H. Crowley,
 Charles D. Werner

Working Press at 60th Annual Convention

Arizona Daily Star: Abe Chanin
 Associated Press: Bob Green, Warner Ragsdale
 Atlantic Journal: Furman Bisher
 Baltimore News-American: Bill Christine
 Baltimore Sun: Jack Chevalier
 Chicago Tribune: Roy Damer
 Detroit News: Jerry Green
 Hamilton Spectator: Robert J. Hanley
 Kansas City Star: Bill Sims
 Knoxville News Sentinel: Tom Siler
 Memphis Commercial Appeal: Charles Gillespie
 Minneapolis Tribune: Sid Hartman
 Nashville Banner: Fred Russell
 National Observer: J. R. Dickenson
 New York Herald Tribune: Irving Marsh
 New York Times: Gordon White
 Philadelphia Inquirer: Frank Dolson
 Richmond News Leader: Larry Leonard
 Roanoke World-News: Bob McClelland, Ret Mitchell
 Rochester Times-Union: Ron Roberts
 Tucson Citizen: George McLeod
 United Press International: Sam Fogg, R. E. Mims
 Washington Post: George Minot, Byron Roberts
 Washington Star: Steve Gubak
 WHAM: Bob Penrod
 WTOP: John Lemon, Bill Zimmerman, Harold Mengle
 Free Lance: Francis Wallace

Reports of Vice-Presidents

FIRST DISTRICT

FRANK R. THOMS, JR., WILLIAMS COLLEGE

DISTRICT ONE added two new members during the past year. Quinnipiac College, Hamden, Connecticut, and Castleton State College, Castleton, Vermont, brought the total institutional membership in the First District to 49.

The successful inauguration of the NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship program was warmly applauded by presidents, faculty and administrators throughout New England. Including an alternate who was finally selected as a replacement, District One had three of the eleven successful candidates in College Division Football—more than any other district—with Bowdoin College, Tufts University and Williams College represented. In University Division Football, Brown University supplied a winner. In College Division Basketball, the district was again represented by another outstanding scholar-athlete from Williams College. The broadening of the program this year to include 18 additional scholarships from twelve other sports will make it even more attractive and meaningful. The good-will which obviously, and deservedly, will come to the Association cannot be overestimated.

Not enough praise can be given to the officers, staff and individuals who represented the NCAA at last summer's public hearings in Washington of the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate. President Barnes, with Council approval, gave full endorsement of the Commerce Committee's resolution calling for binding arbitration of all issues involved in the dispute with the AAU. The AAU was not as cooperative and indicated issues it would not arbitrate. The Senate's resolution included provisions for a moratorium to permit winter track meets to operate free of the hindrances which the dispute has caused in the past. District One members are thankful for this but are mindful of the importance of a permanent solution as soon as possible. It took almost too long for this matter to reach a forum (the Senate) where public interest dictated it had to go after years of fruitless effort to reach any sensible mutual agree-

ment. The appointment by Vice-President Humphrey of a five-man arbitration board, and that panel's mandatory report to the Senate by February 15, 1966, should be followed with great interest—if not great hope at the present time. Somehow a just solution must be found to permit not only pursuit of the most effective possible intercollegiate programs in all sports, but also the most productive Olympic efforts for the United States. Recent restrictive actions by the U. S. Olympic Committee, patently passed to weaken the NCAA's position and influence on that committee, can be construed only as a move to solidify and extend the status quo already unacceptable to the college group. It is to be strongly hoped that some combination of those ideas presented at the hearings—and others already advanced or forthcoming—will provide the key to solving the thorniest problem confronting our organization.

This fourth and final, report of District One's Vice-President is plainly more editorial than reportorial. It is satisfying to be able to wind up with the factual statement that the general health of the district's athletic programs is excellent, its facilities are keeping pace reasonably with the heavy demands on them, and our institutions are well prepared to continue in the future their fine achievements in the past.

SECOND DISTRICT

ERNEST B. McCOY, PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

THE SECOND DISTRICT comprises seven states or parts thereof, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico and numbers 133 colleges and universities. This district is the largest, numerically, holding membership in the NCAA.

The Eastern College Athletic Conference, with 53 of its active members also holding membership in the NCAA and located in District Two, is the major administrative component in the District. Consequently, the actions, problems, accomplishments and progress of the ECAC are of great significance to District Two.

Currently, as evidence of the expanding ECAC tournament program, there has recently been announced by the hockey tournament committee plans for the establishment of a new ECAC pre-Christmas Holiday hockey tournament at the Boston Garden commencing December, 1966. This is in addition to the current annual Holiday Hockey Festival

held at Madison Square Garden in New York City each December.

The hockey committee further recommended, and it was passed by the Executive Council, to establish and authorize an ECAC ice hockey championship for Division II ice hockey membership.

The Executive Council of the ECAC, as has been its practice for the past several years, continues to take a very strong administrative position with regard to "eligibility for competition" as well as taking steps to establish that member institutions comply with conference regulations concerning financial aid to athletes. As a consequence a recent questionnaire was circulated to the membership concerning Article Two, Section IV—Principles Governing Financial Aid to Athletes.

From the thorough and comprehensive replies received from the membership it was evident that extensive research had been undertaken and considerable time had been expended in preparation of the material submitted by the respondents.

After a full and penetrating analysis of the questionnaire returns, the Committee on Principles and Policies summarized the important data involved and reported the findings to the membership. Further the Committee reported to the Executive Council their same findings and submitted a two-part plan of action for consideration.

The questionnaire seemed to indicate that the main problem stemmed from item d, 3, of Section IV, that states, "In all cases where financial aid is given to athletes, all of the following stipulations must be met." Under this item 3 states that "need or high scholarship or both must be definitely established."

Consequently, the two-part plan of the Principles and Policies Committee recommended 1) that the present rules, regulations, and principles governing financial aid to athletes be maintained and strictly applied. (This, of course, will require a clear definition of "need" and "high scholarship"), and 2) that any ECAC member institution which is unable to apply literally the presently stated rules, regulations, and principles governing financial aid to athletes be permitted to petition the Executive Council for specific exemptions or exceptions to such rules, regulations, and principles. (This, of course, will require clear definition

of the basis upon which exemptions or exceptions may be granted.) The entire membership of the ECAC must face this problem in the near future or rewrite the "Principle" in the by-laws.

It has been a pleasant experience for the Second District to find so many newspaper articles in praise of the fine football being played this year in the Northeast section of our District. This has been an increasing trend for the past several years and is now receiving much deserved attention from the press and the public.

As is probably occurring in other sections of the country, District Two has been circularized for the past two years, but more heavily this year, by the so-called "scouting services" located in this Eastern sector soliciting patronage from the membership. They offer to provide subscribers recruiting service in football and basketball, and in other sports as well. They agree in exchange for fees to furnish helpful information on promising secondary school athletes. In at least one instance the agency will furnish weekly written reports on all prospects as personally inspected by staff members of the "scouting service." The plan projected by the other agency provides location of outstanding prospects and distribution of information on their athletic and academic capabilities as supplied by their high school coaches.

Attention of the membership was directed to the fact that the use of scouting services of this nature is expressly forbidden by NCAA rules. The Association's By-Laws, Article 6 (recruiting), Section 5—(e), includes the following restriction: "An institution may not pay any costs incurred by an athletic talent scout in studying or recruiting prospective student-athletes. An institution may not place any such person on a fee or honorarium basis and thereby claim him as a staff member and entitled to expense money."

Many institutions in District Two, as in other sections of the country, have been and still are devoting much of their energy and great vigor to providing the very best educational facilities for all facets of the educational spectrum.

As has been reported for the past several years, the District takes great pride in the continued growth in the physical facilities that are being provided for the physical and recreational outlets of our students. As an example, the Pennsylvania State University this past year opened three new wings to its physical plant for physical education, rec-

reation and intercollegiate athletics. Presently under construction and to be opened in a year's time is a beautiful structure housing three swimming pools and seats for 2,000 spectators. In addition a new 2.5-million dollar wing to the women's athletic plant has just been approved and construction will be under way by spring. Other institutions in District Two are also adding to the ever growing list of new, available facilities.

"The Inter-conference letter-of-intent" gives every indication of working very well with the independents who have adopted it as part of their program. The University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania State University and Syracuse University seem very satisfied with the way it is working. Certainly, many real problems were at least solved to a great extent by this "letter of intent."

So, also, is the "red shirting" agreement between Penn State, Syracuse, West Virginia and Pittsburgh working well. The respective athletic directors exchange, each fall, a report on each athlete who is exempt under the agreement, due to an early injury, to each other. The report is certified as correct by the team physician, the faculty chairman and the athletic director. A copy is retained by each athletic director on each student from each institution.

One question which is being asked frequently and one which must be brought under real study immediately is, "what legislation should be written concerning the size of traveling squads in football?" Many conferences have come to grips with the problem already. Something must be done or "keeping up with the Joneses" is going to drive people out of the football playing fraternity under the new free substitution rules.

District Two institutions were very successful in NCAA championship events. Three District teams won National Collegiate championships during the 1964-65 academic year. Columbia University was victorious in the National College Fencing Championships; Pennsylvania State University captured the National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships, and the U. S. Naval Academy won the National Collegiate Soccer Championship.

Princeton, led by the fabulous Bill Bradley, placed third in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship, losing in the semifinals to runnerup Michigan. The Tigers set four team records for the tournament, including most points

in a single game (118), most points in a five-game series (429), most field goals in a single game (48), and most field goals in a five-game series (173). Bradley also established four records: most points in five-game series (177), most points in single game (58), most field goals in five-game series (65) and most field goals in single game (22).

Individuals also stood out in the national championships. The District swept the three individual fencing titles, with Joe Nalven of Columbia winning the foil division, Paul Pesthy of Rutgers University the epee, and Howard Goodman of New York University the sabre. Earl Horner of Villanova University and Tom Farrell of St. John's University won titles in the NCAA outdoor track and field meet. Mike Caruso and Bill Stuart of Lehigh University captured individual wrestling titles, while Jim Nance, Syracuse University, won his second wrestling championship in three years. Morgan State's two-mile relay team won the National Collegiate Indoor Track and Field Championship.

College Division student-athletes in District Two also fared well. Bucknell University won four individual titles in the NCAA College Division Swimming meet. Fred Woertman captured both backstroke events, James Smigie won the 200-yard butterfly in record time and Bucknell's 400-yard medley relay team was victorious. Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science won the East regional of the National College Division Basketball Championship before bowing to eventual champion Evansville College in the national quarterfinals. Three District Two wrestlers won National College Division championships—Ronald Knoebel, Lycoming College; Joe Bavaro, Gettysburg College, and John Carr, Wilkes College. Bavaro went to the national finals in the University Division tournament before losing a split decision.

The University of Pennsylvania served as host to a first-round tripleheader of the NCAA basketball tournament at The Palestra in Philadelphia. Pennsylvania State University will hold the 1966 National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships April 1-2.

THIRD DISTRICT

EARL M. RAMER, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

THE PROGRAM of intercollegiate athletics has continued to advance on all fronts in District Three. This expansion is

evidenced in the number of institutions applying for and being admitted to NCAA membership during the current year. We are happy to welcome into active membership this year Alcorn A&M College, Lorman Mississippi; Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee; McNeese State College, Lake Charles, Louisiana; Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi; Northwestern State College, Natchitoches, Louisiana; Nicholls State College, Thibodaux, Louisiana; Northeast Louisiana State College, Monroe, Louisiana; Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond, Louisiana; Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, and the University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, Louisiana.

New Facilities

As was the case last year, District Three institutions reported many new and improved facilities. Old Dominion College, for example, reports completion of the first phase of a new 5.5 million dollar athletic facility. A new coliseum for basketball has been completed at the University of Virginia, and North Carolina State College has begun construction of a new football stadium to seat 40,000. The University of North Carolina has completed an addition to the Woollen Gym, providing 8,500 new seats. The University of South Carolina reports a number of new additions, including tennis courts, handball courts, athletic fields and new dormitories. The University of Maryland reports a new freshman baseball field, a new golf driving range and a new varsity soccer field under construction. Louisiana State University reports construction under way for improved facilities in the athletics dormitory, golf club house and baseball stadium. Plans are under way for a new basketball coliseum and additional football stadium seats. Vanderbilt University has added two balconies to the Memorial Gymnasium, providing 1,738 new seats for a total seating capacity of 9,212. A new fieldhouse and multi-purpose building is under construction at the University of Alabama, providing seats for 14,800. Tulane University is expecting to install all-weather surfacing on broad jump and pole vault runways in time for the spring track season. The University of Georgia has a new all-weather track first used in the spring of 1965 and a new varsity baseball field complete and ready for use. The University of Mississippi reports a new all-purpose assembly building with a seating capacity of 8,500 and an addition to the fieldhouse, including weight rooms, isometric rooms, handball courts, and

other new facilities. The University of Tennessee at Knoxville reports a planned addition to its fieldhouse, doubling its present seating capacity to about 14,000, with a new track presently under construction. Davidson College reports a renovation of the stadium with new fiber glass seats, a new baseball field, new tennis courts, six new handball courts, a new intramural field, and a new football practice field. New practice football fields are reported by a number of institutions, including the University of Richmond and East Carolina College, the latter having also a new soccer field and plans for a new gymnasium. East Tennessee State University has a new quarter-mile Grasstex track under construction and a baseball field to be ready by spring. Western Kentucky State College reports a new academic-athletic building with a seating capacity of 12,500. Eastern Kentucky State College reports new football dressing rooms for both home and visiting teams and new hard-surfaced tennis courts. A new football stadium of steel and concrete construction and a seating capacity of 16,000 is reported by Tennessee Technological University. Tennessee Tech also reports new intramural and practice fields totaling 15 acres with a new all-weather quarter-mile track. Three new indoor tennis courts and a soccer field are reported by the University of the South. Belmont Abbey College reports new soccer and baseball fields with an all-weather 440-yard track partially completed and additional intramural fields under construction. Jacksonville University is constructing a hard-court surface of 110 feet by 100 feet, including one regulation full-court basketball area and two cross-court areas as well as two volleyball courts. Florida Southern College reports a new gymnasium with a seating capacity of 4,700 for basketball and providing in addition physical education facilities, intercollegiate locker rooms, and classrooms. Emory University reports a new 20-acre athletic field, including special areas for soccer, softball and football. Savannah State College reports a new gymnasium with swimming pool. Virginia Polytechnic Institute has a new football stadium. Union University at Jackson, Tennessee, reports several new tennis courts, as does the University of Tennessee, Martin Branch. Winston-Salem State College reports new tennis courts and new baseball and football fields. Virginia State College has a new health and physical education building under way with completion date set for May, 1966.

New Sports Programs

New and improved facilities such as those enumerated above can only mean a sports program expansion. Among the newer activities mentioned most often were soccer, gymnastics, wrestling and swimming, with soccer leading by far. Club activities in sailing, rowing and archery were reported by several institutions. No programs were dropped. New programs reported were designed to include wider participation of all students in the sports program.

National Championships

National championships were reported in football by the University of Alabama, in rifle by The Citadel, in the NCAA College Division Golf Championships by Middle Tennessee State University, and in NCAA College Division Cross-Country by Kentucky State College. East Carolina College won the NCAA Atlantic Coast College Division Football Championship. Harry Baugher of Catholic University won the 400-yard and 200-yard individual medley in the National College Division Swimming Championships, setting new national records in both events. Three additional NCAA individual championships were reported by the University of Maryland—Robert Kopnisky in wrestling and Michael Cole and Frank Costello in track.

The New NCAA 1.600 Rule

Response to inquiry about the new NCAA academic standards for awarding grants-in-aid was generally favorable. Of 26 institutions representing College Division conference or independent affiliation, 20 indicated favorable reaction to the new requirement. Many of these responded that their own institutional requirements were already above the standard. The remaining six gave no indication of approval or disapproval. Reports from 23 institutions representing three major conferences showed 16 favorable responses, three unfavorable, one questionable, and three indicated neither favorable nor unfavorable attitude. Many of the institutions favorably inclined toward the new standard and having institutional standards above it feel that the national requirement should be higher. Some institutions opposed to the new standard feel that the NCAA requirement is an unwarranted invasion of the prerogatives of conferences and individual institutions. Some report confusion in regard to implementation.

Improved Physical Education, Recreational, or Physical Fitness Programs Other Than Intercollegiate Athletics

Many newer activities are in evidence designed to secure broader participation of students in varieties of sports activities. Among these activities increasingly sponsored by institutions are sailing, water skiing, canoeing, judo, scuba diving, touch football, softball and stepped-up emphasis upon physical fitness in the basic physical education program. Illustrative of this is a statement from Jacksonville University: "We are conducting a physical fitness program including sit-ups, pull-ups, standing broad jumps, and 600-yard run for all students at the beginning and end of every service class. Records are kept on each student throughout his four required semesters of physical education, and every effort is made to see that the student improves his physical condition. Alonzo Stagg medals are given to the five highest students at the end of each semester in recognition of outstanding achievement. Jacksonville University is expending every effort to attempt to improve physical fitness at the college level." There were many evidences from the institutional report that intramural programs are being expanded widely.

General Developments

An analysis of conference championships reveals a wide dispersion of these championships among institutions and the sports categories. For example, in the Mason-Dixon Conference, Washington College won the soccer championship, Hampden-Sydney College the football championship, Randolph-Macon College the tennis and basketball championships, and Old Dominion College the baseball and wrestling championships. In the Southeastern Conference championships were distributed as follows: swimming, University of Florida; basketball, Vanderbilt University; football, University of Alabama; golf, University of Georgia; track, University of Tennessee, and tennis and baseball, Mississippi State University.

In attendance almost all reports showed upward trends in all sports. A number of institutions reported 15 to 20 per cent increases in football attendance. Institutions reporting steady or decreased attendance were generally of smaller size.

Institutions were invited again this year to give evidence of federation movement support. Surprisingly few responses

were made at this point, especially in light of this year's Congressional inquiry into the AAU-NCAA controversy. Almost all commenting upon the situation expressed support of the NCAA position, but few references to any of the specific issues involved were mentioned.

Television activity in District Three continues to be widespread, with numerous institutions involved in regional television series and conference basketball arrangements. There still is considerable feeling that the benefits or profits deriving from television should somehow be shared more equitably on a national basis, especially with the smaller institutions. Illustrative of this is a statement drawn from the report of a smaller college: "The NCAA should arrange a television program for its *college* members or plan a breaking down of television monies among all the schools that are members. Any amount of money (\$10,000 or \$15,000) would help to operate the program in small schools and prevent the dropping of football by many colleges." Some of the smaller institutions complained also, as they did last year, that the televising of major games hurts their programs financially in both football and basketball.

Many of the NCAA institutions in District Three and elsewhere belong to conferences not in affiliation with NCAA. Louisiana Polytechnic Institute reports that the Gulf States Conference, with which it is affiliated, will petition for membership in the NCAA this year. The six Louisiana institutions reported earlier are members of this conference, along with Louisiana Polytechnic Institute.

Conference programs continue to be strong. There is some feeling among conference commissioners that some of the newer NCAA regulations undertake control that should be left to the conferences.

Problems and Issues

Many institutions, large and small, but especially the latter, continue to complain of the heavy increases in cost of sports programs and recruiting activities. Contributing to these increased costs, according to institutional reports, have been the football rule change encouraging the two-platoon activity, which has increased travel squad size and consequent cost; greater difficulty and consequently increased costs in finding athletes who can qualify under more stringent academic regulations; and increased costs resulting from the awarding of larger numbers of scholar-

ships in baseball, tennis, track and other areas. Some institutions complain of increased equipment costs and the rising expenses involved in medical services. Other institutions recognizing these increased costs, however, point out that they are more than compensated for in increased revenues from rising attendance.

Many institutions are feeling the academic pinch, not so much because of the new NCAA 1.600 requirement, but because of their own rising admission standards. At this point one smaller institution reported as follows: "Our academic standards have been constantly raised, and we find that there are few key athletes to choose from as a result. A minimum of 500 verbal and 500 math generally is required for all incoming freshmen."

The increasing threat of professional football and basketball was mentioned by a few reporting institutions. Memphis State University, for example, reported as follows: "Professionalism came to Memphis in 1964 in the form of a minor league team tied to the Detroit Wings. Pro basketball will be making inroads in 1965. The St. Louis Hawks will play eight regular season games in Memphis."

There is still some concern in District Three about the line of demarcation separating the small and large institutional groupings. One institution responded as follows: "We feel strongly the need of an increase in the 750 NCAA rule to 1,500 or so. We won't be able to fill freshmen teams whether the rule remains as now or not because of cost."

Some of the institutions have found it difficult to expand physical facilities at rates demanded by increased enrollments. East Tennessee State University, for example, reported as follows: "We are experiencing increased pressure from expanded enrollment. We have 8,200 students and a stadium that seats 6,300. We have 3,700 enrolled in physical education with facilities that are adequate for about 2,000. We have purchased 27 acres of land for expansion of our outdoor facilities but are still very crowded in our gymnasium. Because of the need for dormitory and classroom space, we will have to wait for any substantial improvement in our situation." Another institution, George Washington University, reports on this point as follows: "As an urban institution we have outgrown our physical facilities. Full-time students have doubled in a three-year period, and on-campus students tripled in a two-year period. Recreation

facilities and programs must be increased. A new student union center is in the architectural stage. A new recreation building is in the preliminary planning stage. These two facilities are a basic necessity to meet the student needs."

Athletic programs throughout District Three are continuing and extending growth patterns recognized in last year's reports. Problems of various kinds exist, but institutions and conferences seem to be facing these problems objectively and realistically and are now in process of working out solutions consistent with principles established in the NCAA Constitution.

FOURTH DISTRICT

MARCUS L. PLANT, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

A GREAT MANY INTERESTING and provocative replies came in this year in response to the Vice-President's letter of inquiry. These responses contained more than information; they included thoughtful, penetrating appraisals of the state of affairs in the educational area in which we share responsibility.

It is apparent that the institutions of higher education in the Fourth District are reacting vigorously to the demands of the times. Spectacular tangible evidence is found in the vast amount of building that is in actual progress or in the planning stage; the detailed statements reported are set forth later. But other reactions also are taking place. Year-around operation is increasingly the order of the day. At colleges that have been on the "quarter" or four-term system, the changes that are necessary are relatively simple, but at colleges that have been on the conventional two-semester system, the changes are far-reaching.

Several institutions in the Fourth District have started such changes. They include Beloit College, Miami University, Western Michigan University and The University of Michigan. Each of these institutions has some form of the "trimester" or the "split term trimester" calendar. Long-established practices in educational scheduling and calendaring are being radically adjusted to fit the demands of the academic years. Among other impacts of the changes are those related to intercollegiate athletics. For example: How should eligibility be reckoned in the case of a student-athlete who starts his freshman work in August, 1965, and finishes his second academic semester in late April or early

May, 1966? How shall we treat a senior student-athlete who wants to compete in one of the spring sports and who receives his degree in late April or early May, 1966; i.e., may he compete in track during the 1966 season even though he has graduated? How shall we handle the student who goes straight through and gets his degree at the end of three calendar years but has had only two years of varsity competition?

The foregoing and many related problems are now being treated on an ad hoc basis by a special Committee on Accelerated Academic Programs. Sooner or later, however, as more and more institutions embark on this type of program, it will be necessary for the NCAA to do some basic thinking as to its eligibility rules. Developments in the Fourth District are pioneering this phase of the higher educational affairs of the Twentieth Century.

Other adjustments to the demands of the times continue. The Mid-American Conference has completed a broad revision of its rules, regulations and code. Among other amendments, an academic progress eligibility rule has been enacted requiring an improving minimum grade point average as the student progresses from his freshman to his senior year. That Conference also has affiliated with the Inter-Conference Letter-of-Intent program and the commissioner reports that it is considered "a most worthwhile program in eliminating many problems relating to recruiting." A new intra-conference letter-of-intent has been adopted and went into effect for the 1965-66 school year.

The Ohio Athletic Conference has enacted legislation to control and enforce recruiting and financial aid, and it is believed the new rules will prove as satisfactory and equitable for all of its 15 members as has any conference legislation to date.

The Midwest Athletic Conference faculty representatives enacted legislation at the 1965 spring meeting to accommodate the calendar changes mentioned previously. Perhaps the most sweeping change has been that of Beloit College, which has gone on a trimester system. As a result of this system, third-term students are actually first-semester sophomores in an academic sense, and the conference representatives legislated in the spring of 1965 that such a student may be eligible to participate in three years of varsity competition in a sport as soon as he achieves academic sophomore

standing regardless of the calendar year. The NCAA Council took action of a similar kind at its meeting in April, 1965.

Northern Illinois University reports that it has recently adopted a program for financial aid patterned after the NCAA-approved program. This program is chiefly financed by the University.

The Presidents' Athletic Conference has amended its regulations to permit freshmen competition in varsity intercollegiate sports to be in effect for the next two academic years. During the summer of 1967 data regarding academic achievement will be studied, together with records from other pertinent areas.

Bowling Green State University has added two intercollegiate sports, lacrosse and soccer. These additions bring the total areas of inter-university competition to 11. It is hoped to add ice hockey in the near future.

The University of Detroit began cross-country competition in 1965.

The Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association has elected as a new commissioner John C. Hoekje of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

The state of athletics in District Four was described in various terms of which the following are illustrative: "wholesome"; "good"; "excellent"; "There has been a constant improvement in facilities and administration of athletic programs"; "fine"; "most satisfactory"; "healthy"; "very viable and energetic conditions"; "very good"; "The condition of athletics in the United States is pretty good"; "sound as can be expected"; "very healthy"; "has continued to improve"; and "flourishing."

One director of athletics was especially enthusiastic. He wrote, "I am happy to say that I find intercollegiate athletics in the best state of health since I have been in the Conference. I believe this prevails throughout District Four . . . There seems to be fewer suspicions than ever before . . . Regardless of the cause, the main point is that there is greater mutual trust than I have ever noted before in our District."

A faculty representative wrote, "We are pleased to record that the condition of athletics in our conference and insofar as we can observe in the Fourth District has continued to improve. There seems to be evidence that intercollegiate athletics is receiving good support from their respective

faculty and administrative officers, while at the same time, the general public is giving increased support to athletic events."

An inquiry for comments on the policies of the National Collegiate Athletic Association brought forth a number of expressions as to existing policies and suggestions for new policies.

One faculty representative approved the idea of permitting a student-athlete to officiate games or contests at the junior high and ninth grade level, calling it "a step in the right direction"; he added, however, that the privilege ought to be extended to high school junior varsity games as well. A director of athletics wrote a strong recommendation that existing interpretations be amended to permit our student-athletes to officiate athletic contests at any level, not restricting it to the lower levels of the school system. His argument is that officiating does not involve a skill or any athletic ability but is primarily concerned with knowledge; and that the present rule inhibits the enterprising athlete from further development in his knowledge of a given sport. Reasonable compensation for this activity ought not to compromise eligibility or amateur standing.

A number of people made reference to the dispute with the Amateur Athletic Union concerning the federations. The general tenor of opinion seems to be that the track difficulty should be settled as quickly and as judiciously as possible. No one suggested giving up on NCAA principles, however. One director urged that we stand firm until "a reasonable compromise" is reached; i.e., "one that includes the stripping away of some AAU power which it holds by virtue of history rather than representation." Faculty representatives and presidents urged that the conflict be resolved in the interest of promotion of both domestic and international competition in track and field events.

A director indicated that his membership on the Olympic Committee and on the Olympic Board convinced him that drastic steps should be taken to give the high schools, universities and colleges some say about the Olympic Games committees and to combat further the AAU if necessary.

Television was frequently mentioned. Satisfaction was expressed that the Television Committee modified its plan to insure broader institutional representation for the 1966-67 series. It was suggested that this will be extremely help-

ful to those institutions that have been overlooked in the past in projecting the image of their athletic programs.

At the same time continued interest was expressed by some in a plan that would permit non-participating institutions to share in some of the benefits. One director indicated that he would never be satisfied with television arrangements "until all the members of the Association benefit from the contract." He said further, "The quality of all College Division sports would improve greatly with just a little more money to work with. I would even settle with the stipulation that such income must be used for faculty salaries and capital improvements." This general view was expressed several times.

One writer took the position that the NCAA should set up a regulation to curb visits to colleges by high school athletes for recruiting purposes. He suggests a regulation allowing each high school prospect the opportunity of having only three paid visits to universities or colleges. Constant weekend trips are very detrimental to students at this stage.

A commissioner in the District indicated, "I personally believe that much more should be done to curb professionalism at the big universities but don't expect that anything will be done."

Commendation was forthcoming from a substantial number of sources for the new 1.600 regulation as being a good start toward a worthy goal.

An athletic director suggested that College Division championships should receive additional financial support from NCAA. There should be some mileage pro rata for competing teams.

The NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship Program received favorable mention in many of the letters.

The building of new facilities or the improvement of existing facilities continues in District Four at a gratifying pace. Reports were made by the following member institutions:

ALBION COLLEGE has added a new baseball field, three new intramural football fields, two softball diamonds and refinished and resurfaced six tennis courts.

BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY has awarded the contract for construction by September, 1966, of a 22,500 seat stadium and a quarter-mile, all-weather surface track. The structure will be capable of being double-decked to add 20,000 seats and closed at the ends to add another 17,000. The stadium includes 32 offices, 10 classrooms, two handball and two squash courts. Television, radio and

news media facilities will be available. Also, a 3,000 seat ice arena is to be built during the current year that will include a hockey sheet, four curling sheets, a studio sheet, offices, men's and women's locker rooms and a press box. There will be 12 teaching stations for instruction, and it will be used for varsity, intramural and recreational purposes. Capacity will be expandable to 7,000 seats.

CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY at Wilberforce, Ohio, has built a new baseball, soccer and practice football field.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT has started construction of a new baseball field. It was started in September, 1965, and will be completed by the 1966 baseball season.

HOPE COLLEGE has constructed a new soccer field.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS has completed another 18-hole addition to its present 18-hole golf course and a new club house which will accommodate the 36 holes.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY during the past year added to its athletic facilities an outdoor swimming pool complex consisting of bath house, a 50-meter, ten-lane Olympic pool and diving pool with a 30-foot diving tower, and another pool for instructional purposes. Also added was a separate new outdoor quarter-mile track with ten lanes and Grasstex surface.

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA during the past year went forward with a \$750,000 renovation program of the fieldhouse. Plans are being formulated over the next ten-year period to build a structure which will have a skating rink and also intramural athletic facilities. Also under way are plans for the construction of an outdoor sports building which will give football, baseball, and track a place to practice in times of inclement weather.

JOHN CARROLL UNIVERSITY has just completed the construction of six tennis courts and an outdoor basketball court. Arrangements are made with the City of University Heights to permit members of the community to utilize these facilities during the summer months.

KENT STATE UNIVERSITY is undergoing a period of development and transition in intercollegiate athletics and in its intramural and physical education programs. Within the next two years the University will have completed 19 new buildings; 7,000 seats have been added to the present stadium as a temporary adjustment until the new stadium is constructed; six intramural fields have been added; an 18-hole golf course has been purchased; and a gift of 55 acres of land has been received from a donor.

KENYON COLLEGE is in the process of constructing a new concrete football stand which will provide seating for an additional 1,400 persons raising the total seating capacity to 2,500.

LAKE FOREST COLLEGE has begun plans for a new physical education center containing a basketball court, swimming pool, handball and squash court, an exercise room and a wrestling room. It is expected to be ready for September, 1967.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY has built a new building on the baseball field and arranged the top so as to put in a press box at a later date. It is also in the process of building a new nine-hole golf course. The land is set aside for the full 18 holes which will eventually give Michigan State the second 18-hole golf course.

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY dedicated a new football bowl on October 2, 1965, that will seat 5,400 people. It cost over \$250,000 and was a gift to the University.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN has started construction on a new University Events building that will seat 14,000 to 16,000 spectators. It will be used for basketball games, indoor commencement, concerts, student gatherings and other university purposes necessitating accommodation of a large crowd.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY is completing a new football stadium which opened on November 6. It has only one side to date. It will seat 15,000 people. It is well equipped and has an excellent press box with elevator. Under the stadium will be a complete gymnasium with locker rooms, offices, classrooms, four handball courts, and three gymnasium floors.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME is about to embark on the greatest athletic construction program since the University was founded. This building will be known as the Athletic and Convocation Center. It will enable the University to further its already growing athletic program. Practically all conceivable sports are played on a varsity, club, or intramural level. This great new facility will provide modern and spacious playing areas for all.

OHIO STATE has constructed two new baseball diamonds, four football practice fields, one lacrosse field and one soccer field. It has added four new radio booths to the press box. Complete renovation of the dressing quarters has been completed and also the equipment room and training rooms in the southeast tower of the stadium.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY is constructing a new basketball arena to accommodate 15,000 people. This newest addition to the athletic plant at Purdue will provide additional offices for the members of the athletic staff and encourage spectator interest in athletic events to be held there. Two new practice football fields with related facilities were completed during the spring and summer of 1965.

ST. OLAF COLLEGE plans to erect a new \$2,000,000 athletic and physical education complex with construction slated for next spring. Included will be a fieldhouse with a 1/10 mile indoor track, a gymnasium with space for three basketball courts, an Olympic-size swimming pool and several small activities rooms and team dressing rooms.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY started a new baseball field in the spring of 1965.

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY broke ground on a 2.5 million dollar physical education and recreation building in June, 1965. The structure will house two swimming pools, three gymnasiums, a dance studio, and other multi-purpose activity rooms. Plans are also under way to develop a 42-acre site for physical education and recreation purposes at the University.

WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY has completed a new 80-acre athletic field. The area is now completely fenced, seeded, and graded. Eight new tennis courts are in use. Construction is proceeding on a new baseball diamond. A 3,000 car parking lot serving Western Hall and Hanson Field has been completed. The University has acquired property of approximately 100 acres in the vicinity on which additional recreational facilities are to be located. Hanson Field is being

improved during the current year by new concession areas, press box remodeling, all weather surfacing for high jump approach and broad jump and pole vault runway.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN has completed six new concrete tennis courts for intercollegiate athletics, physical education, and recreation.

WITTENBERG UNIVERSITY is renovating its basketball courts to install roll-away bleachers, bank-boards, 94' x 50' floor, all of which will serve as adequate facilities to accommodate the Ohio Conference tournament.

FIFTH DISTRICT

ARTHUR W. NEBEL, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

MEMBER INSTITUTIONS of the Fifth District have continued to build their athletic programs by starting additional teams and constructing new or improving existing facilities.

New and/or improved facilities for both intercollegiate athletics and physical education were reported by the majority of members. All sports were involved in this move. Illustrations of some of these expansions or improvements in physical plants, completed or under way, include the addition of 6,000 more seats to the University of Nebraska's football stadium, bringing the capacity to 52,650. The University of Missouri increased its seating capacity by 3,600, making the total 55,000. At Kansas State University the Kansas Board of Regents authorized Kansas State to employ an architect to design a new stadium to seat 35,000 and to be completed, hopefully, by 1968. The University of Oklahoma, with the addition of gymnastics to its program, remodelled an existing facility to create a practice and exhibition area for the sport. The University of Kansas constructed a new cross-country course and announced plans to expand its football stadium by 7,000 seats.

Skelly Stadium, home field for the University of Tulsa football team, was expanded to a seating capacity of 40,235, adding 20,000 seats at a cost of about \$1.2 million. Maybee Gymnasium, located adjacent to Skelly Stadium, has been completed and houses the university's athletic offices, basketball courts, swimming pool and other facilities. During the next 18 months the University of Cincinnati will be improving its physical education, recreational, and athletic outdoor facilities for both men and women. This new complex, to cost approximately \$1.2 million, will include new women's intramural facilities, a new track, an additional baseball diamond, two practice fields and an expanded recreation area.

At Luther College a new football field and running track will be ready for use in 1966. This is the first phase of development work on a 70-acre tract near the new Luther Fieldhouse. The University of Missouri at Rolla is building a new multi-purpose physical education building and a new football stadium and field to include a 440-yard, eight-lane track. The cost for these additional facilities is expected to be \$2 million. A new baseball field will be ready for this season at Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, where 900 seats have been added to the fieldhouse basketball arena.

The University of North Dakota has built a new nine-hole golf course and added 40 acres of new intramural fields. University of South Dakota has built a new football press box. The University of North Dakota will have the use of its new baseball field this spring. State College of Iowa added a seating structure, with concession areas and a visitors' dressing room, to its football stadium, increasing the capacity to 7,500.

Many of these physical additions and improvements were dictated by the desire to add additional sports to the programs. No sports, incidentally, were reported as dropped. Several members fielded, or will field this year, teams in other sports.

Luther will participate in a nine-meet swimming schedule for the first time. Gymnastics has been instituted at the University of Oklahoma and at South Dakota State University. Wrestling will be added at Drake University and at Kansas State Teachers College at Emporia this year. On the conference level, the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association will have conference championships in wrestling, baseball and swimming. The North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference plans an indoor track meet. The College Athletic Conference, of which Washington (Missouri) University is a member, will have a conference swimming meet this year.

National championships this past year came to Iowa State University in wrestling and the University of Missouri in the inaugural indoor track meet. Oklahoma State University was second in both wrestling and indoor track.

Again the athletic facilities of District Five members were recognized, with Iowa State University hosting the national swimming championships and scheduled to host the national wrestling championships this year. The Uni-

versity of Kansas held the national cross-country run. The College Division championships in wrestling will be held at Mankato State College this year. Southwest Missouri State College hosted the College Division golf championships. Again the College World Series was hosted by Creighton University.

Attendance trends show an increase over virtually the entire area, led by the Big Eight Conference which showed an 11 per cent increase last year in football. Basketball attendance throughout the district was also up over the previous year.

Several member institutions—Iowa State University, Kansas State University, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Tulsa—participated in the NCAA football telecasts. Others, including the Big Eight Conference and the Missouri Valley Conference, participated in local or conference-wide networks for basketball. The national swimming championships were telecast (delayed) from Iowa State University.

For the most part there was little or no change in regard to inter-conference letter-of-intent. The exceptions were the North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, which adopted a conference letter program, and the Big Eight Conference and Southwest Athletic Conference, which dropped their agreement.

The North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference also revised its athletic aid program, limiting grants to board, room, and tuition for 36 football players and 12 basketball players. Each recipient must be in the upper 50 per cent of his graduating class or receive an equivalent ACT score to be eligible. This action is part of a thorough overhaul of its constitution, by-laws, and sports regulations for the conference.

With the continued attention and ever-increasing emphasis on physical fitness and the value of carry-over sports, additional new and expanded physical education, recreational, and physical fitness programs, apart from intercollegiate athletics, are being developed and put into practice. Intensive physical conditioning programs are now common for first and second-year students, with the emphasis thereafter on the activities which can be continued after graduation to remain physically fit.

Some District members participating in the College Division activities expressed concern over the conflict be-

tween the dates of some regional and national meets and final examinations (or semester examinations) because of the various lengths of terms. It is their hope that neighboring districts will continue a cooperative attitude by letting institutions with these conflicts participate eligible individuals and teams in competition in the foreign districts.

There has been increasing sentiment—both within the district and nationally—in favor of the Big Eight Conference's proposal that national legislation be enacted to restrict length of grants-in-aid to a one-year period. The Big Eight proposal achieved a majority vote of 131 in favor and 119 against on the NCAA Convention floor last year, and since that time numerous additional conferences and independent institutions have indicated that they favor such legislation. A poll of the Collegiate Commissioners Association this past summer showed that eight of the eleven major conferences favored legislation limiting grants to one year, two were not certain, and only one opposed such a proposal.

In summation, it appears from the responses that more and more facilities are being expanded and built, more sports are being added to the programs, additional emphasis is being placed each year on the intramural, physical education and recreation phases, and that there is interest in seeing the length of athletic grants-in-aid standardized at one year, renewable at the end of that time for one year or less.

SIXTH DISTRICT

CHRIS H. GRONEMAN, TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS in District Six has had a most flourishing year. Accomplishments include many supplemental as well as new buildings, national recognition of various athletic teams in University and College Division classifications, outstanding participation by individuals in track and increased attendance in practically all sports. Randy Matson, a sophomore student-athlete at Texas A&M University, established a world record of 70 feet, 7 inches, in the shot put in an intercollegiate meet during the past year. Several institutions of this District have applied for and have received NCAA affiliation, thereby strengthening the national association in both the university and college classifications.

The several conferences within this region have made a determined effort to excel in academic and sportsmanship relations as well as in athletic competition. The annual Cotton Bowl extravaganza in Dallas brought together two of the nation's most outstanding football teams with the winner, the University of Arkansas, being acclaimed the national champion by the Football Writers Association. The Sun Bowl in El Paso has grown in stature to be recognized as one of the major bowl attractions, and the Pecan Bowl in Abilene brought together two powerful College Division teams.

Perhaps one of the noteworthy accomplishments has been the increased interest in the Inter-Conference Letter-of-Intent, of which J. William Davis of Texas Technological College is author. Ten major athletic conferences and 14 independent institutions participated in this program during 1965 involving 4,357 student-athletes who signed inter-conference letters-of-intent. This program has been in operation only three years, but has proved to be highly successful in that many of the evils of competitive recruiting have been eliminated or minimized.

Probably the most outstanding tangible achievements have been through the introduction of additional competitive sports and improved and additional facilities. Among the more outstanding accomplishments with respect to competitive sports, health and recreation and physical education in District Six, are the following:

ABILENE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, Abilene, Texas: New facilities include construction of new fieldhouse and physical education building to seat 6,000 initially. Abilene Christian College tied with Arkansas State College for the basketball championship in the Southland Conference and was invited to represent this Conference in the NCAA Southwest College Division Championship; also won Conference championship in track; and, promoted and sponsored the Pecan Bowl in Abilene.

ARLINGTON STATE COLLEGE, Arlington, Texas: New facilities include multi-purpose auditorium with a seating capacity of 3,500 where basketball games will be played; just completed a new outdoor 50-meter, 8-lane swimming pool with a 10-meter tower.

EASTERN NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY, Portales: New facilities include six tennis courts, physical education complex

with arena now under construction, plans currently being developed for new stadium and comprehensive intramural program in operation during the entire academic year.

PAN AMERICAN COLLEGE, Edinburg, Texas: Winners of the southern zone in basketball and baseball; nationally recognized in tennis; 20% increase in attendance at basketball and baseball. Sponsors of high school cheerleaders clinic; added intramural volleyball, basketball, tennis, swimming and bowling; organized judo and weightlifting clubs.

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY, College Station: Stadium expansion contemplated; improved and expanded turf in stadium with addition of three new football practice fields with excellent turf and lighting. Randy Matson established world record of 70 feet, 7 inches, in the shot put during an inter-collegiate meet. Increased attendance at football, basketball, and track events.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS, Fayetteville: New facilities include the addition of 8,500 seats in the Fayetteville stadium with significant increase in the seating capacity in the Memorial Stadium at Little Rock, where many home football games are played; construction of a modern swimming pool with the addition of a coach in that sport; swimming to be an increased part of physical education program also. National and Southwest Conference champions in football; Coach Frank Broyles elected Co-coach of the Year; intramural program expanded significantly.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS, COLORADO STATE COLLEGE

AS THE YEAR 1965 came to a close, the recurring problem voiced by virtually every faculty representative and athletic director in District Seven was the high and continually growing cost of operating athletic programs. Most institutions reported football attendance continued to rise because of "an improved team," "more students in school," "popular appeal," "advance sale of a season ticket which is good for all sports for the entire year," "a good homecoming crowd," or "in spite of a so-so season." One college reported a marked increase in football attendance; another reported increased gates in football, basketball and track. But another less fortunate athletic director bemoaned that his football gates continued their downward march. He blamed the competi-

tion of nationally televised games for the continued decline. Of the two athletic directors who reported on basketball gates, one had experienced increased, the other decreased attendance. Apparently basketball gates remained fairly constant at other institutions in the District.

In spite of some improvement in gate receipts, the sparse population of District Seven strictly limits the total number of patrons which can be sold tickets. Moreover, the great distances between colleges cause inordinately heavy traveling expenses. These costs are especially significant because the schools in the District are either medium or small-sized institutions.

The following comments reflect the varied ways in which expenses pressure athletic budgets: "Increased university tuition and fee charges place a greater burden on the athletic department when it pays such charges for student-athletes." "Recruiting costs have increased in all sports." The athletic director who made this complaint suggested, as several others have from various districts, that NCAA legislation be enacted to limit the number of campuses that a potential student-athlete could visit at the host institution's expense. Desirable as such legislation might appear to be in a time of rapidly rising recruiting costs, the impracticability of enforcement procedures negates action at this time. One person roundly condemned the NCAA rule which permits the flying of a prospective student-athlete to visit campuses. He stated that this may not be a problem to the wealthy schools but it makes it very difficult for the smaller schools which cannot afford to pay air fares. He charged that every potential student-athlete expects to be flown to the campus before he agrees to attend any college. Still another member suggested that the costs of football have become nearly prohibitive for all except the largest institutions. One rather unique suggestion was offered that the NCAA establish two systems of maximum aid that could be granted to student-athletes. The present system would continue to prevail in the University Division schools but a reduced level of maximum aid would be permitted at those schools which participated in College Division activities.

It is not the intent of the writer to make this report a sad recitation of the financial problems of intercollegiate athletics at District Seven institutions, but rather to restate for a second consecutive year the worries expressed by so

many athletic directors whose institutions are caught in a cost-price squeeze where the income from intercollegiate athletics remains rather stable and the operating costs continually rise.

District Seven added one new member in 1965: Westminster College of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Just a few years ago, there was virtually no interest in College Division activities in the District. Today, one sees an increasing number of colleges participating in more and more sports at this level of competition. Colorado School of Mines will participate in the wrestling tournament and probably will send entries to the track and field meet. Idaho State University is interested in the swimming and wrestling meets. Colorado State College participated in the basketball playoffs. Montana State University defeated Sacramento State College 28-7, in the Camellia Bowl. Several suggested that they hoped College Division events would be promoted even more in the future.

Two interesting suggestions were made in regard to Regional College Division Football Championships. One athletic director suggested that the football championships should occur during the last week of November to prevent prolonging of the season into mid-December. December games serve as a severe handicap to smaller colleges which lack a fieldhouse in which their teams can practice. This is particularly a handicap to colleges located in northern and/or mountain areas, where the weather becomes quite disagreeable. The other suggestion was in the form of a complaint about the site of the National College Division Basketball Championship. This person maintained that the location was selected for "mercenary reasons" because it would attract a large audience. He claimed that the results of recent tournaments demonstrated that this site gave an undue advantage to the "home team" vis-a-vis all other competitors.

The membership is very pleased with NCAA operations in general but there were some suggestions of possible improvements. One man felt that there is still cause to adopt a national letter-of-intent. He thought such legislation would especially aid the smaller schools which can not afford to keep recruiters continuously on the road. Perhaps the implications of our newly-adopted 1.600 predicted grade-point rule will make many of us want to reconsider the advantages of a national letter. Many suggested that they

were not clear on the workings of the 1.600 rule. Undoubtedly implementation and interpretations of this new legislation will be fully discussed in the several district discussions at the annual Convention. Several voiced opposition to the workings of the Television Plan. The substance of the complaint is that all institutions are injured by nationally televised games but only a handful of the larger universities receive any of the proceeds. Thus far no one has offered a definite proposal to mitigate this condition. Many suggested that the matter should be discussed again at the annual Convention.

Another problem mentioned and one which many of us find increasingly troublesome is student participation in outside competition; e.g., skiing, wrestling, swimming, etc. Such participation occurs in non-collegiate meets but the press commonly identifies the athlete as a "Timbuktu Tech" skier, wrestler or swimmer. Unseemly action by such competitors, even though they are in no way officially representing the institution, is injurious to the public image of the said institution and of intercollegiate athletics in general.

One director maintained that the NCAA should set eligibility requirements instead of leaving it up to the conferences to determine transfer, freshmen participation and other comparable rules.

Western State College of Colorado will host the 1966 NCAA Skiing Championships at nearby Crested Butte, Colorado, on March 3-5. Colorado School of Mines was host to the National College Division Wrestling championships last March.

It is always a pleasure to report the additional sports in which various schools have inaugurated competition and the outstanding new physical facilities which have been opened on various campuses during the current year.

Idaho State University has added skiing and now competes in ten different sports.

Adams State College has added swimming and cross-country. The Adams State staff has just moved into a new \$1.6 million fieldhouse which includes an indoor track, a six-lane swimming pool, three basketball courts, a fully padded wrestling area, a weight lifting area and five classrooms plus training and dressing facilities.

The Regents and Board of Finance of the University of New Mexico recently approved plans for a 15,500 seat basket-

ball arena which can be expanded to over 20,000 seats if demand calls for it. It is hoped that the arena will be ready for the 1966-67 season. Plans are also moving forward on a new "indoor-outdoor" swimming pool which will be enclosed with a plastic bubble to permit year-round use. It will include separate areas for competitive purposes and recreational purposes and will serve as many as 2,000 swimmers at one time. A new 18-hole golf course will be ready for play in the spring of 1966.

The University of Arizona has added 10,600 seats to its stadium to give it an over-all capacity including bleachers of 40,000. The stadium provides one of the finest press boxes in the country. Although it is a sport which normally receives little publicity it is worthy to note that the University's lacross team was undefeated in both 1964 and 1965.

The University of Idaho will open a new baseball field this spring and will increase its golf course from nine to 18 holes. Intercollegiate wrestling will be re-established this winter for the first time since World War II.

Colorado State University is in the second year of competing in intercollegiate soccer.

The University of Montana has added new practice fields which will be used for physical education classes, intramurals and intercollegiate athletics. It has also inaugurated training programs for hunting and fishing guides which include overnight pack trips into wilderness areas.

Fort Lewis College has added technical mountain climbing, ice skating and skiing.

On November 5, Brigham Young University dedicated its new air-conditioned 200,000 square feet of floor space Physical Education Building. New facilities include a three-pool swimming complex, two large and two small gymnasiums, two dance studios, offices, classrooms and a Human Performance Research Center to educate specialists in the scientific aspects of health and physical education. Brigham Young has also completed a 40,000 square feet addition to its fieldhouse to provide for gymnastics, handball, and weight-lifting. The addition will also be used for training, taping, lecturing, and dressing.

In spite of the many new fieldhouses, arenas, stadiums, playing fields, etc., which have been completed during the past few years, it is apparent on some campuses that the new facilities are not keeping up with the rapidly ex-

panding enrollments. Moreover, the demands for new academic buildings to serve the masses of students rushing to our campuses have often left little money to be used to maintain and improve the facilities used for physical education and intercollegiate athletics.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

BRADFORD A. BOOTH, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
LOS ANGELES

SINCE THE CLIMATE in many areas of the Far West provides unusual opportunities for year-around outdoor sports participation, the athletic program of most District Eight institutions continues rapidly to expand. This is true not merely of the older and larger institutions but of the burgeoning junior college systems, the existence and significance of which it is imperative that the NCAA take full note, for they represent the powerful wave of the future in education in the United States.

The major conference of the District, the Athletic Association of Western Universities, continued to give an excellent account of itself in national competition. University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) won the NCAA basketball championship for the second consecutive year, and Gail Goodrich was a consensus choice for All-America honors. The same institution swept to the National Collegiate Tennis Championships with the highest score ever recorded, with Arthur Ashe winning in both singles and doubles and later participating successfully on the United States' Davis Cup team. The University of Oregon and the University of Southern California, traditional powerhouses of track and field, battled to a tie in the NCAA championships. In addition, USC repeated as titleholder in swimming, a sport in which that institution is always strong. The University of Washington was runner-up in gymnastics and in over-all standings in the Intercollegiate Rowing Association national crew championship. It can probably be said, further, that District Eight fields the strongest water polo squads in the country. University of California, Berkeley, won the mythical rugby championship of the United States and, venturing abroad, defeated not only the Canadian champions but in Australia and New Zealand compiled a record unprecedented for American teams of five wins and two

ties in nine games. That institution's boxing team was also undefeated.

National championships, however, were by no means restricted to AAWU institutions. District Eight produced National College Division Championship teams in three important sports. San Diego State College won in both track and swimming, and California State College at Los Angeles won in tennis. California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo, placed second in the National College Division Wrestling Championships. Both the West Coast Athletic Conference and the California Collegiate Athletic Conference enjoyed a good year of keen competition and expanding programs.

There are two significant trends in District Eight with regard to the so-called minor sports. The first is the growth of rowing, which was accepted as a regional responsibility to assist Olympic development. In addition to the traditional powers of California, Washington and Stanford, USC and UCLA elevated their crews to major sport status and gave promise of emerging strength on the national level. UCLA's program was given added emphasis by the opening of a handsome new boathouse at Marina Del Rey.

The second trend is the development on many campuses of entirely new programs of competitive athletics. Soccer, in particular, is booming. It has been reinstated as an intercollegiate sport in the Northern California League and will probably become a Far Western Conference sport next year. Stanford, which has added skin diving and scuba diving to its physical education program, reports a great interest in judo. California Institute of Technology has added fencing; the University of Nevada skiing and gymnastics.

To keep pace with these expanded programs, of which those mentioned above are merely a selection, there has been significant activity in District Eight on additions to the physical plant and other facilities. UCLA opened during the year its new arena, which will seat 13,000 for basketball and will be the site of the West Regional in the 1966 National Collegiate Basketball Championship. Meanwhile, plans for the construction of new stadia, not long ago thought visionary and impractical, proceed at many institutions. Indeed, Nevada's stadium is actually under construction and will be ready in the spring, Oregon's is in the

stage of preliminary planning, and UCLA's is not far behind. There is a growing tendency in metropolitan areas to carry on intercollegiate athletics, so far as possible, on the campus rather than in off-campus rented facilities. Two Seattle institutions are adding notably to the physical plant. The University of Washington is constructing an intramural building of 110,000 square feet which will include a large co-recreational swimming pool. Twelve multi-purpose playing fields and a golf driving range have recently been completed. Seattle University has acquired property for a new physical education building which will ultimately house all indoor intercollegiate athletics.

Physical fitness programs continue to develop in District Eight, not only for students but, perhaps even more significantly, for adults. The jogging program instituted by Coach Bill Bowerman of Oregon and Dr. W. E. Harris of Eugene has received national publicity and is being picked up and enthusiastically developed in many areas.

Two new members joined the NCAA in 1965. The addition of Biola College, La Mirada, California, and California Western University, San Diego, raises District Eight membership to 55 colleges and universities.

Finally, the unwillingness of the AAU to compromise on any of the long-standing areas of disagreement with the NCAA has been noted with great dismay in District Eight, where track and field activities have traditionally been vigorous. Support for the federations continues, with only a few exceptions, to be very strong. Settlement of this dispute on fair, rational, and equitable terms, terms which acknowledge the duty of educational institutions to protect the interests of students, must precede the development of the full potential of intercollegiate athletics as an instrument of social and recreational good.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

DEAN S. TREVOR, KNOX COLLEGE

LAST YEAR IT WAS REPORTED that the NCAA College Division had enjoyed continued growth since it was established and that during 1963-64 competition in this division reached an all-time high. These comparative tables show that new records were made during 1964-65 in both the number of individuals and teams participating in the seven National College Division Championships.

College Division Participants, 1963-64

<i>National Tournament</i>	<i>Individuals</i>	<i>Teams</i>
Basketball	384	32
Cross-Country	146	20
Golf	84	27
Swimming	150	23
Tennis	43	17
Track and Field	200	36
Wrestling	123	32
Totals	1130	187

College Division Participants, 1964-65

<i>National Tournament</i>	<i>Individuals</i>	<i>Teams</i>
Basketball	384	32
Cross-Country	169	23
Golf	65	17
Swimming	265	41
Tennis	45	16
Track and Field	150	40
Wrestling	113	37
Totals	1191	206

In addition to these participants, approximately 280 College Division student-athletes were given the opportunity to compete in the four Regional Football Championships inaugurated last December. This new program is insured of future success since the American Broadcasting Company will telecast these championships commencing with the 1966 games.

The 1965 Convention passed legislation creating a College Football Committee to arrange for and supervise the four College Division Regional Football Championships. To aid further in the conduct of the seven National College Division Championships, at the request of the College Committee the following action was taken by the Executive Committee: "Commencing with the 1965-66 academic year, the administration of the National College Division Championships will be the responsibility of the appropriate rules, meet, or tournament committee of the sport involved."

Much of the time of the College Committee at its August meeting in Minneapolis was given to studying the Report on the Results of the NCAA College Division Questionnaire. The Committee voted to recommend legislation to raise the

male enrollment figure from 750 to 1,250 for purposes of freshman competition in NCAA College Division events.

To aid the discussion concerning the qualifications of College Division athletes for University Division Championships, the following report was reviewed.

<i>Sport</i>	<i>No. Qualified</i>	<i>No. Competing</i>	<i>No. Placing</i>
Cross-Country	15	7	0
Golf	10	6	0
Swimming	102	4	4
Tennis	16	11	0
Track	102	49	11
Wrestling	40	20	2

After lengthy discussion the College Committee reaffirmed the Association's self-determination policy for competitive designation and agreed that qualified College Division athletes should have an opportunity to compete in National Collegiate competition in individual sports.

The College Division questionnaire affirmed by a vote of 227-25 that the NCAA should continue to sponsor regional championship competition even in those sports in which National College Division competition is available. Therefore, the College Committee recommended to the Executive Committee that there be an increase in subsidies for College Division Regional events: \$400 for team sports and \$200 for individual sports. The Executive Committee subsequently voted in favor of this request.

The College Committee voted unanimously that regional competition be limited to the geographical limits of each region, and that the crossing of regional lines no longer be permitted.

It should be interesting to the College Division membership that the College Committee voted to continue its efforts to establish a National College Division Baseball Tournament. Also, a committee of three was appointed to investigate the possibility of a permanent site for the National College Division Track and Field Championships.

Many persons deserve credit for making College Division competition possible. The NCAA is indebted to the athletic directors and coaches of the host institutions, the meet and tournament committees, and members of the College Committee for their leadership. I made this exact state-

ment one year ago, but I am even more convinced now than then that it is true. I also stated a year ago that the members of the Council and Executive Committee without exception had great concern for the College Division and devoted much time and thought to the requests for the improvement of this program. After another year of attending the meetings of these two groups, I am even more convinced of their sincerity to aid in the future development of the College Division.

Reports of Rules and Tournament Committees

BASEBALL RULES

PROGRESSIVE ACTION was taken by the Committee during the two meetings held in 1965.

L. C. Butler, Colorado State College, Western College Division representative, ran a survey during the spring to ascertain the thinking of the member coaches with respect to Rule 3, Sections 2 and 3. The Committee decided to conduct the survey at the request of the American Association of College Baseball Coaches. A mail vote was taken. Tabulation showed a two-to-one majority in favor of allowing a team coach to be in the coaching box. The rule was passed and will be in effect during the 1966 season.

Enthusiastic reports came from nearly every district. More institutions were interested in participation in the district play-offs than ever before. District 8 introduced two conferences, the California Intercollegiate Baseball Association and the California Collegiate Athletic Association, as automatic qualifiers in 1965. The Big Ten Conference was accepted for 1966.

There was considerable discussion with respect to formulating a written examination based upon the NCAA baseball rules. There has been considerable improvement in the acquaintance of the rules by officials but the number is smaller than it should be.

Joseph Justice, Rollins College, reported favorable reaction to the possibility of a National College Division Baseball Championship tournament. Regional tournaments have been the custom to date, leading to a national championship when interest and enthusiasm warrants. This interest is growing each year.

Tight pitching and defense coupled with bursts of hitting power characterized play throughout the entire College World Series. It was a typical tournament, replete with aggressive team and individual play. Arizona State University and Ohio State University, each once defeated, played in the final game for the national championship. Arizona State won an exceptionally well-played game, 2-1.

The championship game was played after a heavy down-

pour during the afternoon. The new field cover enabled the game to be played without delay. There is no doubt that the entire series would have been delayed until the following week had the field cover not been available. There is no doubt that the tarpaulin reduced the time away from campus and held financial expenses to a minimum.

Threatening storms and tornados held the crowds down; however, attendance was third highest in the history of the tournament. The surplus of gate receipts over expenses assured the competing teams maximum financial rebates.

The tournament will return to Omaha June 13-17 in 1966.

In conclusion, the Chairman of the Rules Committee wishes to go on record thanking the many friends of college baseball who have given freely of their time and energy over the past year to make the National Collegiate Baseball Tournament and all that goes with college baseball the great success that it has been. Special thanks goes to the members of the committee and the NCAA executive office.

J. KYLE ANDERSON, University of Chicago
Chairman, Baseball Rules Committee

BASKETBALL RULES

THE NCAA BASKETBALL RULES COMMITTEE met March 20, 1965, at the Multnomah Hotel in Portland, Oregon. This annual meeting took place at the close of the National Association of Basketball Coaches Convention and during the National Collegiate Basketball Championship finals.

Chairman Foster presented the results of the rule questionnaire return from the NCAA members. There was general satisfaction with the 1965 rules and no major rule change problems were present. Although the questionnaire showed a large majority favoring the 1965 rule change that restricted the bench actions of the coach, much discussion during the convention centered around this rule, and some change was recommended.

William Haarlow attended the meeting as a representative of the Collegiate Commissioners Association and presented the following suggestions:

- A. Change signal for offensive foul to a closed fist thrust forward parallel to floor.
- B. Change Rule 3, Section 2, to allow coach to ask for essential information.
- C. If a timeout is charged in B., there would be no

charge if rule is set aside or if error is discovered.

D. Players' benches should be placed on sides of court and not at end.

E. Officials requested representation on Rules Committee.

Junior College Committee Member Charles Seshier was unable to attend the meeting due to illness. In his place was Peter Schloss, who reported satisfaction with the rules in the Junior College area. He said that the present rules were the best they have ever been.

High School representative Harlan Carter presented results of a questionnaire that gave some reaction to changes in the five-foul disqualification rule. A majority favored no disqualification but an added penalty and stated they would be willing to experiment with such a rule. Carter expressed thanks for John Bunn's rules interpretations and his clinic work.

Dwane Clodfelter and Arad McCutchan, representing the College Division, reported general satisfaction with the present rules. McCutchan suggested that some thinking be done on not shooting any one-shot free throws, instead taking the ball out of bounds. This would speed up the game and eliminate many free throws.

Edward Steitz, Chairman of the Basketball Research Committee, attended the meeting as a guest. He reported the new national basketball percentage statistics and the resulting point values:

One-shot free throw	.69
One-and-one	1.2
Technical	1.6
Two-shot foul	1.38

The NCAA Basketball Rules Committee members who are also members of the National Basketball Rules Committee met with the latter group in Chicago, Illinois, March 22 and 23 at the Sheraton-Chicago Hotel. The following statement was issued by John Bunn and the Editorial Committee at the close of the meeting:

"Seldom have there been so few changes or so little need for changes in the basketball rules. After consideration of all suggestions and comments, there was just one conclusion to be drawn—there is overwhelming satisfaction with the rules. Work is needed in communicating a common understanding and a uniform administration of the rules."

The Committee spent much time clarifying controversial situations, rewriting rules for clarity, and indicating rules and play situations that should be presented at clinics. Points of special emphasis cover the following: bench conduct, traveling, post play, and screening. Other than rewording for clarity, the only changes are a new definition for change of status, a third lane space along the free throw lane and setting up procedure for preventing or correcting an error by a coach.

H. E. FOSTER, University of Wisconsin
Chairman, Basketball Rules Committee

COLLEGE BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

ONCE AGAIN, RECORD CROWDS turned out to see the Evansville College Purple Aces win their second consecutive National College Division Basketball Championship.

Their 29th win of the 1964-65 season and their 35th consecutive win stretching over the past two seasons was one of the hardest-fought games in Championship history as they defeated Southern Illinois University, 85-82, in overtime before a record single-game crowd of 12,797.

Third place went to the University of North Dakota, which defeated St. Michael's College, 94-86.

In addition to the single-game attendance record, other attendance records broken were: total tournament attendance, 36,084; regional gross receipts, \$63,575.64; finals gross receipts, \$76,145.45; and total gross receipts, \$139,721.09. For the ninth consecutive year all game and team expenses were paid and the 32 competing institutions shared in the tournament's net receipts.

Eleven teams participated in the 1965 tournament for the first time, bringing the total to 134 different institutions which have competed in the tournament.

The eight regional champions for 1965 were:

Northeast—St. Michael's College.

Midwest—University of Akron.

East—Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science.

South Central—Evansville College.

Midwest—University of North Dakota.

Pacific Coast—Seattle Pacific University.

Great Lakes—Southern Illinois University.

Southwest—Washington University (Mo.).

Dates for the 1966 tournament in Evansville will be March

9-11 with regional competition scheduled for March 4-5.

The NCAA College Basketball Committee recommended to the Association's Executive Committee that commencing with the 1966-67 school year all conferences requesting automatic qualification into the National College Division Basketball Championship abide by in-season eligibility rules at least as stringent as those found in Article 4 of the NCAA By-laws. The Executive Committee approved the recommendation.

On September 1, William Bell of North Carolina A&T College, Greensboro, North Carolina, replaced William R. Maybry of Southwestern College at Memphis as a member of the Committee. Other members of the Committee include Edward S. Steitz, Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts; Donald C. Perkins, Chapman College, Orange, California; and the writer.

RICHARD P. KOENIG, Valparaiso University
Chairman, Tournament Committee

UNIVERSITY BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

THE ASSOCIATION'S NATIONAL COLLEGIATE Basketball championship, already one of this country's premier sports attractions, continues to grow in stature.

Sellout crowds are the rule rather than the exception and the finals of the tournament are now telecast "live" coast-to-coast on a Saturday night, although many people believed such a night-time telecast was impossible just a few years ago.

The caliber of competition continues to be excellent and reflects creditably upon the intercollegiate basketball programs of NCAA member institutions.

For the sixth consecutive year, the tournament realized record receipts amounting to \$517,178.23, of which \$170,000 was obtained from television rights fees. The Association recently completed negotiations with Sports Network, Inc., which provides for \$570,000 for television rights fees for a three year period, 1966 through 1968.

UCLA's fast and exciting quintet became the fifth team in history to win back-to-back National Collegiate Basketball Championships by defeating the University of Michigan 91 to 80 in the 1965 finals at the Memorial Coliseum in Portland, Oregon. Princeton University captured third place honors with a 118-82 victory over Wichita State University.

Twelve tournament scoring records were broken, including four by Princeton's outstanding forward, Bill Bradley. Bradley scored 177 points in five games, including a 58-point spree against Wichita State. UCLA became the first team in tournament history to average 100 points per game.

The University of Maryland, University of Kentucky, Kansas State University and Brigham Young University served as hosts to the 1965 regional tournaments with the University of Pennsylvania, Western Kentucky State College and Texas Technological College responsible for first-round competition.

The finals of the 1966 Championship return to the campus with the University of Maryland, College Park, serving as host to the event March 18-19. It marks the first time since 1950 that the finals have been played in the East and the public ticket sale was terminated after only 27 hours when the University of Maryland reported that all tickets were sold.

Initially, the University Basketball Tournament Committee considered conducting the 1966 finals in Chicago but a conflict over the control and disposition of tickets necessitated locating another site. Your Committee feels strongly that the Association should maintain complete responsibility for the public sale of tournament tickets and has taken steps to insure that there will be no problem in adhering to this policy in the future.

Dates and locations of the 1966 basketball tournament are as follows:

First Round (March 5, 7 or 8)

To be determined.

Regionals (March 11-12)

East: North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina

Mideast: University of Iowa, Iowa City

Midwest: Texas Technological College, Lubbock

West: University of California, Los Angeles

Finals (March 18-19)

University of Maryland, College Park

Commencing September 1, 1965, E. Hoyt Brawner, University of Denver, replaced Ernest B. McCoy, Pennsylvania State University, as a member of the Committee. We are all indebted to Mr. McCoy for his outstanding contributions

toward the betterment of the tournament and college basketball.

BERNIE A. SHIVELY, University of Kentucky
*Chairman, University Basketball
Tournament Committee*

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY MEET

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL NATIONAL COLLEGE DIVISION Cross-Country Championships were held at the Chicago Country Club, Wheaton, Illinois, November 14, 1964. Wheaton College hosted the meet in a most efficient manner.

Once again, the meet entry broke the participation record with 169 contestants completing the race.

Some 20 states were represented, and most observers felt that the 1964 meet was one of the finest that has been held in seven years.

The meet was run over a beautiful course designed so that the spectators could view most of the race. Weather conditions were perfect, and Wheaton College did a tremendous job in getting the results to the master scoreboard in Centennial Gymnasium.

Ed Schneider of Northeast Missouri State Teachers College won individual honors with a time of 19:43.9, while William Moore, from Central State College in Ohio, finished very close second with a time of 19:44.8.

Kentucky State College won its first College Division Cross-Country title with a score of 95. Northeast Missouri State Teachers College finished second with 109, State College of Iowa was third with 164, South Dakota State University finished fourth with 190, and Mankato State College finished fifth with 192 points.

With pleasure, our committee reports that the top 15 finishers qualified for the first time as members of the Little All-America Cross-Country Team.

We also are happy to report that of the top 15 finishers, 13 different colleges and universities were represented.

Wheaton College; Dr. V. R. Edman, President; Harvey C. Chrouser, Director of Athletics; and Harold "Gus" Scott are to be commended for their work in hosting this fine tournament.

The night before the meet, a coaches' dinner meeting and a clinic was held on the Wheaton College Campus. Distance and cross-country running were discussed and several member coaches were on the panel.

The coaches strongly recommended that the first three winning teams be permitted to participate in the University Division Championships.

ALDO A. SEBBEN, Southwest Missouri State College
Chairman, College Cross-Country Tournament Committee

UNIVERSITY CROSS-COUNTRY MEET

FOR THE 26TH CONSECUTIVE YEAR the National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships were held at Michigan State University. The length of the course was four miles and again was run on the Forest Akers golf course. The day was clear with the temperature of about 36 degrees and with a wind velocity of 17 miles per hour. There was some snow on the ground, making some areas slippery.

Thirty-eight University Division institutions entered the meet, 23 sending full teams. This made the event the largest—both for individual and team participation—in the tournament's cross-country history. A total of 180 finished the race.

Western Michigan University was the team champion with runners finishing 5-9-15-23-34 places, giving them a team total of 86 points.

The University of Oregon was second with a total score of 116. Their runners finished in 16-17-20-22-41 positions. Ohio University with 1-13-18-36-52 places finished a close third with 120. Notre Dame University, with a team total of 122, was fourth. Fifth place went to Brigham Young University with 136.

Individual honors were won by Elmore Banton, Ohio University junior, with a time of 20:07.5, a new course record. He was followed closely by Bill Clark, Notre Dame; James M. Murphy, U. S. Air Force Academy; David Wighton, University of Colorado, and Walter B. Hewlett, Harvard University. Each of these contestants received gold medals. Elmore Banton received the Ralph H. Young Individual Championship Trophy.

At the coaches' meeting prior to the meet, it was recommended to move the 1965 cross-country championships to the University of Kansas. At this time, a word of thanks should be given to Lauren P. Brown, who has so faithfully and efficiently served this meet in his capacity as secretary of the Cross-Country Coaches Association. Likewise, many thanks are due the members of his staff and those individuals who

have year in and year out served so faithfully as helpers and officials.

JOHN H. KOBBS, Michigan State University
Meet Manager

FENCING RULES

THE 1965 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE FENCING CHAMPIONSHIPS, held at the University of Detroit on March 19 and 20, attracted a record entry of 40 colleges. The pre-tournament favorite, Columbia University, undefeated in its dual meet season, won the all-around team title only after a nip-and-tuck battle with its perennial rival, New York University, who made a strong bid despite a mediocre dual meet record.

The tournament was efficiently conducted by a Bout Committee consisting of Andre Deladrier, U. S. Naval Academy, Chairman; Pebley Barrow, University of North Carolina; Michael DeCicco, Notre Dame University; Maxwell Garret, University of Illinois, and Edward Lucia, City College of New York. Richard J. Perry, University of Detroit, was in charge of the technical organization.

This year a new rule required all colleges participating in the championships to enter a full team of three men, one in each weapon. This rule, designed to give equal weight to the three weapons in determining the team title, was also expected to keep the number of entries at 36 or less, so that the traditional round-robin form of competition, within the available two days, could be retained. With 40 contestants in each weapon, the Bout Committee was compelled to devise an alternate plan whereby the lower ranking half of the fencers in each weapon were eliminated from the second day of the tournament. Although this plan reduced the total bouts to manageable figures, a large number of breakdowns in the electrical equipment caused the championships to run considerably behind schedule.

In order to accommodate the growing number of entries, a new plan of competition is being proposed for 1966. The individual events in the three weapons will be conducted on a pool basis—rather than as full round-robins, and each college may enter only one or two of the individual events if it so wishes. The team event will be run as a separate competition, on a combined pool and direct elimination basis, during the second day of the tournament. Each team must consist of three men, one in each weapon. A larger entry fee

has been recommended for the team event. The additional revenue is designed to permit improvement in the arrangements for insuring an adequate supply of electrical machines and auxiliary equipment for the tournament.

The 1966 National Collegiate Fencing Championships have been scheduled for March 25 and 26 at Duke University.

MIGUEL A. DE CAPRILES, New York University
Chairman, Rules Committee

FOOTBALL RULES

IVAN B. WILLIAMSON OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN presided over the annual meeting of the NCAA Football Rules Committee at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, January 15-17, 1965.

Once again the attention of the coaches, directors of athletics and others interested in college football was focused on the action taken by the Rules Committee in regard to the substitution rule. Immediate attention was given to the rule and the result was a change that should allow the game to proceed through a long period without being harassed by frequent changes.

The objection of many small school conferences and the junior colleges, that they could not abide by the NCAA Rules because of the former substitution rules, is no longer present and all NCAA schools should be playing under the official rules. There have been too many cases in the past where schools have had to play a season where they found themselves involved with as many as three substitution rules.

The new substitution rule is a refinement of the 1964 version and eliminates the only objectionable section of that rule: the delaying of the game penalty taken to substitute a defensive team on fourth down. The 1965 edition of the substitution rule also provides future stability for the rule, makes rules administration more efficient and easier for the officials and coaches, and brings collegiate, high school and junior college football into uniformity of practice while preserving the identification of the college game.

Reports were heard from the American Football Coaches Association, the Collegiate Commissioners Association, junior colleges, secondary schools, College Division-West, College Division-East, and the Rules Changes Committee concerning recommended changes. All reports indicated some change should be made in the substitution rule and the Committee proceeded to take action.

The major changes in the Rules were as follows:

- 2-15-4 Amended to permit the use of a two-inch tee.
3-5-1 Revised to permit unlimited substitutions between periods, after a score or Try, when Team B is awarded a first down or, when, after a kick Team A is awarded a first down. Each team is also allowed to make two substitutions any time during the game.
6-2-1 Free kick out of bounds between goal lines untouched in bounds by Team B is a foul.
9-1-2-j Amended to prohibit use of helmet or head maliciously on any part of opponent's body.

Chairman Williamson appointed the following committees for the term of 1965.

Secondary Schools

Rhea Williams, Chairman
Joseph McKenney
Paul E. Landis

Editorial Committee

Elwood Geiges, Chairman
David M. Nelson
Lee K. Anderson
Abb Curtis

Junior Colleges

Don Hall, Chairman
Ray Newman
Ray Bishop

Rules Changes Committee

Rip Engle, Chairman
Thomas Hamilton
Harry Arlanson

Equipment and Injuries

Fritz Brennecke
Abe Martin
Homer Beatty

There is increasing evidence that college football rules are being stabilized and that the game is in a very healthy state. The number of major rule changes has decreased from an average of 10 to 13 during the early 1950's to only two in 1965.

Our game of football continues to grow with increased interest and attendance each year and the stabilization of the rules has been a contributing factor.

DAVID M. NELSON, University of Delaware
Secretary, Rules Committee

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

THE COLLEGE FOOTBALL COMMITTEE as it is presently constituted was provided for by legislation enacted at the 59th Annual Convention held in Chicago in January, 1965. Prior to

that the college regional football program was directed by a four-man subcommittee within the NCAA College Committee. The subcommittee responsible for initiating and directing the four regional football championships in 1964 consisted of Harry Arlanson, Tufts University; Bob Strimer, Ohio Wesleyan University; Garvin Beauchamp, Abilene Christian College, and Don Adee, Chico State College, with Adee serving as chairman. This group distributed the first College Football Handbook which served as a guide for the administration of the December 12, 1964, games.

The first football games sponsored by the NCAA were played December 12, 1964, at the following four sites:

Region	Bowl Name	Site
Atlantic Coast	Tangerine Bowl	Orlando, Fla.
Mideast	Grantland Rice Bowl	Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Midwest	Pecan Bowl	Abilene, Texas
Pacific Coast	Camellia Bowl	Sacramento, Calif.

The 1964 regional football champions were:

Atlantic Coast—East Carolina College, by score of 14-13 over the University of Massachusetts.

Mideast—Middle Tennessee State, winning 20-0 over Muskingum College.

Midwest—State College of Iowa, which defeated Lamar State College of Technology 19-17.

Pacific Coast—Montana State College, which won by a score of 28-7 over Sacramento State College.

All eight institutions participating in the 1964 regional championships received the allowable expenses for a traveling party of 42. Teams participating in the Camellia and Tangerine Bowls also shared in a pro rata distribution of net receipts.

The Committee made several changes for the improvement of the College Division football program. The most significant of these are:

1. The College Football Committee shall be responsible for the selection of teams to compete in the College Division Regional Football Championships; the College Football Committee shall be assisted by four selection committees which will serve in an advisory capacity.
2. To be eligible for selection, fifty percent of the institution's games must be against College Division opponents.
3. Commitment questionnaires and eligibility forms were

to be filed with the Football Committee by the interested institution prior to October 15, 1965.

The Committee recommended that the College Division Football championships be included as a part of the over-all NCAA football television package for 1966 and 1967. Should the College Division Football championships be included in the NCAA television series, the Committee further recommended that 25 percent of the College Division television revenue be distributed to the competing institutions with the remaining 75 percent deposited in the College Division Reserve Fund for the purpose of promoting the Association's College Division program.

The College Football Committee is sincerely interested in continuing to provide a post-season football program which will bring deserved attention to the sport of football among College Division institutions. The initial program of four regional championship games in 1964 provided competition for eight outstanding college football teams and served to increase the stature of College Division football. Committee members request constructive suggestions from the membership and take this opportunity to acknowledge and express appreciation for the assistance and guidance received during the initial year of the College Football program.

DON ADEE, Chico State College
Chairman, College Football Committee

COLLEGE GOLF TOURNAMENT

THE THIRD NATIONAL COLLEGE DIVISION GOLF Championships were held in Springfield, Missouri, June 7-10, 1965, with Southwest Missouri State College serving as host institution. Through the cooperation of the Twin Oaks and Hickory Hills Country Clubs, the tournament was played over two golf courses. The golfers played 36 holes over the beautiful Twin Oaks course June 7 and 8 and 36 holes over the rolling Hickory Hills course June 9 and 10.

The number of participating colleges and individual contestants was lower than in 1964, but the quality and caliber of competition remained at a high level. The tournament attracted 18 institutions and 67 athletes. Eleven states were represented. Nine of the institutions had participated in the 1964 tournament; nine institutions were new entries, and six of the eight NCAA geographic districts were represented. Weather conditions were ideal, and individual and team championship totals set records.

Middle Tennessee State College won the team championship with a score of 1,157 strokes. Members of the team and their scores were: Larry Gilbert, 280; Bob Wolfe, 284; George Cogbill, 296, and Dan Midgett, 297. The 1964 defending champion, Southern Illinois University, placed second with 1,202 strokes, Kenyon College third with 1,207, and Macalester College fourth with 1,208.

Gilbert, a member of the winning Middle Tennessee State College championship team, won the individual title with a score of 280. Robert Smith, Sacramento State College, and Bob Wolfe, another member of the championship team, tied for second honors, and King Knox, Franklin and Marshall College, placed fourth.

The Committee, coaches and course professionals felt that the 1965 tournament was the best in every way of the three tournaments, each of which has been held in Springfield, Missouri. The Committee was proud of the action of all participants in their play and feels that this was a contributing factor in making the 1965 event a great success.

ALDO A. SEBBEN, Southwest Missouri State College
Chairman, College Golf Committee

UNIVERSITY GOLF TOURNAMENT

THE 68TH NATIONAL COLLEGIATE GOLF Championships were contested over the beautiful Holston Hills Country Club in Knoxville, Tennessee, on June 21-25, 1965, with the University of Tennessee serving as host.

There were two big "firsts" in this year's Championships. The contestants were invited by a screening committee in each NCAA district. The number of teams and individuals in each district was determined by the number of institutions, the quality and interest in golf in the district, and previous participation in NCAA championships. Secondly, the championships were played at 72-holes stroke play, with the first 36 holes determining the team champions, and the low 60 individuals and ties playing another 36 holes to determine the individual champion.

The screened field and the new format were enthusiastically received by the coaches and players. Limiting the field created a new feeling in the institutions because they were selected. As a result of this new pride, almost everyone who was invited accepted. A total of 202 players representing 72 schools played in the Championships. This was by far the classiest field of all our great Championships.

The size of the field was increased in the East-West exhibition match from 12 to 18 teams, with the West defeating the East, 11-7. Winners in the driving contest were Marc Yahn of the University of Michigan with a tremendous poke of 327½ yards, while the best average was won by Bob Zender of Purdue, averaging 284 yards.

The team championship was won by the University of Houston with a total of 577. Marty Fleckman set a new 36-hole record with 67-68—135. California State College at Los Angeles was second with 587, University of Southern California third with 590, and tied for fourth at 594 were Purdue University and University of Florida. In the individual battle, Fleckman sank a 12-foot putt on the 72nd hole to edge Jim Wiechers of the University of Santa Clara, 281 to 282.

The 69th Championships will be held at Stanford University's golf course with the same format and another screened field. There are several new items being planned for next year's event, as follows:

1. Inclusion of the East-West exhibition match pairings and starting times in the program.
2. Imprinting "69th NCAA Golf Championships" rule books.
3. Making available to each contestant golf tees, embossed "69th NCAA Golf Championships."
4. Having scoring standards for three names, and the standing of each player to par for the leading threesomes. This will add to spectator interest and will be essential for television.
5. Record unofficial scores at the end of each nine holes.

ROBERT H. KEPLER, Ohio State University
Chairman, Golf Tournament Committee

GYMNASTICS RULES

THE 1964-65 COLLEGIATE GYMNASTICS SEASON provided many interesting moments as the new rules were placed into effect. The new rules placed greater emphasis on team competition. The colleges competed on a dual meet basis to determine their conference championships and the NCAA championship was decided by dual meet competition. Penn State University won the team championship by defeating the University of Washington, 68½ to 51½.

The 1965 Championships were held at Southern Illinois University. The attendance was approximately 8,000 and the competition was taped for television.

The Rules Committee adopted a new rule that will permit 12 teams to compete in the NCAA Championships instead of two. A new scoring system, which will closely parallel the Olympic scoring system, was adopted. There will be four competitors permitted in each event and the three best scores in an event will count for each team. The scores for all seven events will be added for the final team score. The inter-regional competition has been eliminated from the format of NCAA competition.

The United States Gymnastics Federation has continued to sanction many gymnastics meets throughout the year. It has continued to encourage all types of competition. The Tucson Clinic is a strong winter attraction and is conducted annually. The USGF Championships are also conducted annually with good support from the colleges. The support for the Federation is growing, but the program must be enlarged with vigorous promotion and competition for the high-caliber athletes of the Federation.

As gymnastics grows, the problems increase in the need for competent officials. Many areas are solving the problem by following other sports in developing officials' associations to certify officials, conduct testing programs and help officials in general problem areas. Officiating is one of the most serious areas in gymnastics and it is also one of the most costly items in the annual gymnastics budget. The number of colleges that add gymnastics to their competitive program is increasing rapidly. The sport has continued to prosper with the greatest growth in the high schools.

HAROLD FREY, University of California
Chairman, Gymnastics Rules Committee

ICE HOCKEY RULES

INTERCOLLEGIATE ICE HOCKEY ENJOYED perhaps its greatest season in 1964-65. With a number of institutions adding hockey to their athletic programs, participation on the college level was at an all-time high. Attendances were generally up throughout the country and sellout crowds at many college arenas were the rule rather than the exception. Competition in both the East and West was keen and spirited all year.

The season culminated at Brown University's Meehan Auditorium, site of the National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championships. Representing the East were Boston College

and host Brown University. Michigan Technological University and the University of North Dakota represented the West.

Michigan Tech defeated Boston College, 8 to 2, to capture the championship. All four tournament games were played before capacity crowds. Brown University authorities were commended for putting on a most successful tournament.

The 1965 annual meeting of the Ice Hockey Rules Committee was held March 21, following a most successful meeting of the American College Hockey Coaches Association.

It is significant that only several minor rule changes were voted during the rules discussions. As a matter of fact, members of the Rules Committee were in receipt of a relatively small number of rule problems and clarification questions during the year, indicating that the NCAA colleges are operating under a good set of rules and regulations.

It was voted that effective July 1, 1966, the goalkeeper's face mask will be mandatory.

The Rules Committee unanimously recommended that the chairman of the Rules Committee advise the National Officials Association that some of the equipment being worn does not comply with the NCAA rules. The Committee was particularly concerned about the width and length of goalkeeper's pads and gloves.

The Committee recommended to the NCAA Executive Committee that the site of the 1966 Championships be Minneapolis, Minnesota, with the University of Minnesota serving as the host institution. Minnesota agreed to host the 1966 Tournament with the understanding that the University of Minnesota (Duluth branch) be given consideration to host the 1968 Championships.

R. VICTOR STOUT, Boston University
Chairman, Ice Hockey Rules Committee

LACROSSE RULES

THIS WAS A VERY QUIET YEAR for Lacrosse from the standpoint of rules. Very few questions or requests for interpretations were asked. A rule designed to prevent stalling seemed to work well.

The Committee held two meetings. The official meeting was held in December in conjunction with the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association meetings. A second meeting was held June 11 at the North-South all-star game

at Syracuse, N. Y. No major rules changes were made.

The North-South game was a big success. A large crowd was on hand to see the North win. Roy Simmons, Syracuse University coach, was inducted into the Hall of Fame at this time.

The United States Naval Academy, coached by William Bilderbach, won its fourth consecutive intercollegiate championship.

WILLIAM KELSO MORRILL, SR., Johns Hopkins University
Chairman, Lacrosse Rules Committee

SKIING RULES

THE 1965 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE SKIING CHAMPIONSHIPS were held at Crystal Mountain, Washington, on March 25, 26 and 27, with the University of Washington serving as host institution, and doing an outstanding job.

The team title was won by the University of Denver with 380.5 points, with the University of Utah second and Western State College of Colorado third. The cross-country event was won by Mike Elliott of Fort Lewis College; the slalom by Rick Chaffee of Denver; the downhill by Bill Marolt of the University of Colorado, and the jumping by Erik Jansen of Denver. Chaffee also earned the alpine combined title, Matz Jenssen of the University of Utah won the nordic combined award, and the Skimeister was Loris Werner of Western State. There were nine full teams competing with individual competitors from eight other schools.

Washington recommended to the Rules Committee that the national championships be awarded to a place which will not have another national or international meet of this calibre just before or after the NCAA meet.

The Rules Committee met on June 16 and 17 in Spokane, Washington. The All-American selections were: Rick Chaffee, Erik Jansen and Terje Overland from the University of Denver; Jim Heuga and Bill Marolt from the University of Colorado; Jennings Cress from Western State College; Matz Jenssen from the University of Utah, and Mike Elliott from Fort Lewis College. The championship meet for 1966 was awarded to Western State College and will be held at the Crested Butte ski area on March 3, 4 and 5.

One major rule change will be tried during the 1966 season. The team size will be increased from eight to ten

men, with the top three from each team to count for team points in each event.

WILLY J. SCHAEFFLER, University of Denver
Chairman, Skiing Rules Committee

SOCCKER RULES

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Soccer Rules Committee was held in New York City, January 6, 7 and 8, 1965, with all members present.

The Committee scrutinized the rules very carefully and made some changes in wording to clarify. However, no fundamental change was made except to delete the paragraph relating to the fast and slow whistle.

The committee has tended to conform as nearly as possible to the international rules. There are still places where the NCAA rules differ, but the Committee feels that these exceptions are necessary.

The National Collegiate Soccer Championship continues to take a great deal of time. The 16-team tournament has been well received and will be continued. The 1965 tournament will be held at St. Louis University. Semifinal games will be played under lights. This, it is hoped, will increase income.

Income continues to be a serious problem. Some progress was made in 1964, but not enough in solving the problem.

H. G. MCCURDY, Wesleyan University
Chairman, Soccer Rules Committee

COLLEGE SWIMMING MEET

THE SECOND ANNUAL NATIONAL COLLEGE DIVISION SWIMMING Championships were held at Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois, March 18, 19, 20, 1965. There were 265 participants representing 53 institutions. Forty-one institutions figured in the scoring.

Olympian Gary Ilman from California State College at Long Beach became the meet's outstanding swimmer by winning four gold medals. Ilman established records in the 100-yard and 200-yard freestyle events, the 100-yard butterfly and swam the anchor leg on his team's record-breaking 400-yard freestyle relay. Other outstanding swimmers who won two or more events were Fred Woertman, Bucknell University, and Harry Baugher, Catholic University.

Well-balanced San Diego State College, coached by Bill Burgess, claimed the team championship with 168½ points. Long Beach State (147) and Bucknell (145½) placed second and third, respectively. Both teams were 50 points ahead of the rest of the field.

Coaches' meetings were held each morning during the meet, and many fruitful suggestions were given to Vic Gustafson, the College Division representative on the Swimming Rules Committee. It was urged that a list of times be published so that coaches and athletic directors know the times necessary to compete in the Championships.

The following are recommended selected times made up at the championship meeting in March, 1965. These are not cut-off times.

500-Yd. Freestyle	5:30	400-Yd. Freestyle	
200-Yd. Ind. Med.	2:15	Relay	3:32
50-Yd. Freestyle	23.5	100-Yd. Freestyle	52.0
400-Yd. Ind. Med.	4:00	200-Yd. Backstroke	2:18
200-Yd. Butterfly	2:18	200-Yd. Breaststroke	2:30
200-Yd. Freestyle	1:58	1650-Yd. Freestyle	20:00
100-Yd. Breaststroke	1:08	100-Yd. Butterfly	58:0
100-Yd. Backstroke	1:00	800-Yd. Freestyle	
400-Yd. Ind. Med.	5:00	Relay	7:54

The 1966 Championships again will be held at Illinois State University on March 17, 18, 19.

ARCHIE HARRIS, Illinois State University
Meet Chairman

SWIMMING RULES

WHILE THE 42ND ANNUAL National Collegiate Swimming Championships failed to produce a record in every event, as was the case in the previous year's meet, the fact that 13 new NCAA marks were posted proved that, even in a post-Olympic year, American college swimming remains healthy and vital.

The 1965 meet, held at new Beyer Memorial Swimming Pool at Iowa State University, was the first to be conducted under the new 12-places scoring system and, despite a few objections, was enthusiastically endorsed by the large majority of coaches. In all, 62 institutions were represented, 39 of which were in the final scoring column. In the second year of qualifying time standards, it is worthy of note that,

while many coaches thought the standards too difficult, in no event did they prove so. In fact, for some events time standards were too lenient.

As freely predicted, the meet was to be another three way race for the title, which the University of Southern California eventually won in the last event of the spine-tingling meet, nosing out Indiana University by 6½ points. The University of Michigan, with a surprising show of strength in 15 of the 17 events, finished a strong third, while Yale University finished fourth. Individual honors went to Roy Saari, the Southern California star who won three events, and established NCAA records in each.

Rules changes enacted by the Committee for the 1966 season are several. The Championship Meet order of events has been rearranged so that an 800-yard freestyle relay can be added effectively to the program. Consolation finals, preceding the Championship final in each event, should prove a very exciting innovation. However, no material awards are to be given for 6-12 place consolation finalists.

Diving in championship meets has been changed so that NCAA rules now conform to FINA rules.

The 43rd NCAA Championship Meet will be held at the Air Force Academy on March 24-25-26, 1966.

KARL B. MICHAEL, Dartmouth College
Chairman, Swimming Rules Committee

COLLEGE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

FOR THE SECOND YEAR in a row, California State College at Los Angeles' Gary Johnson won the singles title and California State won the National College Division Tennis Championship held at Los Angeles, June 8-12.

California State and runner-up University of Redlands completely dominated the finals as Johnson defeated Redlands' John Yeomans, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, in the singles, while two Redlands teams played for the doubles title with Yeomans and Bill Schoen defeating teammates Dave Ciano and Steve Peacock, 6-2, 6-4.

Lagging far behind were Ball State University, 8; Pepperdine College and Washington University, 6; California State College at Long Beach and Wittenberg University, 5; San Fernando Valley State College, 4; Occidental College, 2, and Chapman College, 1.

Sixteen schools took part in the tourney, the largest number in history.

CAMERON S. DEEDS, California State College
at Los Angeles, *Meet Chairman*

UNIVERSITY TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The 81ST NATIONAL COLLEGIATE Tennis Championships were held at the University of California at Los Angeles June 14-19, 1965. There were 25 institutions represented in the tournament with a total of 90 entries in singles and 44 doubles teams in the draw. There were 16 full team entries of four singles and two doubles, the largest number in recent years. The tournament again represented the best of inter-collegiate players with the play being of a very high quality. The tournament was conducted on UCLA's 11 championship concrete courts with cool, sunshiny weather prevailing most of the week.

UCLA scored an unprecedented 31 out of a possible 34 points in capturing the team title and also scored a clean sweep by winning the singles and doubles crowns. The University of Miami finished second with 13 points, closely followed by Stanford University, Trinity University and the University of California, who tied with a total of 12 points each. UCLA Captain and Davis Cupper Arthur Ashe was a double winner as he defeated Miami's Mike Belkin in the singles finals. Ashe then paired with UCLA sophomore Ian Crookenden to defeat another UCLA pair, Dave Reed and David Sanderlin, to win the doubles title.

The crowds were large, enthusiastic and appreciative of the high caliber of play throughout the entire week. Upsets were numerous as the seeded players were rudely shocked by their fellow competitors of lesser rank. Only UCLA was able to survive in the rash of upsets that occurred on the Westwood courts.

The players, coaches and officials were highly complimentary of the facilities, the housing and the large audience which cheered the good play. A special vote of thanks should be extended to Noel Brown, the official referee, and Joseph Bixler, who so ably assisted him for the truly outstanding manner in which they ran the play.

The University of Miami has been approved as the site of the 82nd Annual National Collegiate Tennis Championships on June 13-18, 1966.

In conclusion I must say that it was a most satisfying tournament for the host as I conclude my chairmanship of this committee. I would like to thank all of my colleagues for their wonderful support and cooperation throughout the years that I have served as chairman of the tennis tournament committee.

J. D. MORGAN, UCLA

Chairman, Tennis Tournament Committee

COLLEGE TRACK AND FIELD MEET

THE CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION for the second straight year supplied the top College Division track team in the nation as San Diego State College, scoring in ten events, racked up 67 points to defeat the largest field ever at the 1965 National College Division Track and Field Championships. The meet was held in Veterans Memorial Stadium on June 11 and 12 and hosted by California State College at Long Beach. Ideal weather, good administration, and up-and-coming college athletes accounted for four new College Division records.

Luther College was a surprising second in the race for the team title, largely on the fantastic strength displayed by Gene Takle, the high point man of the meet. Takle copped the three- and six-mile runs as well as finishing second in the steeplechase for 28 of Luther's 46 points.

Best individual performance of the day was a record 440-yard victory by Kentucky State College sophomore Jim Kemp. Kemp's 46.1 lowered the old standard by .7 in defeating the finest field of the two-day affair.

Kemp and San Diego's Larry Godfrey, 440-yard hurdle titlist, went on to win the University Division Championships in their events, held at the Berkeley campus of the University of California the following week.

JACK ROSE, California State College at Long Beach
Meet Chairman

TRACK AND FIELD RULES

THE 1965 MEETING of the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee was held at the University of California, Berkeley, California, June 16-20, during the 44th National Collegiate Track and Field Championships.

The Committee has undertaken to continue improvement,

phraseology, and interpretations of the 1966 Guide. Changes are to comply with the IAAF rules and stimulate the Olympic Program.

The University of California, with its fine athletic staff, faculty members, and friends, did a tremendous job as host for the NCAA Championships.

The 45th National Collegiate Track and Field Championships will be held at the University of Pennsylvania, June 16th, 17th, and 18th, 1966.

Major Track and Field rules recommendations are:

1. Addition of (a) 35-pound weight and (b) triple jump to the schedule of the NCAA Indoor Championships.
2. That the 440-yard intermediate hurdles be substituted for the 330-yard intermediate hurdles.
3. That in the National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships, the distance shall be six miles and that the site be rotated.
4. That in meets other than championships and with the approval of participating members competitive opportunity be given to undergraduate students who have completed their eligibility and graduate students who are in attendance at member institutions. Such competition shall not be a part of the scoring. In running events, the competition should be in separate events; for example, a separate event in the 100-yard dash would be run. In a field event, the competitors could participate without running a separate event, but should not cause any undergraduate to lose an opportunity to go into the final.
5. That the Executive Committee suggests that the districts establish, if they so desire NCAA sponsorship, marathon, road race, and decathlon championship meets.
6. That the National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships be held at the University of Kansas, November 22, 1965.
7. That the 1967 NCAA Indoor Championships be moved up a week to March 10 and 11.
8. That Brigham Young University's bid for the 1967 NCAA Outdoor Championship, June 15, 16, and 17, be accepted.
9. That the 440-yard relay and the mile relay be placed permanently on the schedule of the NCAA Championships.

The first annual National Collegiate Indoor Track and Field Championships were held in Cobo Hall, Detroit, Michigan, on March 12 and 13.

It was a gala affair and turned out to be a blue ribbon event. Its success, both performance and financial, was praised by many known authorities throughout the United States.

Praise and accolades should go to the University of Michigan, the host school, and the sponsor, the *Detroit News*. We express our appreciation to committee members, public officials, businesses, and meet officials for their contributions and enthusiastic support.

Special recognition should go to Don Canham, meet director, and Bob Reese of the *Detroit News*, for their dedicated service.

The second annual NCAA Indoor Championships will be held in Cobo Hall, March 11 and 12, 1966.

The chairman of the Committee is appreciative of the Rules Committee members, who not only gave a great deal of their time, but were extremely careful in considering those things that would keep track and field abreast to the best service of itself and the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

WEEMS O. BASKIN, JR., University of South Carolina
Chairman, Track and Field Rules Committee

COLLEGE WRESTLING TOURNAMENT

THE 1965 NATIONAL COLLEGE DIVISION Wrestling Championships held at Colorado School of Mines proved to be a resounding success both financially and competitively. Thirty-eight schools sent representatives for the third year of national College Division wrestling competition. The championship and runner-up positions were won by Mankato State College and California State Polytechnic College at San Luis Obispo, respectively.

All sessions of the tournament were well attended with the finals having a standing room only crowd. Organization and overall operation of the tournament was a joint effort by the host institution and the City of Golden.

Francis E. Smiley, Colorado School of Mines, who at the present time is secretary-treasurer of the NCAA, presided at the annual coaches meeting, where recommendations and tournament procedure for 1966 were discussed.

To culminate a packed three days of excitement, a clinic

was established and ably supported by fans and contestants alike.

JACK HANCOCK, Colorado School of Mines
Tournament Manager

WRESTLING RULES

THE 35TH ANNUAL NATIONAL COLLEGIATE Wrestling Championships were held at the University of Wyoming on March 25, 26 and 27. Wyoming also had held the tournament in 1958.

Iowa State University, considered out of the race for the team championship after the semifinals, stormed back in the consolations to place nine of its ten wrestlers and edge perennial king Oklahoma State University, 86-85, for the team title. It marked the first time in 12 years that the championship had not been won by an Oklahoma team.

Lehigh University edged the University of Oklahoma, 46-45, for third place. Yojiro Uetake of Oklahoma State, a gold medalist in the 1964 Olympics for his native Japan, was named the Outstanding Wrestler. Wrestling throughout the tournament was excellent and the officiating was uniform and well-done.

The finals were taped for televising for the second consecutive year.

Wyoming officials, under the direction of Glenn Jacoby, director of athletics, and Everett Lantz, tournament director, are to be commended for the excellent handling of the tournament and the hospitality given the participants.

For the first time the annual meeting of the Wrestling Rules Committee was held separate from the tournament. At the meeting May 10-12 in Chicago, the Committee discussed the results of two nation-wide questionnaires and the suggestions made by the coaches and officials association. It was decided to return to the two-point takedown and award a maximum of two points for riding time.

Iowa State University will hold the 1966 tournament March 24, 25 and 26.

HAROLD J. NICHOLS, Iowa State University
Chairman, Wrestling Rules Committee

Reports of Other Committees

COMMITTEE ON ACADEMIC TESTING AND REQUIREMENTS

MEMBERS OF the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements met periodically during the year to formalize a proposal to the Council recommending the establishment of an academic floor for the awarding of grants-in-aid.

At the meeting of the NCAA Council at Denver, Colorado, July 18 and 19, 1964, James K. Sours, chairman of the Committee on Long-Range Planning and James H. Weaver, chairman of the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements, presented a joint report covering the work of the respective committees in the area of academic testing.

Mr. Weaver outlined responsibilities of the Committee and introduced Arthur Mittman, University of Oregon, staff director of the Committee. Dr. Mittman explained the testing program and distributed a permanent report to the Council. A general discussion followed. The Council voted to adopt in principle the recommendations of the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements and the Committee on Long-Range Planning and request that the two committees make a joint recommendation. The committees held a joint meeting and voted to approve and support at the Conference of Conferences the following proposed legislation:

"An institution and its athletes shall be ineligible for NCAA-sponsored and sanctioned events if the institution awards grants-in-aid assistance [per definition in Article 3, Section 4-(b), of the Constitution] to predictors under a 1.600 grade point average or grants continuing students aid who are under 1.600; further, any student-athletes under the 1.600 standard shall be ineligible for such events."

The Council then requested the committees to make a joint presentation to the Conference of Conferences regarding academic testing. A final recommendation was submitted to the Council and approved.

At the Convention, Committee members Carl E. Erickson and Arthur Mittman explained the recommendations of the

Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements which was presented in the form of a special report.

On January 13, 1965, Laurence C. Woodruff, a member of the Committee, presented to the membership a proposal by the Committee for approval. After an excellent presentation and discussion, the legislation was approved. The legislation was added to the NCAA By-Laws, Article 4, Section 6, Institutional Eligibility. The legislation as passed may be found on page 37 of the 1965 NCAA Manual.

Following the approval of the legislation, the Committee felt that it was necessary to have a follow-up meeting, the purpose of which was to recommend to the Council procedure for enactment of the legislation. The meeting was held April 9, 1965, in Kansas City, Missouri.

Committee members discussed many problems and as a result have forwarded to the NCAA Council recommendations including suggested conversion tables and a recommended form which will be used for this purpose.

CARL E. ERICKSON, Kent State University
*Secretary, Committee on Academic Testing
and Requirements*

COLLEGE COMMITTEE

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS represent some of the more noteworthy decisions and accomplishments of the College Committee for the 1964-65 academic year:

1. Four successful NCAA College Division Regional Football championships were initiated and sponsored by the Association at the conclusion of the 1964 football season. Henceforth, the playoff games will be under the supervision of the College Division Football Committee.

2. The Committee recommends the present male enrollment figure of 750 for freshman participation in College Division events be raised to 1250.

3. College Division institutions were polled on such matters as "750 enrollment," classification, qualification of College Division athletes for University Division championship events, establishment of additional National events, etc. Results of the poll do not indicate a desire for any major changes in the present legislation. There is a need, however, for the College Committee to continue to examine the established procedures and possibly to include the above items for further discussion at College Division Round Table sessions.

4. Subsidies for hosting College Division Regional Championships were raised to \$400 (team sports) and \$200 (individual sports). Host institutions assume all expenses incurred in national championship events.

5. The College Committee re-examined procedures for conducting National College Division Championship events. Attention has been drawn to many deviations from the established regulations set forth in the NCAA By-Laws, Article 5, Sec. 2-(a). Therefore, in the future there will be closer supervision of these events by the tournament or rules committees of the particular sports.

6. The following dates and sites for 1965-66 National College Division Championship events were approved:

Cross-Country	Wheaton College	November 13
Golf	Chico State	June 13-17
Swimming	Illinois State U.	March 18-19
Tennis	U. of the South	June 7-11
Track and Field	undetermined site	June 10-11
Wrestling	Mankato State	March 10-12

In conclusion, I want to express my gratitude to all who participated or extended assistance to the College Division Program during the past year.

HARRY ARLANSON, Tufts University
Chairman, College Committee

COMMITTEE ON COLLEGE-PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS

I AM GRATIFIED AND PLEASED to report to you as Chairman of the Committee on College-Professional Relations that continued negotiations with the Commissioners of both the National and American Professional Football Leagues have been both constructive and progressive.

Validation by the NCAA Council last Spring of an Institutional referendum vote revealed that by a nearly unanimous ballot of those responding — 132-2 — Association members clearly wished to define what is and is not ethical in their dealings with professional sports.

Since that time, augmented by the valuable assistance of NCAA Legislative Committee Chairman William R. Reed, your Committee feels it has made considerable progress since last January at the Chicago Convention where a resolution touched off by last December's premature signings and use of the "undated" contract on the part of professional

football which established the referendum.

The result of these negotiations has brought about through agreeable discussions between representatives of the NCAA Committee and Commissioners of the National and American Football Leagues "Guidelines for College-Professional Football Staff Members" which have been circulated to date by the American Football Coaches Association, the Collegiate Commissioner's Association and to the NCAA membership.

It is the feeling of your Committee that while the Guidelines formalize certain obligations of professional personnel they also define certain obligations of college personnel, "and that future wholesome relations with professional football rely upon recognition of mutual interests."

Following is a list of the Guidelines:

1. These guidelines are based upon reciprocity and supplement the formal agreements between professional football and the NCAA with respect to contract signings and other matters.

Professional football interests shall respect the unique character of intercollegiate football and shall consider themselves obligated to restrain their intrusions upon it and its personnel. College football staffs shall respect the fact that player information is essential to the conduct of professional football, and shall consider it an obligation to provide professional football interests essential player evaluation information but in a manner that will not conflict with their collegiate duties and responsibilities.

2. College coaches, on a routine basis, should undertake to provide player evaluations and personnel information to the representatives of professional football, such information to include:

- (a) a player questionnaire, on a standardized form, to be filled out by squad members in the fall, and sent to professional league headquarters for distribution to league teams;

- (b) a confidential evaluation of players for the information of professional football scouts. [The professional leagues will seek to consolidate their requests for these evaluations, to avoid duplication for each professional club. It is understood that a coach may elect to develop his own form for player evaluation to be made available upon inquiry; such a form will attempt to be responsive to the factors important to professional scouts in their evaluation of players];

(c) information on spring practice dates, including scrimmage dates;

(d) a verified date of college matriculation [which may be included in the player questionnaire referred to above];

(e) access of professional scouts visiting the campus to game film, at the convenience of the coach and his staff.

3. Since providing routine but meaningful information is to be looked upon as an obligation, and considering the requirements of NCAA legislation [NCAA Constitution, Article 3-6-(b)], college staff personnel shall not accept any form of payment or gratuity for any form of cooperation or assistance accorded representatives of professional football. [This does not prohibit acceptance of reasonable entertainment or hospitality except that which includes payment of travel expenses or lodging.]

4. Subject to directives pursuant to paragraph 7, college coaches and staff members shall provide the information above on a non-discriminatory basis. It is understood that for reasons such as personal friendship a college coach may provide a professional scout or representative with more extensive and subjective information than that called for in the routine suggested above. This is not a breach of these guidelines provided information has been given routinely to others on a non-discriminatory basis and provided material payments are not the inducement for this degree of cooperation.

5. A professional football scout should not visit a college campus without a letter or telephone call in advance to the athletic director or head coach, indicating his desire to visit at a specific time and obtaining permission for the visit. The scout should be governed by the principle that a visit of this nature is a privilege, to be accorded at the convenience and discretion of the head coach.

6. A professional football scout should not relate publicly or to other college coaches his privileged observations regarding college activities or personnel.

7. Complaints regarding a breach of these procedures on the part of a representative of professional football interests should be made to the institution's conference commissioner [or chairman of the NCAA College-Professional Relation's Committee in the case of an independent] for purposes of referral to the commissioner of the professional league and for appropriate action. Complaints of discriminatory non-cooperation on the part of a conference staff member,

originating with a professional football scout, shall be made to the commissioner of his league for referral to the appropriate conference commissioner [or chairman of the NCAA College-Professional Relations Committee in the case of an independent] for appropriate action.

8. It shall be unethical for a college coach or staff member to use his influence upon a college athlete, with respect to the athlete's professional football interests, for the coach's personal gain, material or otherwise; any advice or guidance given by a college coach or staff member with respect to a college athlete's professional sports career shall be given only on the basis of a conscientious judgment of the athlete's best interests, his educational objectives and in the coach's role as a representative of educational interests.

JAMES J. CORBETT, Louisiana State University
Chairman, Committee on College-Professional Relations

EXTRA EVENTS COMMITTEE

NINE POST-SEASON football games for the 1965-66 season were certified as meeting NCAA regulations governing such competition:

Bluebonnet Bowl, Houston, Texas	December 18, 1965
Cotton Bowl, Dallas, Texas	January 1, 1966
Gator Bowl, Jacksonville, Florida	December 31, 1965
Mineral Water Bowl, Excelsior Springs, Missouri ..	November 27, 1965
Orange Bowl, Miami, Florida	January 1, 1966
Rose Bowl, Pasadena, California	January 1, 1966
Sugar Bowl, New Orleans, Louisiana	January 1, 1966
Sun Bowl, El Paso, Texas	December 31, 1965
Liberty Bowl, Memphis, Tennessee	December 18, 1965

Three All-Star football games were also certified:

East-West Shrine Game, San Francisco, California ..	December 31, 1965
*Blue-Gray Game, Montgomery, Alabama	December 31, 1965
Iowa Senior All-Star Game, Iowa City	November 27, 1965

One basketball game was certified:

Indiana-Kentucky All-Star Game, two weeks following NCAA finals in 1966.

Other events certified were:

Los Angeles Coliseum Relays, Los Angeles, California ..	May 14, 1965
Olympic Development Gymnastics Meet, Issaquah, Washington	November 13, 1965

It was recommended and subsequently approved that:

- A. Consideration for certification of any post-season game be restricted to those operations which are sponsored

*—Certification for the Blue-Gray game was subsequently withdrawn when the date of the game was moved to Christmas Day.

by local, non-profit, charitable, or educational organizations.

- B. The Committee decline certification of any post-season or All-Star games to be played on Christmas Day or Sunday.

The Committee recommended to the NCAA Council that the Council sponsor an amendment to Article 7, NCAA By-laws, which would provide that controls and restriction of television of certified post-season football games be made as stringent as those applied to the regular NCAA in-season television football program.

STAN BATES, Washington State University
Chairman, Extra Events Committee

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE FUNCTIONS to advise members of the Association on Congressional matters that might be of concern to them.

During the past year the Committee has reported on a Senate bill, S950, which is also known as the Sports Monopoly Bill. This proposed legislation, resembling bills which have been introduced in previous Congresses, would exempt certain professional sports from the application of the anti-trust laws to certain aspects of their operations.

The NCAA has taken the position that the granting of such privileges to professional sports should be accompanied by limitations upon the exercise of those privileges in order that the school and college athletic programs should not be adversely affected. To this end we have supported amendments to the bill which would restrain signing college athletes to professional sports contracts when negotiation rights for such contracts had been established by a free-agent player draft, and would delimit the television practices of professional football to foreclose the possibility of parties enjoying anti-trust exemptions from televising their games in competition with high school and college games.

At the time of this report no final action has been taken on S950.

The Legislative Committee is of the opinion that governmental interest in the conduct of sports, through the Congress and on the part of the Executive branch, may well increase in the future. Such interest will require that the NCAA be fully apprised and well advised. The Committee

believes that it would be in the best interests of the Association for the NCAA to retain permanent counsel in Washington as a means of providing close liaison with the developments in the area of government relations.

The Chairman of the Legislative Committee wishes to express sincere thanks to the members of the Committee who have been diligent in their cooperation with him, as well as to the numerous other individuals in the Association who have been most helpful in maintaining personal liaison with members of Congress.

WILLIAM R. REED, Big Ten Conference
Chairman, Legislative Committee

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

OF PRIMARY CONCERN to your Olympic Committee during the past year has been the action of the United States Olympic Committee, itself.

Through an amendment to the USOC Constitution, which makes it mandatory for the international franchise holder to have majority control on all Games Committees, the school-college system has been plunged into a totally subservient role. Most distasteful is that the amendment did not consider the contribution, investment and effort put into a sport by an organization but paid homage to those who have the international franchise. An example of the misrepresentation may be seen in the men's basketball games committee. The AAU received 23 of the 45 delegate appointments, while the NCAA was given just eight.

Without doubt the year 1965 was one of the stormiest in the history of turmoil that has plagued this country's Olympic Movement.

The NCAA Council requested a special session of the Association's Olympic Committee and delegates to the USOC Board of Directors. At this special session recommendations were formulated and passed on to the Council for final action and possible further implementation.

While 1965 was a difficult year for the Association in Olympic affairs 1966 must be the year of decision concerning the NCAA's future involvement in the USOC apparatus. The NCAA's contribution to the Olympic Movement in terms of promoting outstanding athletic programs, producing fine athletes and raising money to send our team abroad should never be questioned. There are those, however, who believe

that inasmuch as the Association's voice has so little effect in Olympic affairs that it is useless for the Association to retain its current representation in the USOC.

The Association's new delegates to the USOC Board of Directors are:

Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University
Robert N. Brown, West Virginia University
Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference
Gordon Chalmers, Iowa State University
Jesse T. Hill, University of Southern California
James R. Jack, University of Utah
Charles M. Neinas, NCAA Executive Office
William R. Reed, Intercollegiate Conference, Chairman
Edward S. Steitz, Springfield College
CLARENCE L. MUNN, Michigan State University
Chairman, NCAA Olympic Committee

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

WHILE MAINTAINING ITS EFFORTS in a wide range of already established projects designed to support intercollegiate athletics, the Public Relations Committee sought new focal points—many of them tied to improving services to the NCAA membership—during 1965.

Increasing communication and coordination of thought and effort with the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau and Spencer Advertising Company were among the areas toward which the Committee turned greater attention.

The Committee attempted to acquaint itself with the procedures and problems of the NCAB, with a long-range view toward expanding and, where possible, improving the services of that efficient and valuable statistical arm. While a definite program is still being formulated, the increasing contact between the Committee and the NCAB appears to have the potential for substantial benefit in an area of important endeavor. The Committee's most immediate goal in this regard is to set up an effective system for recording collegiate track and field leaders during the indoor and outdoor seasons.

Spencer Advertising Company is the official representative of the NCAA for championship program advertising, and ranks as the largest single representative of individual colleges in the advertising field.

Replacing the defunct Advertising Committee, the Public

Relations Committee has sought over the last several years to maintain close contact with Spencer, guiding the relationship on a course beneficial both to the NCAA and its individual member institutions. In 1965, the Committee worked with Spencer on a plan to develop special editorial material for the programs of NCAA championship events, and hopefully, to present a more attractive package to potential advertisers.

The Committee continued to concern itself with the long-range problem of interpreting problems and aims of intercollegiate athletics to the nation's press, and worked at establishing a special but feasible meeting ground between the nation's leading college administrators and leading newspaper personalities. This effort included sub-committee visits to the American Press Institute at Columbia, and to the Harvard Business School's Seminar on Educational Administration. As 1965 came to a close, the Committee was refining recommendations in this area.

The Committee met three times during the year: at the NCAA Convention in Chicago in January; during the basketball tournament at Portland in March, and again before the CoSIDA (College Sports Information Directors of America) meeting at Chicago in August.

At each of these meetings, the Committee sought to sound as a regional sounding board for NCAA leadership in the dispute with the Amateur Athletic Union over the matter of certification of open competition in track and field. This was particularly true at the August meeting, which closely preceded the hearings of the Commerce Committee in Washington.

The Committee was also active in a number of other areas.

It continued to create and attempted to improve upon a series of special articles for college football programs—thus providing a significant service to member institutions, and at the same time, creating a platform for presenting messages in support of intercollegiate athletics.

It continued to provide the wire services and major newspaper feature syndicates with material calling attention to college athletics.

It continued direct communication with officials at NBC on matters of moment with regard to presenting college football within an educational context.

It continued to tighten its contact with the American Football Coaches Association, and to advise the AFCA on

matters of mutual interest in the field of public relations. In this regard, it might be noted that there was a marked improvement in the "flavor" of ABC's telecast of the June All-Star game at Buffalo.

It maintained communication with, and sought to aid in appropriate areas a number of organizations working in parallel activities such as the Federation Movement, the President's Council on Youth Fitness and the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame.

It continued its search for ways to "build bridges" between the athletic and academic staffs in the various educational communities.

It reactivated efforts to publish a new NCAA Public Relations Manual as an aid to the entire field of college press relations and service.

It continued to cooperate with, and where possible directly aid the public relations office of the NCAA at Kansas City. There were several examples through the year of the value of having strategically placed public relations "experts" working in close harmony with the NCAA's public relations director.

BAARON B. PITTENGER, Harvard University
Chairman, Public Relations Committee

COMMITTEE ON LONG-RANGE PLANNING

BECAUSE Chairman James K. Sours accepted a position with the American College Testing Service, which is not a member of NCAA, he had to relinquish his official relationship with the Association. We wish him well, but will miss his leadership.

The first phase of the *Manual of Model Management* was completed in September. This was a thesis titled "Principles for the Administration of Athletics for Member Institutions of the National Collegiate Athletic Association," written by Robert W. Batchelder and James R. Hall at Colorado State College. The study shows the correlation between commonly agreed upon principles of athletic administration and the actual practices being followed. The results are voluminous, over 800 pages with breakdowns to show, among other things, how College Division and University Division, state-supported, private, and municipal institutions compare in their practices. The Committee recom-

mends that with this work as a basis the Association take steps to publish a short manual to provide guidance to member institutions in the area of athletic administration. The punched data cards used for the compilation of questionnaire replies are available, so they may be used for future analysis.

The Committee recommended to the Council that the principle of amateurism, Article 3, Section 1, of the Constitution, be rewritten and that a definition of "professional" be provided.

A proposed media seminar for sportswriters was endorsed and recommended to the Council.

The developments relative to the Senate Commerce Committee hearings and legislation pertaining to professional sports prompted the committee to urge that the Association retain suitable counsel in Washington, D. C. at the earliest possible time. It was the opinion of the Committee that there is a long-range need for close liaison with legislative and administrative people on matters pertinent to amateur athletics. The point of view of the education community, regarding amateur athletics, must be properly and forcefully brought to the attention of those who may be involved in making decisions in this area.

Foreign tours by teams of member institutions will be on the increase. This poses the question of whether or not present rules and regulations are adequate to handle properly the problems attendant to such trips. The Committee will review this subject during the coming year.

After reviewing the Association's postgraduate scholarship program, the Committee recommended that at least ten additional awards be made to athletes in sports other than football and basketball.

FRANCIS E. SMILEY, Colorado School of Mines
Chairman, Committee on Long-Range Planning

Minutes of
Executive Committee and Council

Executive Committee at Kansas City
April 8-9, 1965

1. The Executive Committee approved the following interim actions by the Officers:

(a) Granting of a \$1,200 subsidy to the National Collegiate Track Coaches Association for serving as the NCAA's track and field statistical service bureau for 1965.

(b) Denial of the request by West Chester State College to be considered an at-large contender for the National College Division Basketball Championship. West Chester is a member of the Middle Atlantic States Athletic Conference, which holds automatic qualification status in the College Division tournament. The institution stated it was unable to secure the required number of contests against other Conference members to qualify for the Conference championship. The Officers ruled that this was a Conference matter.

(c) Approval of a special meeting of the NCAA Golf Tournament Committee for the purpose of revising the format of the National Collegiate Championships. A selection pattern was established to coincide with the existing NCAA districts, per the Executive Committee's request.

(d) Approval of a request by the NCAA Fencing Rules Committee to require all institutions desiring to compete in the 1965 National Collegiate Fencing Championships to enter a team of three men. This was done with the understanding that the Fencing Rules Committee would conduct a survey of the Association's fencing institutions to determine the feasibility of making the full-team requirement permanent. A final decision regarding the request will be made upon completion of the survey.

(e) Referral to the Executive Committee the responsibility of approving policies and products of the National Educational Marketing Service.

(f) Approval of the recommendation of the University Division Basketball Tournament Committee to conduct the finals of the 1966 National Collegiate Basketball Championship in Chicago Stadium, Chicago, Illinois, with Northwestern University and Loyola University serving as co-hosts.

(g) Denial of a request by Western Reserve University to waive the qualification requirement to permit a College Division student-athlete to enter directly the National Collegiate Wrestling Championships. The institution stated that one of its student-athletes was forced to withdraw from the National College Division Wrestling Championships because of illness and, therefore, was unable to qualify for the National Collegiate Wrestling Championships.

2. Voted to approve the recommendation of the University Di-

vision Basketball Tournament Committee regarding sites of the 1966 National Collegiate Basketball Championship regional tournaments. The sites are: East—North Carolina State University, Raleigh; Mid-east—University of Iowa, Iowa City; Midwest—Texas Technological College, Lubbock; and West—University of California, Los Angeles.

3. Voted to approve the establishment of an NCAA Foundation Trust to serve as a depository for postgraduate scholarship funds, and that a Foundation Trust report should be presented to the Executive Committee at each regularly-scheduled meeting.

4. The Committee turned its attention to matters pertaining to the administration of National Collegiate Championship events.

(a) The possibility of the Association purchasing sufficient liability insurance to provide coverage for all NCAA-sponsored events was discussed. It was the sense of the meeting that the executive director should investigate the cost of purchasing such insurance coverage in various deductible amounts and report to the Committee in August.

(b) Voted not to hold the National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships in the same NCAA district more than two consecutive years. Referred a decision concerning the length of the course to the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee with the stipulation that the course be either five or six miles.

5. E. J. Ryan, executive director, National Educational Marketing Service, Inc., appeared before the Committee to provide a progress report and appropriate comments concerning the current status of NEMS. Voted that the Executive Committee looks with favor upon the NEMS program to date and to empower the executive director to act for the Executive Committee, between meetings, in approving or disapproving new NEMS projects.

6. Voted to name Houston, Texas, as site of the 1967 NCAA Convention with the Rice Hotel to serve as Association headquarters.

7. The Committee considered plans for the 1966 Convention in Washington, D. C., and agreed to the following:

(a) The district discussions should be continued.

(b) Consideration should be given to the possibility of having separate round-table sessions for athletic directors and faculty athletic representatives.

(c) The Association should investigate the possibility of obtaining a prominent keynote speaker, preferably for the opening session of the Convention.

8. The meeting considered various financial reports and related matters.

(a) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual general income and expenses for the seven-month periods ended March 31, 1964, and March 31, 1965. The report showed that income for the first seven months of the current fiscal year was \$135,689.32, or 40.6 per cent of the budget of \$334,000.00, and expenses totaled \$174,522.73, or 52.2 per cent of the budget.

(b) Voted to approve the Officers' allocation of \$2,000 for the study of two graduate students in collecting material as the bases for preparing a "Manual of Model Management" for intercollegiate athletics. The allocation was charged to the Committee on Long-Range Planning.

(c) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual income and expenses for the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau for the seven-month periods ended March 31, 1964, and March 31, 1965. The report showed that income for the first seven months of the fiscal year was \$137,065.14, or 100.7 per cent of the total budget of \$136,000.00, and expenses were \$80,053.25, or 58.8 per cent of the budget.

(d) Voted to receive the Association's investment report disclosing that \$321,246.34 was contained in the NCAA investment trust and \$227,084.56 was included in the Association's funded cash reserve. This reflects little change from the January meeting; however, the market value of the Association's stock holdings increased due primarily to the acquisition of 12 additional shares of General Motors common stock.

(e) Voted to receive the 1964 NCAA television financial report and to place the uncommitted balance for the 1964 television assessment, amounting to \$15,117.20, in the NCAA Foundation Trust. It was noted that for the first time since the initiation of the NCAA football television plan, there was to be no rebate to participating institutions from the Association's assessment.

(f) Voted to approve the 1965 television budget totaling \$81,000.

(g) Voted to receive a report on the financial operations of the national sports federations.

9. Myron Roderick, wrestling coach, Oklahoma State University, appeared before the Committee on behalf of the proposed United States Wrestling Federation. Mr. Roderick noted that the National Collegiate Athletic Association of Wrestling Coaches and Officials voted, 60-4, to join the USWF. Mr. Roderick stressed that the USWF was not intended to oppose the Amateur Athletic Union, but that the AAU and other organizations interested in wrestling were urged to join the USWF to aid the sport of wrestling. He stated that the main reasons for the formation of the USWF are (1) to provide leadership in promoting one of this country's fastest growing sports, and (2) the necessity of unifying and coordinating the efforts of all organizations interested in amateur wrestling to improve America's international record.

Voted to recommend to the NCAA Council that the Association send three delegates to the proposed USWF constitutional convention; further that the delegates be instructed to participate in the final drafting of a constitution and vote in favor of the formation of a United States Wrestling Federation [NOTE: The Officers subsequently named R. Wayne Duke, Big Eight Conference; Gerald G. Leeman, Lehigh University; and James H. Whitham, State College of Iowa, as NCAA delegates.]

10. Robert D. Kreidler, University of Chicago, member of the NCAA Gymnastics Rules Committee, joined the meeting to review the operations of the 1965 National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships and to submit the Rules Committee's recommendations for the meet's future format.

(a) Voted to prorate the receipts of the 1965 Championships on the basis of the first six athletes placing in individual events in accordance with the same formula which applies to the Track and Field Championships.

(b) Voted to approve the recommended format for the 1966 meet and future championships in that there shall be four regional com-

petitions with a maximum of three teams and six competitors per individual event qualifying from each regional for the finals.

(c) Voted to instruct the NCAA Gymnastics Rules Committee to reconsider the high cost of officials and to submit a revised and reduced officiating schedule to the Executive Committee.

(d) Voted to give the rules committee permission to hold a special meeting during the current academic year (either in Chicago or in Kansas City) to make arrangements to implement the National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships format; further, that the Gymnastics Rules Committee's recommendation to conduct its annual meeting at a time and site other than the National Championships be approved.

11. Voted to receive the results of the academic calendar survey in relation to dates and sites for NCAA events and to circulate the report to the membership with information as to the number of institutions responding to the survey questionnaire.

12. The Committee returned to matters pertaining to the administration of National Collegiate Championship events.

(a) Voted to amend the Executive Regulations to provide for a financial distribution of receipts in individual sports that would conform to the formula used for track and field. It was the sense of the meeting that in the sports of fencing, gymnastics, skiing, swimming and wrestling the formula be identical to that used in track and field; in other individual sports, the following would share in the distribution of receipts: cross-country, first 15 finishers; golf, the low 64 and ties after the qualifying rounds; and tennis, the top 32.

(b) The executive director and members of the Committee reported that the initial NCAA indoor track and field championships were an artistic and financial success and there would be a substantial amount of excess receipts to be distributed to the competing institutions.

Voted that in discharging receipts from the National Collegiate Indoor Track and Field Championships, the Association should first discharge its obligations to those whose expenses were guaranteed with the remaining receipts to be prorated among all other competitors.

(c) Voted to approve the recommended dates and sites for 1965-66 National Collegiate Championship events as submitted.

(d) Voted that a suggestion for the Association to establish a rules committee for the sport of water polo be referred to the Swimming Rules Committee with the request that the Committee consider establishing a subcommittee to serve as a rules body for the sport of water polo.

(e) The executive director reported that the following NCAA events were contracted to be televised nationally: basketball, gymnastics, indoor track, skiing, swimming and wrestling. He indicated an increasing interest by the television networks and independent producers in purchasing television rights to NCAA events.

13. The meeting considered matters pertaining to administration of NCAA playing rules.

(a) Voted to deny the request of L. C. Timm, chairman-elect of the Baseball Rules Committee, that the out-going chairman serve as an ex officio member of the Committee and act as secretary.

(b) Voted to reaffirm its previous policy statement requesting member institutions to adhere to the playing rules established by the Association in the conduct of their intercollegiate programs.

(c) Voted to instruct the rules committees to contact sporting goods manufacturers to obtain information as to the specifications of athletic equipment and the procedures which might be involved in accomplishing this, then report back to the Executive Committee.

14. Voted to table the request of the College Swimming Coaches Association of America that the NCAA become a charter member in the Swimming Hall of Fame at a cost of \$1,000.

Council at Kansas City April 10-12, 1965

1. The Council considered requests by several member institutions for waivers of Article 3, Section 10-(c), of the Constitution, and Article 8, Section 1-(b), of the By-laws to permit out-of-season basketball competition. Three institutions had been invited to engage in foreign tours arranged by the Basketball Federation (BFUSA) and under the sponsorship of the United States Department of State. They were Springfield College (India, Ceylon, Pakistan); St. Joseph's College (South America); and the University of Michigan (Mediterranean area).

(a) Voted to sanction and approve the foreign basketball competition of Springfield College, St. Joseph's College and the University of Michigan.

(b) Voted to sanction and approve the South American basketball tour of Brigham Young University with the understanding that BYU obtain State Department and BFUSA approval.

(c) Voted to permit Richard Mill, a student-athlete at the University of Georgia, to participate in summer basketball competition while on a church-sponsored tour abroad.

(d) Voted to permit Stanford University, University of California, Memphis State University and New Mexico State University to compete in a basketball tournament in Mexico City, November 25-30, 1965, it being understood that these games shall apply against the permissible 26 unless in the Officers' judgement there are overriding reasons to the contrary.

(e) Voted to approve the request of New Mexico State University to engage in a summer tour of Western Europe; however, the institution must make a decision whether it wishes to engage in the European tour or the Mexico City basketball tournament with the understanding that the Council will permit only one of the engagements.

(f) Voted that institutions engaging in summer basketball competition shall not be permitted more than 10 days of preliminary practice time.

(g) Voted that it shall be the general policy of the Council not to approve exceptions for summertime basketball competition for the same institution in successive years.

2. Approved the following interim actions of the Officers:

(a) Election of the Ivy Basketball League to allied membership.

(b) Election of Southampton College to associate membership.

(c) The Officers ruled that Article 7-(B), NCAA By-laws, does not apply to the sport of cross-country.

(d) Appointment of Jesse T. Hill, University of Southern California, as an Association delegate to the USTFF governing council, replacing Thomas J. Hamilton.

(e) Appointment of John Fox, Northeastern University, as an NCAA representative to the United States Volleyball Association, replacing Fred Geisler, now of Michigan State University, resigned.

(f) Adoption of a policy of automatically naming the sports information director of the NCAA president's institution to the NCAA Public Relations Committee as an ex officio member.

(g) Referral to the Council meeting of the appointment of a District Six representative to the NCAA wrestling Rules Committee.

3. The Council considered vacancies on various rules and tournament committees.

(a) Voted to appoint Herman Neilson, Hampton Institute, as College Division representative on the Track and Field Rules Committee replacing Gaston F. Lewis, Central State College, whose institution has been reclassified as University Division in the sport of track and field.

(b) Voted to appoint Carl Patterson, Temple University, to fill a vacancy on the Gymnastics Rules Committee created by the resignation of Thomas Maloney, United States Military Academy.

4. Mr. Byers reported on the results of the February 23, 1965, mail referendum regarding enforcement of Article 3, Section 6-(b), Constitution. The final tabulation showed 132 institutions had voted in favor of the proposition; two against.

(a) Voted to validate the results of the mail referendum.

(b) Voted that it no longer is permissible for college coaches to receive presents of tangible value from professional sports organizations; further, this shall become an Official Interpretation of the Association and be distributed to the membership.

(c) The executive director reported that he assumed it was permissible for a staff member of an NCAA member institution to serve as a "game scout" for a professional sports organization providing such an arrangement previously existed between the individual staff member and the professional team. Any new arrangements for a staff member to serve as a "game scout" for a professional sports organization shall be considered a violation of the NCAA Constitution. It was the sense of the meeting that the Council approves the executive director's interpretation.

(d) It was the sense of the meeting that the rule in question would be violated if a college staff member receive remuneration from a professional football team for appraising the team's practice or game activities; however, no violation would occur if a member institution employed a professional football player or a professional coach to assist the college's coaching staff in planning or executing the practice sessions.

5. James H. Weaver, chairman, and Arthur Mittman, project director, appeared before the Council on behalf of the NCAA Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements. There was an extended review of the legislation and interpretations thereof.

6. James K. Sours, chairman, Committee on Accelerated Academic Programs, reported on behalf of his Committee.

(a) Voted to permit the University of Michigan to enter in the 1965 NCAA events those tennis and golf players who will graduate May 1, 1965, under the provisions of Article 4, Section 3-(c).

(b) Voted that freshmen student-athletes at Beloit College shall be considered to have satisfied the freshman residence rule [By-laws, Article 4-1-(d)] with the conclusion of their first two terms and shall be eligible for NCAA events with the beginning of their sophomore year.

7. George H. Young, chairman, appeared before the Committee to submit the report of the Committee on Infractions.

(a) Voted to terminate the probationary status of Hardin-Simmons University and to restore the institution to full rights and privileges of membership as of April 26, 1965.

(b) Voted to terminate the probationary status of the University of Kentucky and to restore the institution to full rights and privileges of membership as of April 19, 1965.

(c) Voted to terminate the probationary status of Prairie View A&M College and to restore the institution to full rights and privileges of membership as of April 19, 1965.

(d) Voted to terminate the probationary status of Slippery Rock State College and to restore the institution to full rights and privileges of membership as of April 19, 1965.

(e) Mr. Young referred to the written report concerning Southern Methodist University (Case No. 223). Mr. Young summarized the pertinent features of the case.

(1) Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr., faculty athletic representative, Southern Methodist University, appeared before the Council on behalf of his institution. Mr. Mouzon stated, "We are guilty as charged and the extenuating circumstances do not change SMU's guilt." He commended the Committee on Infractions for its thoroughness in investigating the case.

(2) Voted to receive the Committee on Infractions' report of Case No. 223 and to approve the findings of the Committee.

(f) Case No. 224, concerning the University of Texas, was reported to the Council. Mr. Young stated that the institution violated recruiting regulations in a number of instances although none of the violations were considered flagrant.

(1) President Barnes acknowledged receipt of a statement submitted to the Council on behalf of the University of Texas by the institution's director of athletics and faculty athletic representative.

(2) J. Neils Thompson, faculty athletic representative, University of Texas, appeared on behalf of his institution and answered the questions of the Council. Mr. Thompson stated that the University of Texas has taken corrective action to eliminate any recurrence of the violations uncovered by the investigation.

(3) Voted to receive the Committee on Infractions' report of Case No. 224 and to approve the findings of the Committee.

(g) Mr. Young referred to the written report involving the University of Arkansas (Case No. 225).

(1) Delbert Swartz, faculty athletic representative, University of Arkansas, appeared before the Council and stated that his institution was aware of the violations and had instituted corrective procedures six months prior to investigation by the Southwest Conference.

(2) Voted to receive the Committee on Infractions' report of Case No. 225 and to approve the findings of the Committee.

(h) At the request of the Council, Mr. Young reappeared before the meeting to discuss possible penalties. Mr. Young stated, "The Southwest Conference took prompt and appropriate action and, therefore, the Council penalties should parallel the action taken by the Conference."

(1) Voted to adopt the following resolution with regard to Southern Methodist University:

Whereas, the Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, and has reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found Southern Methodist University to have violated the provisions governing financial assistance to student-athletes (Article 3, Section 1, NCAA Constitution), in that during the late winter of 1963, two student-athletes were provided free transportation from the University's campus to their homes and return;

Whereas, the Council has found Southern Methodist University to have violated the provisions governing recruiting [Article 6, Sections 1, 2 and 5, (a) and (b), NCAA By-laws], in that:

1. A representative of the University's athletic interests recruited prospective student-athletes with offers to the prospects and their parents of assistance not permitted by the legislation of the institution, the Southwest Athletic Conference and the NCAA.
2. A representative of the University's athletic interests provided prospective student-athletes free transportation from Dallas to their homes in an aircraft owned by him and his company, the representative failing to accompany the young men on the trip.

Whereas, prior to the 1964 spring meeting of the Southwest Athletic Conference, the executive administration of Southern Methodist University initiated action to guard against such occurrences in the future;

Whereas, the Southwest Athletic Conference, during its meeting, May 9, 1964, placed Southern Methodist University on probation for a period of two years, during which period the University's football team would be denied the privilege of participating in all post-season football games;

Whereas, the NCAA Council supports the findings by and actions of the Southwest Athletic Conference and recognizes that its efforts give meaning to the cooperative principle and philosophy of the NCAA enforcement program;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that Southern Methodist University be placed on probation for a period of two years dating from May 9, 1964, it being understood that restoration of the institution's full rights and privileges of NCAA membership be subject to:

1. Termination of its probationary status in the Southwest Athletic Conference.
2. A review of the University's athletic policies and practices by the NCAA Committee on Infractions and report of its findings to the Council during the 1966 fall meeting of the Council.

Be It Further Resolved, that during the period of this probation,

the football team of the University shall end its season with the final regularly scheduled, in-season game and it shall not be permitted to participate in any post-season competition;

Be It Finally Resolved, that record be made of the cooperation accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of Southern Methodist University and the Executive Secretary's office of the Southwest Athletic Conference.

(2) Voted to adopt the following resolution with regard to the University of Texas:

Whereas, the Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of Texas, Austin, and has reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Texas to have violated the provisions governing recruiting [Article 6, Sections 1, 2 and 5, (b), NCAA By-laws], in that:

1. The University followed the practice of placing visiting prospective student-athletes in off-campus, commercial housing and providing them with cash per diem meal allowances. Several prospects charged meals at the motel in which they were housed, were provided free meals by hosts serving for the University and consequently, were not called upon to use the money provided by the University for meals.
2. In two instances the University paid the costs of room and several meals for friends who accompanied prospective student-athletes on their trips to visit the institution's campus.
3. In one instance a prospective student-athlete was transported from his home to Austin and return in a company-owned aircraft. No one except the company's pilot accompanied the young man on this trip.

Whereas, prior to the 1964 spring meeting of the Southwest Athletic Conference the executive and athletic administrations of the University of Texas initiated revisions of the institution's recruiting policies and practices to guard against such occurrences in the future;

Whereas, the Southwest Athletic Conference during its meeting, May 9, 1964, placed the University of Texas on probation for an indefinite period, its probationary status and recruiting practices and procedures being subject to review during the 1965 spring meeting of the Conference;

Whereas, the Council supports the findings by and actions of the Southwest Athletic Conference and recognizes that its efforts give support to the cooperative principle and philosophy of the NCAA enforcement program;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the University of Texas be placed on probation for a period of one year dating from May 9, 1964, it being understood that the institution's restoration to full rights and privileges of NCAA membership be subject to:

1. Termination of its probationary status in the Southwest Athletic Conference.
2. A review of the University's athletic policies and practices by the NCAA Committee on Infractions and report of its findings to the Council during the 1965 fall meeting of the Council.

Be It Finally Resolved, that record be made of the cooperation accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the ex-

ecutive and athletic administrations of the University of Texas and the Executive Secretary's office of the Southwest Athletic Conference.

(3) Voted to adopt the following resolution with regard to the University of Arkansas:

Whereas, the Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, and has reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Arkansas to have violated the provisions governing recruiting (Article 6, Sections 1, 2 and 5, (a) and (b), NCAA By-laws), in that:

1. In order to encourage the enrollment of a prospective student-athlete at the University of Arkansas, a representative of the University's athletic interests transported the young man from his home to an off-campus site so that he could meet, be entertained and recruited by successful alumni and friends of the University.
2. In several instances prospective student-athletes visited the University's campus on two occasions, the University assuming one-half the travel expense and all local entertainment expense in each instance; friends of the University assumed one-half the travel expense and accompanied the student-athletes on one portion of each trip. The Council considers a paid visit provided by the institution to a prospect to be one continuous period not to exceed 48 hours on the campus and not two or more separated short visits involving special trips to or from the campus by an alumnus or friend to transport the prospect one way; further, the Council holds that these special trips to or from the campus with no campus stopover by the agent does not comply with the spirit of NCAA legislation pertinent to campus visitation.
3. During campus visits by several prospective student-athletes, the University's department of athletics provided them with T-shirts bearing the name and seal of the University of Arkansas.

Whereas, the Council has noted that the University of Arkansas, in order to guard against such occurrences in the future, has revised its policies and practices regarding recruitment of prospective student-athletes and their visits to the campus;

Whereas, the Southwest Athletic Conference, during its meeting, December 12, 1964, placed the University of Arkansas on probation for an indefinite period, its probationary status and recruiting practices being subject to review during the 1965 winter meeting of the Conference;

Whereas, the Council supports the findings by and actions of the Southwest Athletic Conference and recognizes that its efforts give meaning to the cooperative principle and philosophy of the NCAA enforcement program;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the University of Arkansas be placed on probation for a period of one year dating from December 12, 1964, it being understood that restoration of the institution's full rights and privileges of NCAA membership be subject to:

1. Termination of its probationary status in the Southwest Athletic Conference.

2. A review of the University's athletic policies and practices by the NCAA Committee on Infractions and report of its findings to the Council during the 1966 annual Convention meeting of the Council.

Be It Finally Resolved, that record be made of the cooperation accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of the University of Arkansas and the Executive Secretary's office of the Southwest Athletic Conference.

(4) Voted to review the University of Texas case at its October, 1965, meeting; the University of Arkansas case at its January, 1966, meeting; and the Southern Methodist University case at its October, 1966, meeting.

8. The Council resumed consideration of reports of special committees. James K. Sours reported on the activities of the Committee on Long-Range Planning.

(a) Plans have been implemented to complete the proposed "Manual of Model Management." The publication should provide significant assistance to the athletic departments of member institutions.

(b) Voted to sponsor the following revision of Constitution Article 3-1, as recommended by the Long-Range Planning Committee: "An amateur is any undergraduate of a member college or university who is eligible to represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition, unless he has lost his eligibility to participate in intercollegiate athletics because he has become a professional."

(c) Voted to look with favor upon the suggested revisions in the Official Interpretations of the amateur rule and, if the foregoing amendment to the Constitution, Article 3, Section 1, is adopted, then the Constitution and By-laws Committee should be authorized to effect the editorial adjustments in the Official Interpretations as recommended by the Committee on Long-Range Planning.

(d) Voted to table the suggestion to restrict to five the number of visits a prospect may make to any one institution and to refer the matter to the Collegiate Commissioners Association and the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations for advice and counsel.

(e) Voted to sponsor legislation limiting the number of new grants-in-aid awarded by a member institution to 30 in football and six in basketball including provisions to accommodate the so-called "banking principle"; further, that this legislation would not apply to institutions which award aid to students on the basis of need.

(f) Voted that members of the Committee on Long-Range Planning shall serve for a term of three years and may be re-elected for one additional year.

(g) Voted to award appropriate plaques or certificates to student-athletes receiving NCAA postgraduate scholarships.

9. The executive director reviewed the initial year of the Association's postgraduate scholarship program. He stated there was strong sentiment to increase the number of scholarships to provide awards to students who compete in sports other than football or basketball. The Officers expressed their appreciation to the District vice-presidents for their invaluable assistance in the administration of the program.

10. The Council received a written report from the NCAA Leg-

islative Committee. The report stated that Senator Hart had introduced legislation (S950) in the current Congress similar to his previous bill which would grant the professional team sports of football, basketball, baseball and ice hockey broad exemptions from the anti-trust laws. The Legislative Committee recommended that the Association strive to include amendments to S950 which would provide that (a) if a professional sport or league uses the draft system to secure exclusive negotiation rights with a college student-athlete, then the professional team involved cannot sign said athlete until he has completed his participation in the particular sport during his fourth academic year, and (b) that high schools should be accorded the same protection from professional football telecasts that the colleges now enjoy and that these television restraints upon professional football leagues shall apply to television arrangements of individual clubs if said individual club is a member of a league which "packages" and sells television rights for its league members.

Voted to endorse the Legislative Committee's recommendations and present the college's position to the Senate Subcommittee on Anti-Trust and Monopoly.

11. The Council considered tentative plans to establish a national athletic directors association and, also, considered the necessity of having permanent NCAA representation in Washington, D. C. Mr. Clausen reported on the work of the Joint Committee composed of representatives of the NCAA, CPEA and AAHPER, and discussed the present status of the athletic directors association.

(a) Voted that it was the sense of the meeting that any organization of athletic directors should be affiliated with the NCAA.

12. Wiles Hallock, NCAA director of public relations, reported on the deliberations of the Committee on Long-Range Planning and the NCAA Public Relations Committee regarding a news media seminar. He stated that after consultation with Dr. Merry of the Harvard University Business School, the Public Relations Committee was investigating the establishment of an annual seminar which would enable both the communications media and the college community to understand each other better.

13. The Council considered requests for interpretations and rulings.

(a) Voted that the executive director shall continue to have the authority to use his best judgment in permitting or denying special awards to student-athletes who perform with distinction in post-season events; e.g., most valuable awards in football bowl game.

(b) Voted that gifts to a student during his senior year (following completion of his eligibility) must be evaluated in terms of the permissible aid rule, Article 3, Section 4, of the Constitution, and the value must be counted in the administration of the maximum aid rule.

(c) Voted to reaffirm its previous interpretation that an institution may not establish or award postgraduate scholarships for their undergraduate students if athletic ability is to be considered in any degree.

(d) Voted that a student must have been regularly enrolled at a collegiate institution during a regular semester or term prior to January 11, 1961, to be exempt from the five-year rule and that a summer session shall not be construed to be a regular semester or term.

(e) It was the sense of the meeting that the institution's registrar shall be the authority in determining who is a regularly-enrolled undergraduate male student for census purposes.

(f) Voted that a freshman may compete in an NCAA event if he completes the residence requirement during the conduct of the event (reference: Official Interpretation 102).

(g) Voted that a student-athlete who loses his eligible standing at the conclusion of a semester does not become ineligible for competition until the beginning of the next regular semester or term.

(h) Voted that a junior college student who transfers to and attends a four-year institution is bound by the residence requirements of By-laws, Article 4, Section 1-(d), even though he transfers back to the junior college and obtains a degree from that institution.

(i) It was the sense of the meeting that participation in Hawaii during the summer by a freshman representing his institution must be considered as a year of varsity competition under Article 4, Section 1-(e)-(3), By-laws.

(j) Voted to confirm the fact that the Association's track and field and gymnastics certification programs (Article 7, B and C, By-laws) are in effect on a 12-month basis and apply to student-athletes during the summer.

(k) Voted that students may compete in foreign competition under the rules of the recognized governing body but domestic qualifying meets must be certified by the Association if under the control and sponsorship of a non-collegiate entity per Article 7, B and C, By-laws.

(l) Mr. Byers reported that the University of Georgia, Athens, and Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, play an annual freshman game in Atlanta. The University of Georgia requested an exception to the recruiting rules to permit the institution to entertain prospective student-athletes in Atlanta in connection with the Georgia-Georgia Tech freshman game, even though the prospects were not residents of Atlanta. Voted to deny the University of Georgia's request.

(m) Voted that spring football practice sessions during vacation periods should not be of longer duration than those normally conducted during the regular academic session.

(n) Voted to deny the request of the American Baseball League that the Association modify Official Interpretation 11 to permit a high school graduate to receive expenses for one paid visit to a professional baseball club without such a visitation affecting the prospective student-athlete's collegiate eligibility.

(o) Voted to instruct the Officers to explore the feasibility of the Council proposing a revision in the definition of "commonly accepted educational expenses" to eliminate the permissible \$15 per month for incidental expenses.

14. The report of the Extra Events Committee was presented by its chairman, Stan Bates, and secretary, A. J. Bergstrom. Mr. Bates informed the Council of the post-season football and basketball games certified by his Committee:

Post-Season Football Games

Bluebonnet Bowl, Houston, Texas	December 18, 1965
Cotton Bowl, Dallas, Texas	January 1, 1966
Gator Bowl, Jacksonville, Florida	December 31, 1965
Liberty Bowl, Atlantic City, New Jersey	December 18, 1965

Mineral Water Bowl, Excelsior Springs, Missouri .November 27, 1965
 Orange Bowl, Miami, FloridaJanuary 1, 1966
 Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CaliforniaJanuary 1, 1966
 Sugar Bowl, New Orleans, LouisianaJanuary 1, 1966
 Sun Bowl, El Paso, TexasDecember 31, 1965
College All-Star Football Games

*Blue and Gray Classic, Montgomery, Alabama ...December 31, 1965
 East-West Shrine Game,

San Francisco, CaliforniaDecember 31, 1965
 Iowa Senior All-Star, Cedar Rapids, IowaNovember 27, 1965
College All-Star Basketball Games

Indiana-Kentucky All-Star,
 Indianapolis, IndianaApril 1, 1966

Kentucky-Indiana All-Star,
 Louisville, KentuckyApril 2, 1966

National Association Basketball Coaches All-Star,
 Lexington, KentuckyMarch 26, 1966

*Certification subsequently withdrawn when game date was switched to December 25, 1965.

Mr. Bates also notified the Council that the Extra Events Committee adopted a policy that new games only will be considered for approval if they are sponsored by local educational, non-profit or charitable organizations and, consequently, requests by Henry J. Kieronski, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, and the Columbia Broadcasting System to sponsor post-season football bowl games were denied. It was the sense of the meeting that this was a sound and desirable policy; further, the Council took the following actions on other phases of the Committee's report:

(a) Voted to support the position of the Extra Events Committee not to certify post-season football bowl games on Christmas Day.

(b) Voted to reaffirm its firm support of the policy enunciated in the Association's Football Television Plan and that December 11, 1965, be reserved for the College Division football championships.

(c) It was the sense of the meeting that the Extra Events Committee has authority to require bowl game sponsors to adopt television regulations which conform to the Association's Football Television Plan.

15. Voted unanimously to adopt a resolution expressing its gratitude to James K. Sours for his efforts on behalf of the Council and the NCAA; further, that copies of the resolution be transmitted to the presidents of Wichita State University and the American College Testing Service.

16. The Council considered the recommendations of the High School All-Star Games Committee.

(a) Voted to amend the High School All-Star certification criteria by insertion of the word "adjoining" between the words "two" and "states" in paragraphs 2, 3 and 12 and that this revision not be applicable to any game or games which draw competitors from non-contiguous states and which are currently so-certified by the High School All-Star Committee.

(b) The Council took no action on the Committee's proposal that some limitation be enacted upon the number of games in which an individual high school graduate may compete between his high school graduation and college enrollment.

17. The Council turned its attention to developments concerning the federations and their relationships with the Amateur Athletic Union.

(a) President Barnes reported on his meetings with representatives of the United States Track and Field Federation and the Amateur Athletic Union in implementing the "Smith Resolution" adopted by the 1965 NCAA Convention.

Voted that in the Council's opinion President Barnes has complied with the mandate of the 1965 Convention as prescribed by the adoption of the "Smith Resolution."

(b) In accordance with the Council's request, the Association's delegates to the United States Track and Field Federation had been asked to submit their comments about the Eastern College Athletic Conference's coalition proposal. Mr. Byers presented their comments which indicated the coalition concept would be acceptable in principle. Several of the delegates expressed reservations, however, about the voting structure and the conduct of the coalition national track and field championships.

There was general disagreement with the establishment of an athletic congress and it was agreed that any coalition proposal should specify that the coalition shall become the international representative of the United States in the sport of track and field as previously stipulated in the Olympic House Coalition agreement.

Voted to acknowledge receipt of the ECAC resolution proposing the coalition and thank the Conference for its efforts and interest in attempting to solve the dispute; that the Association's USTFF delegates be asked to continue to consider a form of coalition and that the comments of the Association's USTFF delegates be forwarded to the ECAC.

(c) The relationship of NCAA member institutions to the AAU in non-Federation sports was discussed. It was the sense of the meeting this was a matter of institutional determination; however, the Association recommends that no assistance be extended until the AAU indicates that it desires to cooperate in other areas.

(d) The Council received a report concerning the expansion of the Basketball Federation's membership to include the Young Men's Christian Association.

(e) Voted to express its confidence in and appreciation to President Barnes in his role as convener in USTFF-AAU negotiations.

(f) The Executive Committee recommended that the NCAA Council appoint a delegation to represent the Association at the constitutional convention of the United States Amateur Wrestling Federation.

Voted to empower the president to appoint three delegates to the United States Amateur Wrestling Federation with instructions to vote for the formation of the organization, subject to ratification of the USAWF constitution by the NCAA Council.

18. Mr. Byers reported on developments in the affairs of the United States Olympic Committee and commented on the report submitted by Arthur D. Little Company, Incorporated, management consultants. Of particular interest was an amendment proposed by the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen which requires the governing bodies in each sport to have a majority of the membership on the respective Olympic games committees.

19. The Council received an appeal by Indiana State University, Terre Haute, regarding Article 3, Section 10, (c), Constitution. Curtis Crittenden, an Indiana State University student, competed in an out-of-season basketball tournament during the summer of 1964. When this information was discovered, the institution immediately declared Mr. Crittenden ineligible for intercollegiate basketball competition on January 6, 1965, for the balance of the 1964-65 season. The institution stressed that, unfortunately, Mr. Crittendon had been ill advised by the manager of an amateur basketball team who was under the impression that the institution belonged to the NAIA and not the NCAA. The institution requested that it not be subject to penalty if it reinstated Mr. Crittendon's eligibility for his junior and senior years.

Voted to approve Indiana State's petition.

20. Mr. Byers reported on the situation involving Seattle University in connection with a gambling incident affecting three of the institution's basketball players. Mr. Byers said that the institution made a conscientious effort to keep the Association's executive office advised of all developments concerning the matter. Also, it was noted that this provided the Federal Bureau of Investigation its first opportunity to exercise jurisdiction under a new Federal anti-gambling and bribery law. (After FBI investigation, the Federal Government dropped charges against two of the three student-athletes involved.)

21. Voted to elect the Southland Conference to allied membership.

22. Members of the Collegiate Commissioners Association had been asked by the Council to give their views concerning the NCAA interpretation which permits member institutions participating in post-season football competition to give members of their squads \$3.00 a day for unitemized miscellaneous expenses, provided the total number of days involved did not exceed ten. It was noted that such expense allowances were not permissible for post-season competition in other sports and the commissioners had been asked whether the Association should (1) continue the present policy; (2) allow comparable exceptions for other post-season championship events, or (3) eliminate the exceptions for post-season football games.

Of the six commissioners responding, three voted for no change, two for extending the exceptions and one suggested liberalization of the amount now allowed for football student-athletes.

23. The Council received a request from the American Football Coaches Association, through its president, Abe Martin, Texas Christian University, that the NCAA consider a rule limiting the number of football players an institution may include in its traveling squad.

Voted to authorize the NCAA Officers to meet with the officers of the American Football Coaches Association and prepare legislation for the Council's attention in October.

24. The Council considered a number of miscellaneous items.

(a) Voted that an institution may not be accepted into active membership in the NCAA until after it has graduated its first class.

(b) Voted that the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University may permit the use of their training facilities by a group of high school wrestlers who are preparing for competition in Japan

without violating NCAA tryout legislation.

(c) It was the sense of the meeting that a junior college or national college athletic organization (NAIA) shall be considered collegiate entities in interpreting Article 7, B and C, By-laws.

25. Voted unanimously to adopt a resolution thanking Earl Sneed for his contribution to the affairs of the Council and the NCAA, and a copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to the president of the University of Oklahoma.

26. Voted to appoint Arthur Nebel, University of Missouri, vice-president of District Five.

Executive Committee at Washington, D. C. August 19-20, 1965

1. The Executive Committee considered various financial reports and related matters.

(a) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual general income and expenses for the eleven-month periods ended July 31, 1964, and July 31, 1965. The report showed income of \$399,323.49, or 119.5 per cent of the budget, and expenses of \$297,704.67, or 89.1 per cent of the budget for the 1964-65 fiscal year.

(b) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual income and expenses for the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau for the eleven-month periods ended July 31, 1964, and July 31, 1965. The report showed income of \$178,682.83, or 131.3 per cent of the budget, and expenses of \$115,911.21, or 85.2 per cent of the 1964-65 budget.

(c) Voted to receive a report of the Association's investment program which indicated that a total of \$321,231.54 was contained in the NCAA investment trust and \$227,128.95 was invested in the Association's funded cash reserve. This amounted to a total of \$548,360.49 as compared to \$502,444.73 at the same time in 1964.

(d) Voted that a statement reporting the status of the Association's reserve funds be received; further, the Officers are authorized to invest money currently in the reserve funds in short-term United States treasury bills.

(e) Voted to receive a financial summary of the 1965 National College Division Basketball Championship reflecting a record gross income of \$139,721.09, net receipts of \$36,027.67 and distribution of \$18,013.84 to the 32 competing institutions. Voted the College Basketball Tournament Committee be commended for its splendid efforts on behalf of the Association.

(f) Voted to receive a financial summary of the 1965 National Collegiate Basketball Championship. Record net receipts amounted to \$493,897.69 with distribution of \$246,948.85 to the 23 competing institutions. Voted to commend the University Basketball Tournament Committee for its continued excellent management of the National Collegiate Basketball Championship.

(g) The Committee considered financial reports of additional National Collegiate and National College Division Championship events conducted during 1964-65, except for the National Collegiate Gymnastics, Skiing, Tennis, and Track and Field Championships and the National College Division Tennis Championships. Reports of these events were not received in time for the Executive Committee's August meeting.

(1) Voted to receive the financial reports of the various National Collegiate and National College Division Championship events.

(2) Voted to place the NCAA's share of net receipts from the 1965 College World Series in the Baseball Reserve Fund.

(3) Voted that in connection with the 1965 National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship, the competing teams shall receive reimbursement on the basis of a \$10 per diem for a traveling party of 20 with five days allowed for the two Western teams and four days for the two Eastern teams; further, the balance of remaining receipts shall be divided equally between the Ice Hockey Reserve Fund and the competing institutions, with the institutions' share being distributed equally among the four teams.

(4) Voted to amend Executive Regulation II, Section 8, by substituting the following as (b) under Ice Hockey: "(b) The balance of the net receipts up to the amount of actual traveling expenses [not to exceed first-class, round-trip rail fare and standard Pullman—10 sections—or commercial air fare (not to exceed jet tourist)] and a per diem allowance (for a party of 20) established by the NCAA Executive Committee may be prorated among the competing institutions." [NOTE: It is understood that the per diem allowance shall amount to \$10 per man.]

(5) Voted to establish an indoor track reserve fund and the Association's share of the proceeds from the 1965 NCAA Indoor Track and Field Championships (except for its 10 per cent division) shall be deposited therein; further, the Detroit News, NCAA Indoor Track Committee and the University of Michigan be complimented for their efforts in making the initial National Collegiate Indoor Championships an outstanding success.

(6) Voted to place the receipts from the National College Division Wrestling Championships in the College Division Reserve Fund.

(7) It was the sense of the meeting that the Association should investigate the feasibility of using the College Division Reserve Fund to reimburse College Division institutions for deficits incurred while serving as hosts to National College Division Championship events; further, the investigation should include the possibility of similar arrangements for National Collegiate Championship events in non-income sports.

(h) Voted to receive a statement of NCAA television expenses for the six-month periods ended July 31, 1964, and July 31, 1965. The report showed expenditures amounting to \$13,413.40, or 16.5 per cent of the 1965 budget.

2. The Committee considered the interim actions of the Officers, who had approved the Track and Field Rules Committee's request that additional trainers be selected to assist the host institution in conducting the 1965 National Collegiate Track and Field Championships; travel expenses would not be involved, but a \$240 per diem charge (three trainers at \$20 per diem for four days) would be considered as games expense.

Voted to reimburse the additional trainers who assisted the University of California in conducting the 1965 Championships on the basis of \$20 per day with the total cost not to exceed \$240; further, in the conduct of future National Collegiate Track and Field Championships, the meet management may obtain the services of three

trainers who will receive a \$20 per diem for a period not to exceed four days.

3. Voted that the NCAA Federation Finance Committee be composed of Messrs. Barnes (chairman), Byers and Smiley.

4. The Executive Committee considered matters related to the administration and conduct of NCAA Championship events.

(a) Voted to approve the recommended dates and sites for 1965-66 and future National Collegiate Championship and National College Division Championship events. (*The 1965-66 dates and sites appear on pages 97 and 98 of the Regulations Section of this Bulletin.*)

(b) A series of recommendations were received from the College Committee.

(1) Voted that commencing with the 1965-66 academic year, the administration of National College Division Championships will be the responsibility of the appropriate rules, meet or tournament committee of the sport involved and the expenses of the committee representatives assigned to assist in the actual conduct of the championships shall be charged as an item of games expense; however, if sufficient income is not available to meet such expenses, the costs shall be paid from the College Division Reserve Fund.

(2) Voted to increase subsidies to host institutions of College Division regional events to \$400 for team sports and track and field and \$200 for all other events.

(c) Voted to approve the language amending NCAA Executive Regulation II, Section 7, (c), providing a new expense formula for National Collegiate Championship events in individual sports.

(d) The committee considered recommendations of the Baseball Rules Committee.

(1) The Baseball Rules Committee requested that teams competing in the National Collegiate Baseball Championship provide advance written notice as to its institutional policy concerning Sunday competition. It was the sense of the meeting that such procedure was permissible and the Tournament Director is responsible for contracting the competing institutions.

(2) Voted to award plaques to district championship teams in the national Collegiate Baseball Championship.

(3) The Omaha College World Series Committee requested that the Association permit the sale of beer at Rosenblatt Stadium during the National Collegiate Baseball Championship. It was reported that spectators were bringing bottled beer into the stadium.

Voted to affirm the Association's ban on the sale of beer at all NCAA events and that action be taken to prohibit spectators from carrying beer into the stadium at Omaha.

(e) The Committee turned its attention to the recommendations of the Fencing Rules Committee.

(1) The Fencing Rules Committee proposed that as a prerequisite to entering the National Collegiate Fencing Championships, each institution must send a team composed of at least one representative to compete in each of the three weapons.

Voted to deny the recommendation of the Fencing Rules Committee on the basis it is contrary to procedure established for other National Collegiate Championship events involving individual sports.

(2) Voted to refer back to the Fencing Rules Committee its request for permission to increase the entry fee for the National

Collegiate Fencing Championships and to authorize the Fencing Rules Committee to act in this area.

(f) Several recommendations were submitted to the Executive Committee on behalf of the College Basketball Tournament Committee.

(1) Voted to deny the College Basketball Committee's request that the NCAA purchase watches for past members of the Tournament Committee in commemoration of the National College Division Basketball Championship's tenth anniversary.

(2) Voted to deny the college Basketball Committee's request that Committee members and tournament officials be permitted to purchase NCAA watches.

(3) Voted to approve for 1966 only the recommendation of the College Basketball Tournament Committee to increase the Northeast regional tournament from four teams to eight teams on an experimental basis.

(4) Voted to approve the State University of New York Athletic Conference as an automatic-qualifying conference for the National College Division Basketball Championship.

(5) Voted to grant automatic qualification privileges to both the Northern Division Champion and the Southern Division Champion of the Middle Atlantic States Athletic Conference on a one-year trial basis.

(6) Voted to allow the College Basketball Tournament Committee to select the co-champion of an automatic-qualifying conference as an at-large representative in the National College Division Basketball Championship under the provisions outlined in the College Division Basketball Tournament Handbook.

(7) Voted to grant those conferences which enjoyed automatic qualification for the 1965 National College Division Basketball Championship the same status for the 1966 event.

(8) Voted that commencing with the 1967 National College Division Basketball Championship all automatic-qualifying conferences must abide by in-season eligibility rules at least as stringent as those contained in the NCAA By-law Article 4.

(9) Voted to deny the request to permit special awards to be given to individual athletes selected as members of the all-tournament basketball team.

(g) The executive director submitted recommendations from the College Football Committee.

(1) Voted to grant approval to print a College Division Football handbook.

(2) Voted the cost of selecting teams for the College Division regional championships shall be charged against the College Football reserve fund commencing with the 1965 season.

(h) Voted to approve the recommendations of the Golf Tournament Committee that the district selection format introduced in connection with the 1965 Championships be continued and that the final 36 holes be played over a two-day period instead of in one day.

(i) The Committee turned its attention to a report submitted by the Track and Field Rules Committee.

(1) Voted to grant approval for the preparation of an operational manual for the conduct of both NCAA track and field championships.

(2) Voted that the length of the National Collegiate Cross-Country

Championship course be six miles.

(3) Voted to defer action regarding the establishment of a senior division in connection with the National Collegiate Track and Field Championships.

(4) Voted to approve in principle the recommendation that road races, marathons and decathlon championships be established in all NCAA Districts and to recommend implementation through the United States Track and Field Federation.

(5) Voted to approve the 440-yard relay and one-mile relay as permanent events for the National Collegiate and National College Division Track and Field Championships.

(j) The Committee considered several recommendations offered by the Swimming Rules Committee.

(1) Voted to approve a request for a Water Polo Advisory Subcommittee with a member of the Swimming Rules Committee to serve as chairman.

(2) Defeated a motion to extend the Swimming Rules Committee's annual meeting to three full days with members allowed a maximum of five days per diem.

(3) Voted to approve the scoring system introduced in connection with the 1965 Championships, which scores the first 12 places, for future National Collegiate Swimming Championships.

(k) The executive director submitted recommendations from the University Basketball Tournament Committee.

(1) Voted to deny the Committee's request to award plaques to individuals on teams eliminated in first-round or regional tournament competition.

(2) Voted that President Barnes appoint a committee to study the Association's existing awards structure with the suggestion that the NCAA medal be retained but utilized in a form which would be more useful and more easily displayed by the recipient.

(3) Voted to reaffirm its previous position and endorse the recommendation of the University Basketball Committee that those conferences whose championship teams automatically qualify for the NCAA tournament shall be urged to prohibit their second-place and other conference teams from competing in any other post-season tournament.

(4) Voted the new radio policy recommended by the Committee be approved.

(5) Voted to approve the formula for scheduling the National Collegiate Basketball Championship, providing for nine Saturdays between January 1 and the first round of tournament competition.

(6) The University Basketball Tournament Committee recommended that the Executive Committee withhold action concerning contributions to the Basketball Hall of Fame until additional information is obtained and suggested that the Committee review the matter with Cliff Wells, executive director, Basketball Hall of Fame.

Voted to take no action at this time concerning contributions to the Basketball Hall of Fame.

(7) Voted to approve the recommendation of the University Basketball Tournament Committee and recommend to the Council amendment of By-law Article 8-1-(d) to permit NCAA member institutions to schedule one game against a Basketball Federation club member without such contest being considered in computing

an institution's schedule for purposes of the 26-game limitation; it being further understood that the exception may apply to a game against a foreign team or a Basketball Federation club team, but not both.

(8) Voted to approve the recommendation of the University Basketball Tournament Committee to eliminate the Yankee Conference as an automatic-qualifying conference in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship.

5. The Executive Committee turned its attention to financial matters pertaining to the 1965-66 fiscal year.

(a) Voted to approve the Association's general operating budget for the 1965-66 fiscal year amounting to \$355,300.00 in estimated income and budget expense with the general administrative budget totalling \$207,600.00.

(b) The Committee agreed to approve the 1965-66 budget of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau during its telephone conference.

6. Voted that it be reaffirmed and publicized that NCAA rules committee expenses are governed by the Association's Executive Regulations and rules committee chairmen should be reminded of this fact.

7. Mr. Byers reported on developments in the NCAA's Olympic relations. It was agreed that this was an interim report and there would be further discussion concerning this matter following termination of the Senate hearings.

Council at Chicago October 25-27, 1965

1. The Council approved the following interim actions by the Officers:

(a) Denial of the request by Kentucky State College for permission to compete in Belgium during the institution's Christmas vacation without considering four of the foreign contests in computing its basketball schedule under the terms of By-law 8-1-(b).

(b) Approval of the following appointments:

(1) Francis E. Smiley was named acting chairman of the Committee on Long-Range Planning.

(2) Dean Trevor was appointed to replace James Sours on the Committee on Accelerated Academic Programs.

(3) Frank R. Thoms, Jr., replaced Earl Sneed on the Constitution and By-laws Committee.

(4) The Infractions Review Committee was named as follows: Ernest B. McCoy (chairman), Bradford A. Booth, Earl M. Ramer, Arthur R. Reynolds and George H. Young, chairman of the NCAA Committee on Infractions.

(5) The following were appointed as delegates to the organizational meeting of the United States Wrestling Federation: Wayne Duke, Big Eight Conference; James H. Witham, State College of Iowa; and Gerald Leeman, Lehigh University.

(6) Robert Sheehan, Middlebury College, was named acting chairman of the NCAA Skiing Rules Committee replacing Bob Beattie, who is on leave of absence from the University of Colorado.

(c) The Officers had rendered the following interpretation to Constitution 3-10-(d): "A freshman cannot compete in outside com-

petition in the sport of soccer during the intercollegiate season if his institution has a freshman soccer team or freshmen are eligible for the varsity; otherwise, outside competition in the sport of soccer is permissible.

(d) The Officers suggested that the Council develop guidelines to assist the Association and its membership in administering the increasing number of requests for foreign competition in the sport of basketball, especially during the summer vacation period. It was the sense of the meeting that the Association should obtain recommendations from the National Association of Basketball Coaches and the Basketball Federation of the United States of America concerning future Association policy relative to such foreign basketball competition.

2. The Council turned its attention to interpretations of By-law 4-6-(b) requiring 1.600 grade point average for aid and eligibility.

(a) Voted that if a high school graduate attends a collegiate institution or institutions for less than one full academic year (two full semesters or three full quarters) including summer school, before his enrollment at the certifying institution, he should be judged by his predicted grade point average as a high school graduate.

(b) Voted that a student's failing grade must be included in computing his grade point average; if he repeats the course, obtains a different grade and this grade then replaces the failure on his official transcript, the new grade may be counted; further, a "withdrawn failure" (WF) shall be considered the same as a failure.

(c) Voted that a student who has attended at least one full academic year (two full semesters or three full quarters) at a collegiate institution and then transfers to an NCAA member institution, the second institution, in determining his acceptability under this legislation, shall count all academic work taken at the first institution which normally would be considered for transferable degree credit.

(d) Voted that the final or eighth-semester high school class ranking shall be used in ascertaining a student's grade point predictability. It is understood that financial aid may be awarded on a contingent basis prior to receiving final information on the prospective recipient's high school rank. If it is the official high school policy not to rank its graduating class, then the registrar's office of the collegiate institution shall use its established procedure in determining the academic acceptability of the student and if the registrar concludes that the student is of 1.600 caliber or better, that judgment shall be considered valid under this legislation.

(e) Voted that a student who establishes a grade point average of 1.600 at the conclusion of his freshman year shall qualify under By-law 4-6-(b)-(2) during his sophomore year even though at the conclusion of the first semester (or first or second quarter) of that year, his accumulative grade point average registers below 1.600; however, a student-athlete who establishes less than a 1.600 grade point average at the conclusion of his freshman year shall qualify under By-law 4-6-(b)-(2) if at the conclusion of the first semester (or first or second quarter) of his sophomore year, his accumulative grade point average equals 1.600 or better. These same principles shall be applicable to the junior and senior years. [NOTE: If a student receives a four-year grant but fails to meet the 1.600 re-

quirement at the conclusion of a given academic year, aid then must be withdrawn until the student obtains required grade point average.]

(f) Voted that an institution which permits freshmen to compete on its varsity teams may permit a freshman student who has a predicted grade point average of less than 1.600 to participate in intercollegiate athletics although he would not be eligible for financial aid under By-law 4-6-(b)-(1); however, the student whose grade point average is less than 1.600 at the beginning of his sophomore year is not eligible for financial aid or competition.

3. James H. Weaver, commissioner, Atlantic Coast Conference, and Roy B. Clogston, director of athletics, North Carolina State College, appeared before the Council to appeal the ineligibility of Francis Combs, a student at North Carolina State College. Mr. Combs rendered himself ineligible for future intercollegiate competition in accordance with the NCAA Constitution 3-1, O.I. 11, for accepting transportation from a professional baseball team from Boston, Massachusetts, to Washington, D. C., on the team's chartered airplane.

Voted that North Carolina State not be considered to be in violation of NCAA legislation if it restores Mr. Combs' eligibility and financial aid commencing with the next academic term.

4. Marcus L. Plant, chairman, Committee on Accelerated Academic Programs, presented a report on behalf of his Committee.

(a) Voted to consider freshmen students at Miami University (Ohio) and Western Michigan University to have satisfied the freshman residence rule commencing with the first day of classes at the beginning of the sophomore year; further, that this interpretation shall apply to freshmen students at Beloit College which was previously granted an exception to the freshman residence rule.

(b) Voted that students engaged in an accelerated academic program at Miami University (Ohio) and Western Michigan University who complete the requirements for a degree before having completed eligibility for NCAA events may compete in those NCAA events that begin within 90 days after completing their degree work.

5. Voted to receive the following report of the Committee on Long-Range Planning presented by Mr. Smiley, acting chairman of the Committee:

(a) Two graduate students at Colorado State College, Greeley, have completed work on their thesis in developing criteria for the Manual of Model Athletic Management. Mr. Smiley said the Committee on Long-Range Planning recommends an additional \$1,000 grant from the Association to properly organize the material and data collected and to contact a management consultant for suggestions as to the most efficient and informative way to utilize the information. It is contemplated that a manual summarizing the findings will be prepared with the aid of a statistical expert.

(b) The Committee on Long-Range Planning had received a report from the College Committee concerning survey results and discussions that Committee had considered in arriving at the conclusion the present organizational framework of the Association is satisfactory. This related specifically to the suggestion that for

legislative purposes, the Association should divide into a University and a College Division.

(c) The Committee had considered the organization of the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics and noted that James J. Corbett, director of athletics, Louisiana State University, was elected NACDA's first president.

(d) The Committee endorsed the proposal of the NCAA Public Relations Committee that the Association sponsor a media seminar at the University of Arizona.

(e) The Committee discussed the Association's involvement in the recently-completed Senate Hearings on the track and field dispute and concurred with the NCAA's announced position that no issue should be withheld from the arbitration proceedings.

(f) The Committee recognized the increasing demand for students to engage in international athletic competition and suggests that the Association investigate its current regulations and policies regarding foreign competition.

6. Wiles Hallock, NCAA director of public relations, addressed the Council on behalf of the NCAA Public Relations Committee. Mr. Hallock informed the Council that the Public Relations Committee is implementing plans for a media seminar to be conducted at the University of Arizona, January 25-27, 1966.

Voted to approve the media seminar as outlined as a pilot project and to recommend that the Executive Committee allocate funds not to exceed \$5,000 to conduct the seminar.

7. The executive director reported to the Council on the plans and expanded role of the Association's Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports. The Committee recommended that a three-way alliance be implemented with the National Athletic Trainers Association and the team physicians represented by the American College Health Association, which had applied for membership in the NCAA in anticipation of these cooperative arrangements.

Mr. Byers also reported that the Football Rules Committee had recommended that a football coach, preferably a member of the rules committee, be appointed a permanent member of the committee.

Voted to approve the contemplated alliance with the athletic trainers and team physicians with the recommendation that a high school representative be included on the coordinating committee for the three groups; further, that the necessary amendment to the By-laws be introduced to accomplish the recommendation of the Football Rules Committee.

8. Ernest B. McCoy addressed the Council as chairman of the NCAA Eligibility Committee and discussed the case involving a fencer at Rutgers University who participated in the 1965 National Collegiate Fencing Championships. It was noted that the fencer, Paul Pesthy, is an alien who served in the armed forces of the United States and has represented the United States in international competition, but technically was ineligible for NCAA competition under the regulation governing participation of alien athletes.

Voted to declare Paul Pesthy, Rutgers University, eligible for NCAA competition on the basis that the intent of By-law 4-1-(e)-(1) was not to work in his disfavor; further, it was the sense of

the meeting that the Association should re-examine its regulations to except cases similar to that of Mr. Pesthy.

9. President Barnes reported to the Council on the hearings before the United States Senate Committee on Commerce. As a result of the hearings, Vice-President Humphrey was charged with the responsibility of selecting a five-man arbitration panel in an attempt to settle the track and field dispute between the school-college system and the AAU. President Barnes indicated the Vice-President had contacted the Association for a list of 15 outstanding and independent citizens to be considered for service on the panel. It was further reported that a State Department employee (Nicholas Rodis), acting as an emissary of the Vice-President, contacted President Barnes for the Association's reaction to seven names submitted for consideration by the Vice-President.

10. George H. Young, chairman, and Arthur J. Bergstrom, secretary, appeared before the Council to submit the report of the Committee on Infractions.

(a) Voted to terminate the probationary status of the University of Miami (Florida) and to restore the institution to full rights and privileges of membership as of November 4, 1965.

(b) Voted to terminate the probationary status of the University of Texas and to restore the institution to full rights and privileges of membership as of October 26, 1965.

(c) Voted to terminate the probationary status of the United States Naval Academy and to restore the institution to full rights and privileges of membership as of November 4, 1965.

(d) Mr. Young referred to the written report concerning South Dakota State University (Case No. 228) and proceeded to summarize the pertinent features of the case.

(1) Stanley J. Marshall, director of athletics, South Dakota State University, appeared before the Council on behalf of his institution. Mr. Marshall stated, "We are guilty as charged and as Mr. Young has reported to you. As soon as the University became aware of its violation of the principles governing financial assistance through its head basketball coach, a full report was made to you (NCAA) and President Briggs (South Dakota State University) immediately appointed a faculty committee to investigate the charges. When these proved substantial, immediate action was taken to relieve the head basketball coach of his coaching assignment and a full report was made to the NCAA Committee on Infractions."

(2) Voted to receive the Committee on Infractions' report of Case No. 228 and to approve the findings of the Committee.

(3) Mr. Young reappeared before the meeting at the Council's request to discuss possible penalties. Mr. Young stated that, "South Dakota State University's conduct in this case exemplifies the type of institutional responsibility and forthrightness which the NCAA enforcement program is designed to encourage. It is the Committee's recommendation, therefore, that the Council reprimand and censure South Dakota State University."

(4) Voted to adopt the following resolution with regard to South Dakota State University:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by South Dakota State Univer-

sity, Brookings, and has reported its findings to the Council;
Whereas, the Council has found South Dakota State University to have violated the principles governing financial assistance (Article 3, Sections 1 and 4, NCAA Constitution), in that over a period of years its head basketball coach provided several student-athletes with financial aid from a fund supported by outside donors and administered by the coach;

Whereas, the Council has found South Dakota State University to have violated the provisions governing recruitment (Article 6, Section 1, NCAA By-laws), in that its head basketball coach recruited a prospective student-athlete then enrolled in a junior college by providing cash to the prospect in order that he could pay a junior college debt and thereby clear his record;

Whereas, it has been noted that when the executive and athletic administrations of the University became aware of the allegations, the chief executive officer appointed a faculty committee to investigate the charges and when the subsequent investigation disclosed the charges to be substantial and well founded, took action in regard to the head basketball coach by immediately relieving him of his coaching duties;

Whereas, the University provided a full report to the Committee on Infractions of the allegations, its investigation of them and actions taken as a result;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the Council reprimand and censure South Dakota State University;

Be It Further Resolved, that the Council commends the conscientious and earnest efforts of the University's executive and athletic administrations in assisting the NCAA to develop the pertinent facts of this case and records its appreciation of the effective investigations by the University's special faculty committee.

Be It Further Resolved, that the Council records its belief that the University's conduct in this case exemplifies the type of institutional responsibility and forthrightness which the NCAA enforcement program is designed to encourage and this has been taken into consideration in arriving at the above-described action;

Be It Finally Resolved, that formal record be made of the excellent cooperation extended to the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of South Dakota State University.

11. Voted to receive a report on the actions and suggestions of the Collegiate Commissioners Association (CCA).

(a) The CCA suggests that proposed legislation limiting the number of paid visits a prospective student may accept from NCAA member institutions is not feasible from an administrative and enforcement standpoint.

(b) The CCA considered the proposal that initial grants-in-aid be limited to 30 in football and six in basketball and that the "banking" principle shall apply. The vote of the commissioners indicated two in favor, seven opposed, and two abstaining.

(c) The CCA discussed in detail the 1.600 rule and its implementation. Five conferences favored computing a student's grade point average at the end of the student's freshman year and every subsequent semester thereafter while four conferences favored comput-

ing the grade point average at the end of each academic year. Six conferences were of the opinion that a college student with a grade point average of less than 1.600 should not be denied aid during summer school while two favored withholding aid during the summer session. Conference opinion on applying the 1.600 rule after the first four semesters instead of after the first two semesters indicated five in favor of the four-semester rule with four supporting the present two-semester rule.

12. The Council turned its attention to the matter of fall football practice. It was noted that several institutions had requested consideration of new regulations governing the start of football practice because of the inequities of accelerated academic programs and the variance in the starting date of classes for member institutions. Arthur J. Bergstrom, NCAA assistant to director, outlined the problem of pre-season injuries and submitted a proposal calling for football practice to commence 25 days prior to the third Saturday in September with the recommendation that member institutions not play a regularly-scheduled game prior to the third Saturday in September.

It was the sense of the meeting that the Council obtain a recommendation from the American Football Coaches Association before taking any action.

13. The Council considered matters pertaining to Association membership.

(a) Voted to elect Morris Harvey College, Charleston, West Virginia; Midwestern College, Denison, Iowa, and Hiram Scott College, Scottsbluff, Nebraska, to associate memberships.

(b) Voted to elect the American College Health Association to affiliated membership.

(c) Mr. Byers reported on the application of the University of California at Irvine for active membership. The institution, which has not graduated its first class, is a part of the University of California system and must conform to the regulations and standards of the system although it is a new institution.

Voted to deny the request of the University of California at Irvine for active membership with reference to the April, 1965, Council ruling that an institution may not be accepted into active membership until it has graduated its first class.

14. The meeting considered plans for the Association's 60th annual Convention.

(a) Voted to table an amendment introduced by Mr. Nebel and supported by the Big Eight Conference which would limit the maximum term for granting aid to a student to one year.

(b) The executive director presented a list of proposed amendments for Council review.

(1) Voted to table action on a proposed amendment to Constitution 3-1 concerning the principles of amateurism and to refer it back to the Committee on Long-Range Planning.

(2) Voted to table an amendment to Constitution 3-4 and that this matter be referred to the Committee on Long-Range Planning for further study.

(3) Voted to sponsor the remaining four amendments proposed for action at the 1966 Convention by the NCAA Council, the College

Committee, the Executive Committee and the University Basketball Tournament Committee.

(4) Defeated a motion to endorse an amendment proposed by the Atlantic Coast Conference which would establish November 1 as the starting date for basketball practice.

(c) Mr. Byers presented a request from the Committee on Committees that the Association assign a member of the executive office staff to assist the Committee during its deliberations as a non-voting member. It was the sense of the meeting that this should be done but that an amendment to the By-laws is not necessary.

(d) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Constitution 3-10-(a) to read as follows: "He must complete his seasons of participation within five calendar years from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution. **If, however, at the beginning of his last season of participation he has completed only two varsity years in a split-season sport and is at that time eligible under this provision he is eligible for the entire season even if the season extends beyond the period covered by the five-year rule.** Time spent in the armed services, on official church missions or with recognized foreign aid services on the United States Government *being* is excepted."

(e) Voted to sponsor an amendment to By-law 8-3 to read as follows: "Any game or games played on a foreign tour, officially approved by the Department of State of the United States Government and sanctioned by the Council of the Association, shall be exempted from the limitations set forth in Section 1 and 2 of this Article; **except that any game or games played during the permissible playing and practice season must be considered in computing an institution's maximum playing schedule.** Request for Council sanction must be made by the institution at least thirty days prior to the competition."

(f) The basketball coaches of the Western Athletic Conference requested Council consideration of legislation to relax the present NCAA restrictions on summer basketball competition. The Council advised the Western Athletic Conference that if it desired to do so, it should submit an amendment to the Constitution in accordance with established procedure.

(g) Voted to sponsor an amendment to By-law 4-1-(d) as follows: "He must have completed a full freshman year of two full semesters or three full quarters *and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at or one academic year as defined by the certifying institution*, or he must have completed one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the certifying institution after transfer from another collegiate institution, . . ."

15. Mr. Reynolds reviewed the summer camp certification program as approved by the 1964 NCAA Council.

Voted to approve the new Official Interpretations related to Constitution 3-1 and By-laws 6-3 and 8-2; further, the Council approve an interpretation permitting the various national sports federations to use the facilities of NCAA member institutions in conducting federation championships involving high school students without contradicting the Association's tryout legislation.

16. The meeting considered interpretations to be presented to the

membership at the Association's 60th annual Convention.

(a) Voted that the Official Interpretations, subject to the revisions noted, be submitted to the Convention; further that the following language be adopted as Official Interpretation 108: "A student who has been declared ineligible at the end of a semester or quarter cannot compete on an intercollegiate team on and after the first day of classes of the following semester or quarter."

17. William R. Reed, chairman, NCAA Legislative Committee, appeared before the Council to discuss the Association's position in relationship to Senate Bill 950, commonly referred to as the Hart Bill. The purpose of the Bill is to grant broad anti-trust exemptions to professional team sports.

The chairman thanked Mr. Reed for his comprehensive report and it was the sense of the meeting that the Council concurred with the Legislative Committee's recommendations.

18. The Council turned its attention to an interpretation of the moratorium provisions contained in Senate Resolution 147 proposed by the United States Senate Committee on Commerce and adopted by the United States Senate on September 16, 1965.

(a) Mr. Byers notified the Council that several institutions were subject to investigation by the Committee on Infractions for violation of By-law 7-B. It was the executive director's understanding that amnesty had been granted to these institutions through the Senate's action and the Council's concurrence therein.

(b) The Council recommended the following procedure concerning "open" track and field meets during the period of the moratorium contained in Senate Resolution 147.

(1) The Association, in good faith, should offer to certify "open" track and field meets and should grant such certification freely and without discrimination provided the event is conducted in conformance with established certification criteria.

(2) If the meet management refuses to apply for NCAA certification and USTFF sanction, the Association's membership shall be advised accordingly with the suggestion that those member institutions which believe that the criteria should be satisfied should not enter the meet.

(3) If a member institution does enter an uncertified meet, it does so at its own risk inasmuch as the NCAA is unable to determine the acceptability of the meet; however, the institution shall not be subject to penalty if it decides to enter an uncertified meet.

(c) Voted that the Officers prepare the Council's recommendations and distribute same to the membership.

19. The Council considered the following resolution from President Tom L. Popejoy of the University of New Mexico which was presented on behalf of the other presidents of Western Athletic Conference institutions pertaining to NCAA football rules, specifically the substitution rule.

Whereas, the Football Rules Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association has adopted a series of rule changes culminating in the rule permitting the substitution of a full team, and

Whereas, the resulting platoon system requires a larger squad and coaching staff, thus resulting in more athletic scholarships for the players and more salaries for additional coaches, and

Whereas, the platoon system denies the privilege of many football players to participate in both defense and offense, and

Whereas, most institutions operate their intercollegiate athletic programs at a deficit, and

Whereas, increased football costs as a result of the platoon system will either divert funds from educational and general purposes or decrease funds for other sports,

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the membership of the National Collegiate Athletic Association recommends to the Football Rules Committee that it revert to the rule permitting the substitution of two players plus any injured player on any down, with the substitution of a full team occurring only at the end of a quarter.

Voted that the Council is not in a position to render an immediate decision concerning the resolution and requested that the matter be referred to the Football Rules Committee for its consideration and subsequent report to the Council; however, the Western Athletic Conference or any member thereof is free to propose the resolution to the membership at the 1966 Convention.

20. The Council turned its attention to matters related to the United States Olympic Committee.

(a) The history of the Association's involvement in the United States Olympic Committee was traced from the NCAA's inception to the present time. An amendment adopted by the United States Olympic Committee in June which requires the international franchise holder to have the majority vote on all USOC Games Committees is considered an affront to the school-college system of athletics. In essence, the USOC endorsed a practice eliminated in 1930 when the NCAA was granted parity on certain Games Committees because of the college contribution in the particular sport.

It was the sense of the meeting that the Association had reached a critical point in its Olympic relations and the NCAA Olympic Committee and the Association's delegates to the USOC Board of Directors should meet as soon as possible to discuss and formulate future NCAA Olympic policy.

21. The meeting reviewed matters related to the conduct of the Association's annual Convention to be held in Washington, D. C., January 10-12, 1966.

(a) It was agreed that the Convention program will indicate the topics of discussion for district meetings and the district vice-presidents will arrange for district meetings.

(b) The following were suggested as possible topics for general roundtable discussion:

(1) NCAA Relations with the United States Olympic Committee.

(2) The Role of Intercollegiate Athletics during the Summertime.

(3) Implementation of the 1.600 Rule.

The executive director agreed to notify the vice-presidents once the roundtable topics were decided.

(c) Voted to appoint the following to serve as the Nominating Committee for the Association's 60th Annual Convention:

District 1—Robert W. Pritchard, Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

District 2—Ernest B. McCoy, Pennsylvania State University.

District 3—Roy B. Clogston, North Carolina State University.

District 4—Marcus L. Plant, University of Michigan.

District 5—Norvall Neve, Missouri Valley Conference.
District 6—C. H. Groneman, Texas A&M University.
District 7—Milton F. Hartvigsen, Brigham Young University.
District 8—Bradford A. Booth, University of California, Los Angeles.

At-Large—Thomas A. Cartmill, St. Lawrence University.

At-Large—Harry M. Cross, University of Washington.

At-Large—Samuel E. Barnes, Howard University.

Chairman—Ernest B. McCoy.

(d) Voted to appoint the following to serve as the Committee on Committees for the Association's 60th Annual Convention:

District 1—Hugh G. McCurdy, Wesleyan University.

District 2—Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference.

District 3—Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference.

District 4—Robert C. James, Mid-American Conference.

District 5—Don B. Faurot, University of Missouri.

District 6—J. Neils Thompson, University of Texas.

District 7—E. Hoyt Brawner, University of Denver.

District 8—A. T. Gill, Oregon State University.

At-Large—Cameron S. Deeds, California State College, Los Angeles.

At-Large—Walter Hass, University of Chicago.

At-Large—Marshall S. Turner, Jr., Johns Hopkins University.

Chairman—Asa S. Bushnell.

22. The Council gave consideration to requests for new interpretations.

(a) Voted that in accordance with Official Interpretation 107, an athlete is allowed only one year of freshman competition and a second year of freshman competition shall be computed as a year of varsity eligibility, except that a transfer student attending one of the national service academies shall be permitted a first or freshman year of participation without it counting against his varsity eligibility.

(b) Voted that it is permissible for an institution to grant a student \$15 per month in addition to his room and board for participation in pre-season football practice prior to the actual commencement of classes.

(c) It was the sense of the meeting that an institution's acceptance of advance placement credit under the auspices of the College Entrance Examination Board should not deprive a student from enjoying three years of varsity competition; thus, an incoming student entering under the advance placement program may be considered a sophomore and immediately eligible for NCAA competition.

(d) The Council discussed (i) the recent amendment to the Social Security Act which provides for government aid assistance to students in pursuit of higher education provided the student's parents are deceased and, (ii) the Veterans Administration aid to students through the "non-service connected death pension" program.

Voted to interpret financial assistance obtained through the aforementioned Social Security amendment and Veterans Administration pension program to be government grants for educational purposes and they shall be counted in the computation required by Constitution 3-4-(b), and that the executive director shall so notify the University of Washington.

23. The Council turned its attention to other business.

(a) It was agreed to defer a report on the Summer Baseball program until the next meeting.

(b) Voted that the Committee on Long-Range Planning should study the functions of the NCAA in relation to the functions of the conferences, especially with the purpose of determining those points of control or regulation primarily or exclusively the prerogative of the NCAA and those primarily or exclusively the prerogative of the conference.

(c) The executive director reported on the disposition of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's case against two gamblers charged with attempting to influence the outcome of a basketball game which involved three student-athletes from the University of Seattle. Charges against the students were dismissed but the gamblers were subsequently convicted and sentenced.

(d) Voted to approve the Soccer Certification Questionnaire as submitted with the insertion of the word "amateur" between the words "outside" and "non-collegiate."

Council at Washington, D. C.

January 8-9, 1966

1. The Council considered arrangements and procedures for the Association's 60th annual Convention.

(a) Voted to amend the agenda, as printed in the Convention Program, and to consider the review of Official Interpretations after the introduction of proposed amendments at the Business Session on January 12. [It was the Council's view that this would provide Convention delegates additional opportunity to review and discuss the Official Interpretations.]

(b) Voted to withdraw its amendment to Constitution 3-10-(a), concerning eligibility of student-athletes in split-season sports.

(c) Voted to reaffirm its vigorous support of the principle embodied in the 1.600 legislation as contained in By-law 4-6-(b).

(d) It was agreed that:

(1) The legislation applied only to those students who engage in intercollegiate athletics and only to those institutions which desire to enter NCAA meets and tournaments (and those post-season football games certified under the provisions of By-law 7).

(2) The seven amendments to the legislation should be presented in the order printed in the Convention Bulletin.

(3) Unless circumstances changed during the pre-business session meetings of the Convention, the Council would not take a position on any of the amendments.

(4) The language in some of the seven interpretations should be revised.

(e) It was the sense of the meeting that a substitute to proposed O.I. 113 should be submitted to the Convention to read as follows:

"A student whose eligibility changes at the end of a quarter or semester shall become eligible or ineligible to compete on an intercollegiate athletic team on the first day of classes of the following semester or quarter."

2. The Committee on Infractions appeared before the Council to

submit its report. All members of the Committee were present. Chairman George H. Young presented the report.

(a) Voted to terminate the probationary status of West Texas State College and to restore the institution to full rights and privileges of membership.

(b) Voted to terminate the probationary status of the University of Arkansas and to restore the institution to full rights and privileges of membership.

(c) Mr. Young referred to the written report concerning the University of Houston (Case No. 227) and introduced to the Council representatives of the University of Houston, including Phillip G. Hoffman, president; Frank L. Stovall, faculty athletic representative; and Harry H. Fouke, athletic director.

(1) Chairman Young proceeded to summarize the pertinent features of the case. He stated that the Committee on Infractions held several discussions with University of Houston officials and coaches and found Case No. 227 to be difficult and complicated which accounted for the extended period of investigation and the several meetings held with University officials.

(2) Mr. Stovall, speaking in behalf of the University of Houston, notified the Council that upon receipt of the NCAA official inquiry, the University of Houston established a committee consisting of its president, two assistant vice-presidents, the faculty athletic representative and the athletic director to investigate the institution's athletic program. Mr. Stovall said that although there was a difference of opinion on some of the evidence, the findings of the Committee on Infractions coincided with those of the University of Houston.

(3) University of Houston President Hoffman concluded his institution's presentation by stating, "We subscribe fully to the role of the NCAA as the protector of intercollegiate athletics and to the Constitution and By-laws of the Association."

President Hoffman stated that the institution intends to observe the regulations of the NCAA. He is determined that infractions will not occur in the future and accepted responsibility for the athletic problems plaguing the University of Houston. He informed the Council that the situation surrounding the conduct of the department of athletics has changed dramatically.

(d) Voted to place the University of Houston on probation for a period of three years during which time the University of Houston's football team shall be prohibited from participating in post-season football competition or in any football television programs subject to the administration and control of the NCAA. The resolution, as approved, follows:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of Houston, Houston, Texas, and has reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Houston to have violated the provisions governing financial aid to student-athletes (Article 3, Section 1, NCAA Constitution), in that:

1. At Christmastime, 1963, nine student-athletes of the University of Houston were provided free vacation-time transportation in an airplane owned by a representative of the institution's athletic interests;

2. During the period between the first and second semester, 1963-64, five University of Houston student-athletes were provided the use of an automobile for round-trip travel from the University to their homes, and
3. On two occasions during the fall of 1964, the University of Houston provided round-trip, cost-free automobile transportation from their home to Houston to members of the family of a student-athlete in order that they could attend two University of Houston freshman football games.

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Houston to have violated the provisions governing recruiting [Article 6, Sections 1 and 5, (b) and (d), NCAA By-laws], in that:

1. During the years of 1962, 1963 and 1965, the University of Houston or its representative provided parents and friends of prospective student-athletes cost-free, round-trip air transportation from their homes to Houston, Texas;
2. In order to encourage their enrollment at the University of Houston, the University or its representatives, during the year of 1963, provided excessive entertainment to prospective student-athletes at the time these young men visited the University;
3. During the summer of 1964, a representative of the University's athletic interests provided a prospective student-athlete employed in Houston at the time the use of the representative's automobile for round trips from Houston to the prospect's home;
4. On two occasions during the spring of 1965, the University of Houston transported prospective student-athletes (and in one instance a prospect's family) to and entertained them at off-campus sites, and
5. During the spring of 1965, representatives of the University of Houston's athletic interests provided cost-free, round-trip air transportation to prospective student-athletes and their parents to visit the University of Houston without the representative accompanying the party.

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Houston to have violated the provisions governing playing and practice seasons [Article 8, Section 2, (a), NCAA By-laws], in that:

1. During the late winters and early springs of 1964 and 1965, University of Houston football coaches conducted out-of-season football practice for periods in excess of those permitted by NCAA legislation.

Whereas, the Council wishes to note that the activities of the University of Houston's football coaching staff in these violations reflected a pattern of disregard for the Association's governing rules and constituted serious breaches of NCAA legislation;

Whereas, the Council has made note of the fact that under date of January 5, 1964, it reprimanded and censured the University of Houston for violation of NCAA provisions governing recruiting;

Now, Therefore Be It Resolved, that the University of Houston be placed on probation for a period of three years from this date (January 9, 1966), it being understood that prior to the expiration of this probationary period the NCAA Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution;

Be It Further Resolved, that during the period of this probation the University of Houston's football team shall end its season with the

final regularly-scheduled, in-season game and it shall not be permitted to participate in any post-season football competition;

Be It Further Resolved, that during this probation the University's football team shall not be eligible to participate in any television program subject to the administration and control of this Association and the institution shall not make any commitments for such a television appearance before it has been restored to full rights and privileges of membership;

Be It Finally Resolved, that record be made of the cooperation extended to the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of the University of Houston.

3. Messrs. James H. Weaver (chairman), Carl E. Erickson, John A. Fuzak and Laurence C. Woodruff, members of the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements, and Arthur Mittman, consultant, appeared before the Council. There ensued a discussion concerning amendments and Official Interpretations pertaining to By-law 4-6-(b).

It was agreed that the amendments should be voted upon at the Business Session without recommendation from the NCAA Council; further, that in the introduction of the subject, announcement should be made as to the new deadline (February 15) established by the Council for filing declarations of conformity.

4. The Council turned its attention to matters pertaining to Association membership.

(a) Voted to elect the University of West Florida, Pensacola, and the University of South Alabama, Mobile, to associate memberships.

(b) Voted to elect the Gulf States Conference and Southern California Soccer Association to allied memberships.

(c) Voted to ratify its mail vote electing the University of California at Irvine to associate membership.

5. The Council voted to approve actions taken by the Officers for the Council in the interim between meetings.

(a) Hoyt Brawner, University of Denver, replaced Asa Bushnell as chairman of the Committee on Committees due to a conflict in Mr. Bushnell's Convention schedule. Mr. Bushnell remained as the District Two representative.

(b) Francis E. Smiley, Colorado School of Mines, was named chairman of the Long-Range Planning Committee.

(c) The Committee on Infractions was given permission to present one case to the Council at its annual Convention meeting.

(d) The executive director was authorized to approve outstanding player awards in connection with the College Division football championships.

(e) The Officers denied an appeal by Portland State College to reinstate a student-athlete's eligibility. The student in question participated in one game with the Harlem Clowns, a professional basketball organization, and accepted transportation and expenses from the organization. Following the Officers' action, Portland State College appealed to the NCAA Council.

(f) The Officers deferred action on an appeal by Brigham Young University to reinstate the eligibility of a student-athlete, Michael F. Reasor. The student in question is a golfer and in order to obtain

summer employment he sought and received professional status to work in a golf shop. He was an accredited member of the Professional Golfers' Association although he was not considered a playing professional.

Voted to deny the appeal by Brigham Young University.

6. Mr. Byers reported on the recommendation of the Constitution and By-laws Committee for a new Official Interpretation 14 to read as follows:

"O.I. 14. A student-athlete may participate as an individual or as a member of a team against professional athletes, but he may not participate on a team known to him, or which reasonably should have been known to him, to be a professional team; further. For the purposes of this interpretation, a professional team shall be any team which is a member of or affiliated with a recognized professional sports organization, or any organized team which includes among its playing personnel any athlete who currently is under contract to a team which is a member of or affiliated with a professional organization in that sport, or any organized team on which there is an athlete receiving compensation of any kind for his performance. Actual and necessary expenses for game trips shall not be construed as compensation.

"(a) *He may play summer baseball as an amateur on any team not under the jurisdiction of professional baseball, provided it meets the foregoing definition and he does not receive pay for participation;*

"(b) (a) *He may have played ice hockey on a team in the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association . . .*"

Voted to return the proposed O. I. 14 to the Constitution and By-laws Committee for further study and the Committee be requested to consider removal of the word "organized."

Executive Committee at Washington, D. C.

January 9, 1966

1. The Executive Committee reviewed the plans for the 60th annual Convention of the Association. Particular attention was given to the Diamond Jubilee luncheon scheduled for January 11, designed to honor those members of the Cabinet, Senate and House of Representatives of the United States who were varsity letter winners during their undergraduate years at member institutions of the NCAA. It was agreed that:

(a) The receiving committee for the distinguished guests at the luncheon would be composed of President Barnes and the past presidents of the Association present at the convention.

(b) All members of the Executive Committee would be present on the Speaker's platform at the opening of the Convention, January 10.

(c) Robert F. Ray would present the Executive Committee's year-end report to the business session.

2. The meeting considered plans for future Conventions of the Association.

3. Voted to approve the following interim actions taken by the Executive Committee during its telephone conference of September 23, 1965:

(a) Voted to distribute the Association's excess receipts from its 1964-65 fiscal year as follows:

Office furnishing and equipment	\$ 2,500.00
Grant for sports medicine research	5,000.00
Special Committee reserve	7,000.00
Awards Account	2,000.00
Special reserve fund	10,000.00
Senate hearing expense	23,500.00
NCAA Investment Trust	15,000.00

\$65,000.00

(b) Voted to approve the allocation of the Association's four per cent assessment against the rights fees paid for the 1965 NCAA television program as follows:

TV Committee budget	\$ 80,880.00
Post-graduate scholarship program (22 football; 10 basketball, and 18 other sports at \$1,000 each, plus \$5,000 for administration)	55,000.00
Promotion and development of college football and other sports	125,000.00

\$260,880.00

(c) Voted to limit the awarding of 18 additional post-graduate scholarships to those sports in which the Association conducts a national championship; further, to establish criteria to insure that a variety of different sports, other than football and basketball, will be represented annually. [NOTE: The executive director was requested to draft criteria for the Committee's approval concerning the awarding of the additional post-graduate scholarships. The approved criteria follows:

1. The 18 scholarships shall be divided evenly between the University Division and College Division which is in accordance with our policy for football and basketball.
2. The 'other sports' shall be baseball, cross-country, fencing, golf, gymnastics, ice hockey, skiing, soccer, swimming, tennis, track and field and wrestling (sports in which the NCAA conducts national championships).
3. Of the nine scholarships in each division not more than three may be awarded to student-athletes of the same sport.
4. Each member institution may nominate only one candidate.]

(d) Voted to adjust the Association's general administrative budget to indicate an amount of \$13,000 for insurance and annuity and \$3,100 for payroll taxes with a total budget of \$208,600.00, the \$1,000 increase to be absorbed by reducing the contingency accordingly.

(e) Mr. Byers reported on the current status of the arbitration proceedings concerning the sport of track and field. The question was raised as to whether or not the two bodies will agree to arbitrate all issues. USTFF and NCAA personnel involved are of the opinion that the AAU will agree only to arbitrate selected issues and will oppose unconditional arbitration of all issues. It was the sense of the meeting that all issues must be arbitrated or the NCAA is not committed to submit to binding arbitration.

4. Voted to ratify the mail vote which resulted in approval of the NCAB 1965-66 budget, as submitted by the executive director under date of October 15, 1965.

5. Voted to approve the following interim actions by the officers:

(a) Denied a member's request to purchase official NCAA watches for its National Collegiate Championship team. The request was turned down on the basis that the students already had received official Association awards; it was pointed out the institution could purchase and present watches to the team provided the costs did not exceed \$50 per man.

(b) Approved a grant of \$1,000 from the special committee reserve for completion of the Long-Range Planning Committee's model management study.

(c) Approved a \$10 registration fee for the 1966 Convention which would also pay for a luncheon ticket.

(d) Authorized six scoring places for the National College Division Wrestling Championships and an additional weight classification in both the University Division and College Division wrestling championships.

(e) Authorized the executive director to invest surplus funds in short-term Treasury Bills as the cash balance permitted.

(f) Authorized payment from the outdoor track and field reserve fund (an amount equal to three shares) to Drake University which had not received full credit in the distribution of income from the 1965 National Collegiate Track and Field Championships.

(g) Approved the Fencing Rules Committee recommendation that the 1967 National Collegiate Fencing Championships be held at San Fernando Valley State College, March 24-25.

(h) Ruled that six institutions which had applied for membership in September, 1965, and elected shortly thereafter were eligible for NCAA competition during the fall of 1965.

(i) Appointed H. B. Lee (chairman), H. J. Dorricott and R. Victor Stout to serve as a special awards committee to investigate the feasibility of obtaining a more useable award in connection with NCAA events.

(j) Approved the addition of the 800-yard relay to the National Collegiate Swimming Championships for a one-year period.

6. Voted to table a recommendation by Ice Hockey Rules Committee that the name of the Committee be changed to the "Ice Hockey Rules and Tournament Committee".

7. Approved Mr. Stout's suggestion that the coaches' associations be advised of the proper procedures to be followed in recommending dates and sites for NCAA events.

8. A series of reports on Association financial affairs and related matters was considered by the Executive Committee.

(a) Voted to approve the audited report of the Association's finances for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1965, as printed on pages 111-122 of the 1966 Convention Bulletin.

(b) Voted that special allocations to cover expenses of the rules editors for the Football and Basketball Rules Committees be carried as a budget item under General Administration expenses and not included under the budget and expenses for the Football and Basketball Rules Committees.

(c) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual general income and expenses for the first four months of the current fiscal year which reflected actual income of \$130,107.54 (37.0 per cent of the year's income budget of \$355,300) and actual expenses for the first four months of the 1965-66 fiscal year of \$107,222.04 (30.1 per cent of the expense budget of \$355,300).

(d) Voted to receive a four-month comparison of income and expense for the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau which showed income at \$118,102.63, or 78.2 per cent of the total income budget of \$151,000.00, and expenses of \$50,688.70, or 33.5 per cent of the twelve-month expense budget.

(e) Voted to receive a report on the NCAA Investment Trust and Funded Cash Reserve considered by the meeting. It was suggested that in the summary of the total investment trust, the current market value of corporation stock should be included in the "Maturity Value" column to provide a more meaningful comparison.

(f) Voted to receive a report of NCAA television expenses for the eleven-month period ended December 31, 1965. Expenses totaled \$76,623.66, or 94.6 per cent of the total budget of \$81,000.

(g) Voted to receive a report on Federation activities and, particularly, an accounting of the special reserve fund set aside to provide financial assistance to the Federations and cover related costs incurred by the Association.

(h) The executive director submitted a memorandum prepared by A. J. Bergstrom of the executive staff concerning a comprehensive general liability plan to cover the Association's headquarter offices, its employees and all other activities engaged in by the NCAA, including the conduct of its various meets and tournaments. The proposal provided for a primary or basic policy and a supplemental or umbrella policy to augment the coverage of the basic plan. A description of the recommended protection follows.

General Liability Policy

(1) Incorporate all of the coverages now in effect in the NCAA's present Owners', Landlords' and Tenants' policy.

(2) Subject to a limited number of standard exclusions, provide all insurance needed to cover NCAA liability for bodily injury and property damage claims arising from accidental injury or damage to the person or property of any member of the public.

(3) Provide liability coverage for claims on and away from NCAA premises resulting from NCAA operations; also, claims arising from operation of owned, non-owned or rented automobiles.

(4) Automatic coverage for any new hazard resulting from changes in NCAA business operations or any automotive equipment.

(5) Coverage for unusual, unforeseen circumstances.

(6) Final premium is ascertained by audit at expiration of policy so that premium is commensurate with actual exposure to loss.

(7) Financial limits:

(i) Bodily Injury Liability—

Automobile \$100,000 each person
\$500,000 each accident

(ii) Property Damage Liability—

Automobile \$ 25,000 each accident

(iii) Bodily Injury Liability—

Except Auto \$100,000 each person
\$500,000 each accident

(iv) Property Damage Liability—

Except Auto \$ 25,000 each accident
\$ 50,000 aggregate

Umbrella Policy

(1) A deductible feature that provides protection for many exposures normally not covered by the primary liability policy, thus limiting the Association's loss in these otherwise uninsured areas to the amount of the selected deductible, in this policy \$10,000. In other words, if the primary benefits are exhausted, the umbrella policy takes over and pays up to the maximum limit with the exception of the first \$10,000.

(2) The maximum limit of liability under the quoted umbrella plan is \$1,000,000; however, higher limits are available.

(3) Included in coverage afforded by the umbrella policy are bodily and property damage; personal injury including shock, mental anguish, mental injury, sickness, disease and disability, false arrest, false imprisonment, wrongful detention, wrongful eviction, malicious prosecution or humiliation, libel and slander, defamation of character or invasion of rights of privacy.

(4) In the association's particular case, lawsuits filed as a result of a student-athlete's participation in an NCAA event or resulting from a denial to participate would be covered.

(5) Full defense coverage, paying all legal costs, from the first dollar of expense (deductible provision not applied in this instance).

(6) World-wide coverage.

Annual Premium

The premium for the Basic Liability policy has been determined as a result of an analysis of income from NCAA championship events. The policy would be subject to audit upon expiration and the final premium determined through a comparison with actual exposure to loss. The Company has established a basic premium of \$4,070.

The premium for the Umbrella policy is constant and has been established as follows: \$10,000 deductible, \$1,000,000 limit—\$800. (In the event it is decided that the limit be increased to \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000, the premium would, of course, increase but at an escalation lower than that of the first \$1,000,000.)

Basic Liability	\$4,070.00
Umbrella	800.00

Total Annual Premium \$4,870.00

Voted that (1) the Association purchase liability insurance described by the executive director for a premium cost of approximately \$4,870; (2) the coverage be instituted promptly, prior to NCAA events of March, 1966, and (3) the premium cost be charged against the NCAA general operating budget.

(i) Voted that if employees of the executive staff wish to participate in "tax sheltered" life insurance or annuity contracts, this may be arranged subject to the executive director's approval.

9. The Executive Committee considered a memorandum which had

been distributed to all Committee members under date of December 31, 1965, proposing a revision in the format for NCAA publications. Voted the proposal be put into effect as promptly as feasible and that the membership be offered at cost each year a bound set of those publications which represent what has been contained in the Year-books of the Association.

10. The executive director explained that the current NCAA office mailing policy provides that the chief executive officer, faculty athletic representative and director of athletics of each member institution shall be serviced free-of-charge and that the institutional mailing lists of the Association are limited to these three officers.

It was the sense of the meeting that upon request from a member institution, one additional name will be added to the Association's mailing list, the name to be placed in the category which is deemed most appropriate.

11. In the interest of time, the Officers were empowered to act upon several matters related to the administration of National Collegiate Championship events. Subsequently, the Officers:

(a) Approved the recommendation that the 1966 National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships be held at the University of Kansas, November 21.

(b) Approved the changes of site for the 1966 National Collegiate Outdoor Track and Field Championships from the University of Pennsylvania to Indiana University; the dates of June 16-18 remained the same.

(c) Granted permission to Evansville College to replace two basketball trophies it won in 1959 and 1960 with current models provided the College paid for the new trophies and it destroyed or returned the old trophies to the Association.

Council at Washington, D. C.

January 11, 1966

1. James J. Corbett, Louisiana State University and chairman of the Committee on College-Professional Relations, appeared before the Council. Mr. Corbett presented a resolution in behalf of his Committee requesting that professional football schedule its annual draft of college players after the completion of the New Year's Day bowl games and that professional football refrain from any premature secret draft.

Voted to endorse the recommendations of the Committee on College-Professional Relations for presentation to the 60th Convention. The resolution follows:

Whereas, genuine progress has been made in the relationship between the National Collegiate Athletic Association and professional sports during 1965 as the result of mutual cooperation and the sincere efforts by both collegiate and professional league interests, and

Whereas, the NCAA is grateful for the agreements which have been consummated and the guidelines established and recognizes they are significant steps toward the solution of the problems which must be solved if professional sports and intercollegiate athletics are to function cooperatively and in harmony, and

Whereas, there remains a serious and continuing concern for the

still unsolved and disruptive influence on collegiate football created and perpetuated by the intense competition between the National and American Football Leagues, and

Whereas, the NCAA is firmly convinced that the pressures on collegiate football players, coaches and their institutions, the distracting harassment of college athletes during each season, and the professionalization of college all-star games is directly caused by the establishment of draft dates prior to the conclusion of the entire season's collegiate competition,

Be It Hereby Resolved, that this Association requests most strongly, under existing competitive conditions, the National and American Football Leagues conduct their drafts of collegiate football players following the New Year's Day bowl games, and,

Be It Further Resolved, that if secret drafts have heretofore been entered into by either league, such practice be totally abandoned in the future in the best interest of the game of professional football as a respected sports endeavor and activity.

2. The Council expressed its appreciation to the Officers and staff of the Association as well as other individuals who assisted in making the Diamond Jubilee Luncheon an outstanding success. The Council requested that a letter of appreciation be forwarded to Dr. Vernon Alden, Ohio University, for his assistance during the Luncheon.

3. The Council was notified that Senate Bill 950, commonly referred to as the Sports Monopoly or Hart Bill, passed the United States Senate without the NCAA-recommended amendments. The bill is now in the House of Representatives and will be brought to the attention of the Committee on the Judiciary. The Legislative Committee believes that if professional sports organizations are to benefit from antitrust exemptions, it is only reasonable that certain restrictions be enforced.

Voted to endorse the resolution as submitted by the NCAA Legislative Committee. The Legislative Committee's resolution, as subsequently adopted by the 60th annual Convention, follows:

Whereas, there is pending before the House of Representatives a measure, S950, designated also as the Sports Monopoly Bill;

Whereas, S950 is a measure which would grant certain professional sports exemptions from the antitrust laws with respect to certain business practices of those sports, including player selection through the device of a free agent player draft;

Whereas, the membership of the NCAA holds the belief that any extension of statutory privilege to professional sports organizations should carry with it due restraints upon their incursions against the school-college athletic program;

Be It Resolved, the Convention of the NCAA requests the favorable consideration by the House of Representatives of an amendment to S950 which will extend the protections of existing law against adverse effects of televising professional football contests in competition with concurrent high school and college football games; and

Be It Further Resolved, that the Convention of the NCAA requests the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, in its consideration of S950, to conduct comprehensive hearing and inquiry on the subject of the free agent player draft in all its aspects and

ramifications, and that representatives of the NCAA be accorded the privilege of appearing on that occasion with respect to the Association's position on the free agent player draft.

4. It was the sense of the meeting that the Council affirm its endorsement of an amendment to By-law 4-2 which increases the undergraduate male enrollment exception from 750 to 1250 for freshman participation in NCAA College Division events.

5. The Council, after due discussion and deliberation, voted to amend Official Interpretations 112, 113, 114 and 115, as follows:

O.I. 112. A student's failing grade must be included in computing his grade point average. If he repeats a course, obtains a different grade and this grade then replaces the failure or grade in computing his grade point average on his official transcript, the new grade may be counted. A "withdrawn failure" (WF) shall be considered the same as a failure. In the instance when an institution permits a student who has failed a course to take a substitute course for purposes of satisfying a degree requirement and the institution records on the student's transcript the failing grade in the first course and his subsequent grade in the substitute course, then both grades shall be counted.

O.I. 113. If a student who has attended at least one full academic year (two full semesters or three full quarters) at a collegiate institution transfers to an NCAA member institution, the second institution, in determining his eligibility under this legislation shall count all academic courses and only academic courses. The definition of academic courses is left to each institution.

O.I. 114. The actual sixth, seventh or eighth semester high school ranking or grade point average shall be used.

O.I. 115. A student who establishes a grade point average of 1.600 or better at the conclusion of his freshman year (including summer school, if attended) shall qualify under By-law 4-6-(b)-(2) during his sophomore year even though at the conclusion of the first semester (or first or second quarters) of that year his accumulative academic grade point average registered below 1.600. A student-athlete who establishes less than a 1.600 grade point average at the conclusion of his freshman year (including summer school, if attended), however, shall qualify under By-law 4-6-(b)-(2) if at the conclusion of the first semester (or first or second quarter) of his sophomore year, his accumulative grade point average equals 1.600 or better, or if his grade point average from the previous two semesters (or three quarters) is 1.600 or better. These same principles shall be applicable to the junior and senior years. [NOTE: If a student receives a four-year grant but fails to meet the 1.600 requirement at the conclusion of a given academic year, aid then must be withdrawn until the student attains the required grade point average.]

[NOTE: Subsequently, the Convention tabled O.I. 112 and approved O.I. 111, 113, 114 and 115, subject to re-numbering for proper sequence.]

6. The Council considered additional interpretations of By-law 4-6-(b).

(a) Voted to establish February 15, 1966, as the date when an institution must signify its compliance or conformity with By-law 4-6-(b) to be eligible for NCAA events in 1966.

(b) It was the sense of the meeting that the addition of "(for which the recipient's athletic ability is considered in any degree)" to By-law 4-6-(b)-(2), similar to the language that appears in By-law 4-6-(b)-(1), constituted an editorial change which should be reported to the Convention at the time the amendments to NCAA By-law 4-6-(b) are considered.

Council at Washington, D. C.

January 13, 1966

1. The Council reviewed the Association's 60th annual Convention and offered the following suggestions:

(a) Council assignments to present amendments at the business session should be done well in advance of the Convention.

(b) The executive office was requested to draft a questionnaire for the use of the district vice-presidents in contacting the district membership for information for the vice-president's report.

(c) There should be printed explanations in both the Convention Notice and Convention Bulletin as to the reasons for the Official Interpretations and amendments advanced by the Council.

2. The NCAA's role in Department of State-sponsored competition and the World University Games was discussed by Nicholas Rodis, athletic projects officer of the Department of State, and James Fowler and Chuck Goldmark, representing the United States National Student Association.

(a) Mr. Rodis explained the Department of State's programs and indicated there was a substantial opportunity for the colleges to participate.

(b) Mr. Fowler provided the Council with background concerning the organization of the FISU or World University Games. He stated it is the largest international athletic competition outside of the Olympic Games. The United States National Student Association is the current United States franchise holder in FISU and the USNSA is interested in exploring increased NCAA participation in the games.

3. J. Kyle Anderson, University of Chicago, appeared in behalf of the AACBC and requested a revision in Official Interpretation 11 to allow a prospective student-athlete, after his graduation from high school and prior to his enrollment in college, to accept one paid visitation and tryout from a professional baseball team without it affecting the prospect's eligibility for intercollegiate athletics. Voted to defer action on the AACBC recommendation.

4. A. J. Bergstrom submitted a report in behalf of the NCAA Committee on Summer Baseball which included the following recommendations:

(a) The job requirement provisions be reduced from 32 to 28 hours.

(b) Only coaches of amateur teams shall be eligible to coach in the summer program.

(c) The NCAA should retain custody of summer baseball funds.

(d) The Association should restructure its committees for a more orderly development in the administration of NCAA policies concerning baseball.

(e) There should be an investigation as to the feasibility of approving a per diem allowance for students competing in NCAA certified summer leagues.

Voted to receive the report of the Summer Baseball Committee and approve the revision in work hours.

5. The Council turned its attention to interpretations and rulings.

(a) Peter Carlesimo, director of athletics, University of Scranton, made a commitment to coach the Scranton Miners professional football team prior to the NCAA mail referendum affecting the administration of the principles of ethical conduct contained in Constitution 3-6. The Association's Officers ruled that it was permissible for Mr. Carlesimo to accept employment with the professional football team for a period of one year. Mr. Carlesimo petitioned the Council for permission to continue coaching the Scranton Miners on the basis that he signed a three-year contract.

Voted to grant the exception requested by Mr. Carlesimo for the period of the current contract and only for that period on the basis that his duties shall be confined to coaching only and not to the scouting or signing of talent.

(b) The University of Redlands requested that David Ciano be allowed to compete in NCAA tennis competition this spring. Mr. Ciano competed ineligibly during the National College Division Tennis Championships in 1965 and By-law 4-5 requires that anyone who participates ineligibly in an NCAA championship event forfeits his eligibility for one season for all NCAA championship events. The University of Redlands acknowledges that it was at fault but the institution is hopeful that the athlete will not be penalized.

Defeated a motion to grant the request of the University of Redlands.

6. The Council considered several recommendations contained in a letter from Hoyt Brawner, University of Denver, and chairman of the 1966 Committee on Committees.

(a) Voted to sponsor legislation to allow a member of any committee to be eligible for re-election if, after filling a vacancy, he has served one-half of a term or less.

(b) Voted to appoint the Committee on Committees at its April meeting to allow more time for Committee members to organize and canvass their districts for possible nominations.

(c) Voted to sponsor legislation increasing the size of the University Basketball Tournament Committee from six to seven members, the seventh member to be recommended by the Collegiate Commissioners Association with the understanding he would not be eligible to serve as chairman.

7. Elected the following persons to the 1966 Executive Committee: Frank Carver, University of Pittsburgh; Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University; Jesse T. Hill, University of Southern California; H. B. Lee, Kansas State University; Robert F. Ray, University of Iowa; Bernie A. Shively, University of Kentucky; R. Victor Stout, Boston University.

8. The Council considered establishment of rotation formulas for Council-appointed committees and, also, assigned expiration dates to those presently serving on these committees. [Council-appointed committees for 1966 appear in the register section of this Yearbook.]

9. Voted to approve a recommendation by the NCAA Olympic Committee that the Association raise a quota of \$250,000 as its contribution to the United Olympic Committee during the current Olympiad, 1964-1968.

SECTION III

Proceedings of the Annual Convention

OPENING BUSINESS SESSION

Monday, January 10, 1966

The opening session of the 60th annual Convention convened at 10:10 a.m., Everett D. Barnes, NCAA President, presiding.

President Barnes: Gentlemen, it is now my pleasure, on behalf of the Officers, the Executive Committee and the Council of NCAA, to welcome you to the 60th annual Convention of our Association.

The success of the work of the Association is dependent upon the committees you have elected. At this time I do want to pay tribute to the Executive Committee and the Council. So if I may, at this time I would like to introduce them. (President Barnes introduced the members of the 1965 Executive Committee and Council.)

Now, back of these astute gentlemen we have a real team of workers who conduct the operation out of our Kansas City office. I know you have all written, phoned, called, and been in touch with all of them. I would like to commend them for their diligence, loyalty, and hard work. (President Barnes introduced Executive Director Walter Byers and members of the executive office.)

1. EXPLANATION OF VOTING PROCEDURES

We are following normal procedure, and wish to get some of the necessary routine work out of the way. In so doing, I would like to explain the voting procedure to you. I would like to have our Parliamentarian, Marcus Plant, follow with advice and information on the presentation of amendments or amendments to amendments.

According to the Constitution, Article 7, Sections 4 and 5, the procedures of voting are related:

Each active and allied member is entitled to one vote and may be represented by a maximum of three accredited delegates.

Each associate and affiliated member is entitled to one accredited delegate without vote.

The voting delegates of active and allied members are certified by the executive officers. If an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate, it shall designate the delegate entitled to cast its vote. It is permissible for a delegate to represent both an active and an allied member, provided he presents the proper credentials. Voting by proxy is not allowed.

Whenever the Association votes on any question, a delegate may request that the names of the voting delegates be checked by the Committee on Credentials to verify the vote.

The color of the badges indicates who is eligible to vote. A white badge means you are a voting delegate. A blue badge indicates an alternate delegate. Yellow badges are reserved for visitors, and pink badges indicate members of the news media.

When the Chairman calls for a vote, all authorized delegates with white badges are entitled to vote. When a show of hands is called for, the tellers will determine whether or not the person voting has a white badge. In case a certified voting delegate is absent, then the alternate blue badge is entitled to vote.

The order of business of the annual Convention is the responsibility of the Council, and it has been established as indicated in your Convention Program. The order of business may be amended by two-thirds of the Convention.

Amendments to the Constitution require two-thirds majority of those present and voting. Amendments to the By-laws require a simple majority of those present and voting. Approval of the Official Interpretations to the Constitution require two-thirds vote for adoption. By-law Interpretations require a simple majority for approval.

This is an outline of the voting procedure, and I would like to call on Mark Plant to explain the proper procedure for amendments to amendments.

Marcus Plant (University of Michigan): The legislative proposals before the Convention consist of proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-laws. As indicated, for the Constitution a two-thirds vote is necessary, and for amendments to the By-laws a majority vote. I want to refer to the process of amending the proposed amendments.

The amendments that are proposed have been circulated to the members, but they may be amended, and the provision with respect to the Constitution and By-laws is the same in this respect. It reads as follows:

“A proposed amendment to the Constitution or to the By-laws may be amended at the Convention by a majority vote of the members present and voting, provided that the amendment to the proposed amendment does not increase the modification of the constitutional provision to the amended.”

What this means is that the scope of the proposed amendment as circulated by the Officers may not be broadened by an amendment to the amendment made here, but the scope of that proposed amendment may be narrowed by the amendment proposed here.

There is one other provision, that the amendment to the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary prior to 1 p.m. on the day preceding the final business session of the Convention. By 1 p.m. tomorrow the amendment to the proposed amendment must be in the hands of the Secretary, who must circulate it.

The Council is exempt from the last provision—that is, getting the amendment into the hands of the Secretary. The Council may propose amendments to the amendments, but it does not have to circulate them. On the other hand, the Council is bound by the limitation that it cannot amend the proposed amendment so as to increase or broaden the scope of it.

It is thought advisable to mention this and outline it briefly so it will be fully understood that this is the frame of reference in which the rules will be made as to whether a proposed amendment

is in order, and that the decisions are not being made on an arbitrary basis.

2. REPORTS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS

President Barnes: Every year the Vice-Presidents, whom I introduced to you, write annual reports representing the activities of the districts, which are published in the Convention Bulletin. They are very voluminous this year. It shows that many of them had very active years and a great deal was accomplished.

I don't think you would want to take the time to have each Vice-President read his report, but I can advise you that they are contained in numerical order on pages 5 to 39 of the Bulletin, and I certainly recommend them for your careful reading and study. They are very informative and they contain information of what happens between one district and another. If you put them all together they would show a great milestone in the progress of our Association.

3. REPORTS OF THE RULES AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

Also, because of the many successful championship tournaments which the Association has conducted, all chairmen of those committees have also reported as to the events, the finances, and so forth. The reports of the tournament committees may be found in the Bulletin on pages 40 through 65. They are also recommended to you for reading and study. It shows considerable activity of the Association.

4. ANNOUNCEMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Also on pages 11 and 12 of your Convention Program you will find, as noted on the agenda, the appointments of the special committees for the conduct of the business of the Convention.

The Nominating Committee represents all eight districts, and includes representatives from at-large, covering, of course, both the associates and allied members. It is under the chairmanship of Ernie McCoy, Pennsylvania State University.

Following that, the Committee on Committees, covering the broad scope, the same geographical construction, is under the chairmanship of Hoyt Brawner, University of Denver.

The Committee on Credentials, on page 12, is under the chairmanship of Jim Loveless, DePauw University, a former member of the Executive Committee.

The Committee on Memorial Resolutions is under the chairmanship of Father Robert L. Hoggson, Georgetown University.

The Committee on Voting is under the chairmanship of Wallis Beasley, Washington State University.

There is one very important announcement, if you will indulge me for a moment. This concerns the Diamond Jubilee Luncheon, scheduled for tomorrow.

As you are probably aware, it is most unusual for the Association to have a function of this kind at its Convention. Because of the NCAA's 60th anniversary, however, and because of the unique opportunity which a Convention in Washington affords, this affair has been scheduled.

Vice-President Humphrey will be our principal speaker, and more

than 50 members of the Cabinet, the Senate and the House of Representatives, including Secretary of State Dean Rusk, will be honored and presented plaques from the NCAA. Dr. Vernon Alden, president of Ohio University, will be our master of ceremonies. In short, it represents a once-in-a-lifetime chance for this Association to put its best foot forward.

5. PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

Today marks an ending and a beginning. We bring to a close a year of exceptional accomplishment and embark upon one of great challenge. Never before have the member colleges of the National Collegiate Athletic Association been so unified; never before has total unity been so vital.

There will be ample opportunity, during this 60th annual Convention, to assess the progress achieved by your chosen representatives during the year just completed. Various committees will report directly from this platform; others, including the regional vice-presidents, have submitted their reports for inclusion in the Convention Bulletin. These are recommended to your careful reading.

Perhaps nothing in this past year of accomplishment so typified the aims and philosophy of your Association more than its attempts to carry out the mandate of the 59th Convention with respect to the dispute with the Amateur Athletic Union.

The mandate, as adopted by the Convention and implemented by the NCAA Council, provided that the NCAA—and I would like to read that mandate again—"by direct communication invite the AAU to participate in negotiations directed toward the formulation of a plan to achieve cooperative sanction and certification of open competition at the domestic level."

Every word of the resolution was carefully, even painstakingly, chosen to assure the AAU that the NCAA was keeping the door open for continuing discussion of the problems that vitally affect each organization. The thrust of the resolution was directed openly toward "cooperative sanction" and "the domestic level." At no point was there any indication that the NCAA intended to usurp prerogatives exercised by the AAU in international athletics.

Without resorting to a poll, it would still be safe to say that every member of the Association desired peace with the AAU. The long drawn-out dispute, traced for you a year ago by Earl Ramer, has taxed—and I mean taxed—the resources and affected the programs of both organizations. It was the hope of the 59th Convention that a clear statement of purpose and a reasonable approach to the areas in dispute would produce a workable and harmonious agreement.

It has been somewhat of a tradition for NCAA presidents to report failure in attempts to reach accord with the AAU on the administration of track and field in the United States. Unfortunately, this report is no exception. Every reasonable attempt has been made. Each one failed.

Throughout the course of six meetings, covering a period from January to September, your representatives met with the AAU to consider steps that might lead to lasting peace. In matters such as these, 100 per cent success must be considered an unattainable goal.

Countless hours of study, preparation, discussion, proposal and counter proposal proved fruitless.

It is important to understand the basic issue in order to make progress in any negotiations. In this case, the basic issue, quite simply, is the AAU contention that it has the sole right to direct and control track and field in this country. It is willing to discuss any and all subsidiary matters but it will not—and the AAU prefers to emphasize that it cannot—yield one step from its position of absolute control.

This position—and it is one that the AAU has supported in the course of this dispute for many years—is based on the fact that the AAU is recognized by the International Amateur Athletic Federation as the national governing body for track and field in the United States. It argues that this has been an accepted fact through custom and usage; it took the final, inflexible step of codifying this as part of its constitution in 1962.

Once enacted, this had the practical effect of preventing the AAU from taking part in any coalition designed to create an autonomous administrative body for track and field. To do so would be in violation of its constitution with regard to domestic sanction on the one hand and in violation of its IAAF franchise as applied to international sanctions on the other.

Constitutional reform, therefore, would appear to be the only means of providing the AAU with the flexibility required to join with the NCAA and other interested parties in the administration of track and field. Such reform is a time-consuming process and time ran out on our deliberations long before any agreement could be reached on a study of how to bring about this reform. Expediency replaced the reasoning approach with the advent of the AAU National Championships in late June.

The NCAA and the United States Track and Field Federation, which took an active part in the negotiations, offered a number of proposals to supplement the Championships as a proving ground for the national team that was to compete in the USSR in July. All were rejected and the AAU moved ahead to its surprising defeat at the hands of the Russians. It has been said that this loss was the result of non-cooperation on the part of the NCAA, but, most assuredly, this defeat must be laid at the door of the AAU.

When all else failed to dislodge the AAU from its adamant stand on sanctioning, the NCAA asked the AAU to join with it in petitioning President Johnson to appoint an impartial arbitration board to settle the dispute. This request suffered the same fate at the hands of the AAU as all the other suggestions.

It is important to note here that, on the recommendation of the NCAA, the early meetings were held in private to prevent any further trial of the dispute in the newspapers. In the heat generated during the selection of the national team, this agreement went by the boards. Public fever rose to the point where the United States Senate Committee on Commerce moved in to do what it could to restore peace.

A thorough investigation by the Committee under Senator Warren G. Magnuson, involving a great deal of conflicting testimony, ended with a resolution that empowered Vice-President Hubert H.

Humphrey to appoint an impartial arbitration board to settle the dispute. The resolution also continued in force a moratorium, in effect since the start of the Senate hearings, that restrained both organizations from any kind of reprisals until the board had reported its findings.

Essentially, the moratorium stipulates that no organization may withhold its members from a meet and that none may withhold a sanction solely on the ground that a meet had prior sanction. Another viewpoint is that this is the ideal suggested by the NCAA resolution for "A Plan to Achieve Cooperative Sanction and Certification of Open Competition at the Domestic Level."

The arbitration panel appointed by the Vice-President has met with unqualified acceptance from both camps. It is sound, knowledgeable, workmanlike and dedicated to achieving peace. But where the NCAA is prepared to accept findings of the board as binding and permanent, the AAU has entered reservations about the scope of its inquiry and the permanence of its decisions.

Despite this pall cast by the AAU, the panel has already begun carrying out the mandate of the Senate "considering disputes relating to the conduct, development and protection of amateur athletics, which are submitted to it by the parties to such disputes, and rendering decisions determining such disputes which shall be consistent with the purposes of this resolution and shall be final and binding on such parties."

We have fulfilled our obligations by filing our opening statement on January 7 and are preparing for the next session of the Arbitration Board on January 18-19, shortly after this Convention.

There is no question that the problems before the panel vitally affect everyone concerned with amateur athletics. There should be no question about the panel's authority to act in the best interests of the amateur. Compliance with its findings is essential to any lasting accord with the AAU. Conversely, the NCAA cannot be bound by a decision either dictated by the AAU or measured by AAU restriction.

The NCAA will aid and support the arbitration panel in its attempts to bring peace. It has acted, and will continue to act, in a manner befitting its role as a representative of the educational community in the United States.

At this time I would like to request the report of our Secretary-Treasurer, Francis Smiley.

6. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

Francis E. Smiley (Colorado School of Mines): The report of the Secretary-Treasurer for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1965, is based on the audit submitted by the firm of Francis A. Wright & Company of Kansas City, Missouri. The audit of the accounts of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, prepared by Caffina, Sands, Steinberg and Stern, Certified Public Accountants, New York, are included in the Wright Company audit and are a part of this report. The audit shows that the finances of the Association have continued in a sound and reasonably prosperous condition.

The details of the auditors' report are included in your Convention Bulletin (pages 111 to 122). Therefore, this report is confined to a

review of the highlights of the auditors' statement. During the fiscal year ending on August 31, 1965, there was an increase in total assets of approximately \$101,000. The greater part of this increase was reflected in the cash balance. Current liabilities were reduced. The investments were increased by approximately \$45,000. There also was an increase in fixed assets and in the total of other miscellaneous assets. Deferred income was about the same as last year. Reserves for specific purposes reflected an increase of approximately \$123,000 over the corresponding amount as of August 31, 1964. The surplus balance likewise showed an increase of \$54,105.23 in the 1964-65 fiscal year.

The general income for the fiscal year amounted to \$382,924.37, which was a decrease of \$3,477.77 over the previous year. Although the majority of income categories were up during the last fiscal year, the Association did not have the benefit of almost \$20,000 in income raised from Association-sponsored basketball tryout games in connection with the 1964 United States Olympic basketball trials.

General expense for the fiscal year totaled \$334,103.76. This represents an increase of approximately \$35,000 over the previous year. Primarily responsible for the additional expense has been an increase in the salary budget (resulting principally from the hiring of additional personnel), approximately a 30 per cent increase in the printing budget with the inauguration of the *NCAA News* and a \$4,700 increase in rental for the Association's new executive offices which was necessitated by the demand for larger quarters. I should add here that the Association's Council and Executive Committee have had an opportunity to view the new offices. We are pleased with what has been done and believe the quarters reflect the standing and purpose of this Association. All members are invited to visit the NCAA offices in the Midland Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

Total additions to surplus for the year amounted to \$83,598.68; charges against surplus for the year totaled \$76,585.73, leaving a balance of \$513,004.87 in surplus, which includes our reserves and similar allocations.

The reserves of the Association are found in two categories and two separate funds. The first is the funded cash reserve, and the second is the investment trust account.

The funded cash reserve is just what the name implies and is covered in full by cash or immediately marketable securities as presented in Exhibit A, Schedule I, Page 113. These funds amount to \$226,570.06. The investment account, consisting of government securities, corporation stocks and corporate bonds, amounts—in terms of cost—to \$320,998.69. These are listed in Exhibit A, Schedule 2, found on pages 113-114 of your Convention Bulletin.

As we observe the 60th anniversary of this Association, it is interesting to review the financial development of the NCAA. For example, in 1946 the Association's general income amounted to \$70,710.62 with disbursements of \$58,341.79. In 1956 general income totaled \$243,780 with expense amounting to \$221,267. As previously reported, general income for the last fiscal year amounted to \$382,924 with expenses of \$334,103.

Perhaps more graphically illustrating the growth of the NCAA is the rapid and continued increase in membership. In 1946 there were

252 members; in 1956, 489 members, and as of today Association membership includes 571 active members, 14 associate institutions, 39 allied conferences, and 21 affiliated organizations for an all-time record total membership of 645.

During the past calendar year the following have become members of this Association:

ACTIVE

District 1

Castleton State College, Castleton, Vermont
Quinnipiac College, Hamden, Connecticut
State College at Westfield, Westfield, Massachusetts

District 3

Alcorn A&M College, Lorman, Mississippi
McNeese State College, Lake Charles, Louisiana
Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi
Nichols State College, Thibodaux, Louisiana
Northeast Louisiana State College, Monroe, Louisiana
Northwestern State College, Natchitoches, Louisiana
University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette
Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond, Louisiana
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky
Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee.

District 4

Carthage College, Kenosha, Wisconsin

District 6

Arlington State College, Arlington, Texas

District 7

Ft. Lewis College, Durango, Colorado
Southern Colorado State College, Pueblo, Colorado
Westminster College of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah

District 8

Biola College, La Mirada, California
California Western University, San Diego, California
Nevada Southern University, Las Vegas, Nevada
Portland State College, Portland, Oregon

ALLIED

Ivy Basketball League
Southland Conference

ASSOCIATE

Southampton College, Southampton, L.I. New York
Morris Harvey College, Charleston, West Virginia
Hiram Scott College, Scottsbluff, Nebraska
Midwestern College, Denison, Iowa
University of California, Irvine, California

AFFILIATED

American College Health Association

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my report, and I move it be received. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

President Barnes: Next, reporting for the Executive Committee, I would like to call on Mr. Robert F. Ray.

7. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Robert F. Ray (University of Iowa): I am privileged to report to you on behalf of the NCAA Executive Committee. This is a committee composed of ten men, seven of whom are appointed annually by the Council at the time of the Convention, plus the Officers and the Vice President-at-Large. The Executive Committee is responsible for the administration of the Association's business affairs and supervision of the NCAA-sponsored meets and tournaments.

The condensed minutes of the meetings of the 1965 Executive Committee, reporting all actions of substance, commence on page 78 of the Convention Bulletin.

In accordance with Article 6-2 of the Constitution, the Executive Committee is empowered to adopt Executive Regulations that are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution or By-laws. Revisions to the Executive Regulations adopted by the Committee during 1965 are listed on pages 134-135 of the Convention Bulletin and are included in this report of the Committee actions during the year.

Inasmuch as the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Smiley, has just presented his report, I will not include a report on the financial affairs of the Association and will limit my report to other activities of the Executive Committee during 1965.

The Executive Committee takes satisfaction from the progress of the Association's Postgraduate Scholarship Program. Beginning with the 1965-66 academic year, the number of \$1000 scholarships available to outstanding scholar-athletes has been increased to 50. Twenty-two awards are granted in the sport of football, equally divided between University and College Divisions. There are 10 scholarships for basketball, equally divided between the two competitive divisions. And for the first time, there will be 18 postgraduate scholarships available for outstanding students in other sports in which the Association sponsors a national championship.

The Executive Committee also has established an NCAA Foundation Trust to serve as a depository for postgraduate scholarship funds. The sole source of contributions to the Foundation Trust thus far has been the Association's television program receipts. We are hoping that additional funds will be made available through the National Educational Marketing Service.

To celebrate and honor the formation of this Association some 60 years ago, a Diamond Jubilee Luncheon is being held tomorrow afternoon, and at that time we will honor members of the Cabinet, the Senate, and the House of Representatives who have earned varsity letters in college athletics at NCAA member institutions during their undergraduate days. This is a very imposing list.

The 1967 Convention will be in Houston, Texas, on January 9-11, and the Rice Hotel will serve as NCAA headquarters.

During the course of the year the Association appropriated funds to aid in a comprehensive survey of the administration of athletic programs at NCAA member institutions. This idea grew out of the report of the Long-Range Planning Committee of the Association, and considerable material has been collected and is now in process of being evaluated. Once the report is completed, the information

will be distributed to the membership and, hopefully, will serve as a basis in the preparation of the manual of modern athletic management.

Apparently the sport of water polo is increasing in popularity among NCAA member institutions. At the request of the Swimming Rules Committee, the Executive Committee approved the establishment of a special subcommittee for water polo with a member of the NCAA Swimming Rules Committee acting as chairman.

One of the stated purposes of the NCAA, according to Article 2 of the Constitution, is the formulation, copyrighting and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports. As you are aware, the Association and a number of competent individuals elected by the membership spend considerable time and effort in adopting playing rules which are in the best interests of intercollegiate athletics. For this reason, the Executive Committee has reaffirmed its previous policy statement requesting all NCAA members to adhere to the Association's playing rules in conducting their intercollegiate athletic programs.

At the request of the Association's Television Committee, an amount of \$45,000 has been allocated for the specific purpose of promoting college football. The money will be available from the Association's assessment against football television receipts. It is contemplated that expert personnel will be employed to devote their time and energy to this project. College football enjoyed a banner year in 1965 (almost 25 million spectators), but both the Television Committee and Executive Committee share the feeling that it is imperative that the colleges increase their promotional efforts to present the All-American Game of college football to all Americans.

Normally, the Executive Committee devotes considerable time and attention to the administration of the Association's meets and tournaments, and 1965 was no exception to this.

NCAA policy stipulates that all first-round and regional tournament games of the National Collegiate Basketball Championship must be conducted in facilities owned and operated by educational institutions. Because of unusual housing and related demands, the finals may be contested in an off-campus facility provided that the NCAA retains complete control, management and supervision of the event and the facility in which it is contested. This policy was put to a test in 1965 when the Association was informed that it could not assume the responsibility and control for the sale of tickets to the 1965 National Collegiate Basketball Championship finals originally scheduled for Chicago. As a result, the University Basketball Tournament Committee, with the support and approval of the Executive Committee, moved the finals to the University of Maryland. The Association is indebted to the University of Maryland for accepting this fine event on such short notice and, also, the Executive Committee believes that the University Basketball Tournament Committee should be commended for its actions. It should be noted that the difficulty was not between the NCAA and the Chicago Stadium management, but rather stemmed from certain union policies.

The National Collegiate Cross-Country Championship course was increased from four to six miles, as requested by the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee. Also, the Executive Committee adopted a policy that the National Collegiate Cross-Country Championship

shall not be held in the same NCAA district more than two consecutive years.

At the request of the Gymnastics Rules Committee a new format was approved for the National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships and will be in effect commencing this March. It provides for four regional tournaments with a maximum of three teams and six competitors per event qualifying for the finals.

A constant problem confronting the Association is the scheduling of NCAA Championship events. The Executive Committee must consider the length of a particular sports season and establish a date which will be most satisfactory to the majority. To aid in our deliberations, a survey was conducted to ascertain what dates are most suitable for NCAA Championship competition. With the wide variance in academic calendars, compounded by the fact that some institutions are on the semester system, others follow the quarter system, and still others are on the trimester system, it is literally impossible to establish dates that will suit everyone. We do hope that those who look with disfavor upon the scheduling of an event on a certain date will be tolerant and recognize that with almost 600 colleges and universities involved there is no such thing as a perfect date.

Executive Regulation II, Section 7, was amended to standardize the distribution of receipts in NCAA individual championships. The formula which has been utilized with success in track and field served as a basis for the standardization. In essence, it provides that net receipts will be pro-rated to those competitors who place and receive official NCAA awards in track and field, fencing, gymnastics, skiing, swimming and wrestling. In cross-country this will apply to the first 15 finishers, golf the low 64 and ties after the qualifying rounds, and in tennis the final 32 (16 single players and 8 doubles teams).

Also, the Executive Regulations were amended for the Ice Hockey Championship. Provided that receipts are available, institutions competing in the National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship will now receive travel and a \$10 per diem for a party not to exceed 20 persons.

We are happy to report that the initial National Collegiate Indoor Track and Field Championships conducted last March proved to be an outstanding success. Many track experts considered the event to have been the best administered and conducted indoor track meet in the United States. All competitors received full expenses and there was an additional distribution to the competing institutions. The meet was first-class in all respects. The University of Michigan and the *Detroit News* are to be commended for their splendid efforts.

Commencing this year, the administration of the National College Division Golf, Tennis, Swimming, Track and Field, and Wrestling Championships shall be the responsibility of the appropriate Rules, Meet or Tournament Committee. Previously this duty was assumed by the Association's College Committee. Now that these events are established, it seems desirable that they be administered by the same group responsible for the National Collegiate Championship event in that sport.

Other Executive Committee actions affecting NCAA meets and tournaments are as follows:

(a) Subsidies for College Division regional championships were increased \$400 for team sports and track and field and \$200 for individual sports.

(b) Commencing this year, plaques will be awarded those institutions which win district championships in the NCAA baseball tournament.

(c) The 440-yard relay and one-mile relay were approved as permanent events in the Association's two outdoor track and field championships.

(d) The 800-yard freestyle relay was added to the schedule of events for the Swimming Championships.

(e) The National College Division Basketball Championship was increased to accommodate a field of 36 teams with one of the regional tournaments expanded to accommodate eight teams instead of four.

In conclusion, it might be well to pause and consider the tremendous progress the Association has made in the past 10 to 15 years. Although the NCAA is 60 years old, its most significant accomplishments have taken place since the termination of World War II, as indicated by Mr. Smiley's report. This is only natural, however, because intercollegiate athletics has grown by leaps and bounds both in stature and in the caliber of competition in those years. Although intercollegiate sport is occasionally the favorite whipping boy of those who are not familiar with it, we who are a part of intercollegiate athletics can take pride in its progress. We cannot, however, bask in the glory of past accomplishments because the greatest challenge lies ahead. More and more of our young people are attending college and the trend is toward excellence. We cannot fail in our charge to provide better and more comprehensive programs for our institutions.

Now, as a member of the Executive Committee, I am sure I speak for all of my colleagues on that body in paying tribute to President Barnes for the great leadership he has given to our deliberations, and to Secretary-Treasurer Smiley for the fine manner in which he has carried out the duties that have been given to him under our Constitution and By-laws, and on behalf of the Executive Committee, I wish to thank the membership for its continued cooperation in 1965. In serving as host to NCAA events, in working diligently on NCAA Committees and in accepting other Association responsibilities, you have made the NCAA what it is today. After all, the NCAA merely serves as the vehicle by which through cooperative action the nation's accredited colleges and universities can work together to improve the administration of intercollegiate athletics.

Mr. President, I move that the year-end report of the Executive Committee be accepted and approved, including the detailed accounting of our activities and the revised Executive Regulations as set forth in the Convention Bulletin. (This motion was seconded and approved.)

President Barnes: Gentlemen, I would like to use one of the privileges of the Chair for a brief moment to announce to you that two very valuable members of our Association here in the room were inducted into the Football Hall of Fame in January. Admiral Thomas Hamilton and Dr. Jerome H. Holland deserve a big hand.

I had the pleasure of sitting on the dais with Tom and Brud. I just cannot tell you how proud I was of those two fellows. I am certainly glad I have been associated with them and can consider them my friends, as they are yours.

Thank you very much. We will continue with the reports, and next we will have the report of the NCAA Council, and that will be submitted by Jerome H. Holland.

8. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

Jerome H. Holland (Hampton Institute): It is my pleasure to appear before you today representing the Council of this Association at its Diamond Jubilee Convention. Your Council is elected by the Association's membership at the annual Convention and consists of 18 members, including the two Officers and the Vice-President-at-Large. For approximately half of 1965, your Council operated with 17 members following the resignation of James K. Sours, formerly of Wichita State University, who was an at-large member and who no longer is associated with an NCAA member institution.

The NCAA Constitution commits to the Council the establishment and direction of the general policies of the Association in the interim between Conventions.

A record of the Council's proceedings during the year may be found in the Convention Bulletin. This record begins on page 78. I intend to make some general comments concerning important matters which came before the Council during 1965 and review certain specific actions.

It appears fitting at this time that we take notice of the founding of this Association during its Diamond Jubilee Convention, and with your permission discuss some interesting highlights of the NCAA during the past 60 years. It is possible that through this approach we may find some new dimensions for enriching and expanding the vital educational role of intercollegiate athletics.

It was President Theodore Roosevelt who was instrumental in the formation of the NCAA and at a White House conference he expressed concern for college athletics when he pointed out the need of "an increase in the power of the officials and of a simple and uniform eligibility code for all American colleges and universities."

As a result of the President's interest, 13 colleges accepted an invitation to attend a meeting in New York City on December 8, 1905, to consider reforms in the playing rules of college football. The initial meeting proved highly successful and as a result a national conference of representatives from colleges and universities in the United States was scheduled for New York City in late December, 1905.

Interest created by the actions taken at the earlier conference caused 62 institutions from all parts of the country to send delegates to the second conference. While reform of the football rules was the current problem, a more important and far-reaching action by the delegates attending the conference went practically unnoticed. An Executive Committee was elected by the conference and authorized to take the necessary steps for the formation of a permanent organization which resulted in the founding of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States.

During 1906, 38 colleges and universities ratified the Constitution

of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, introducing the idea of faculty control of college athletics on the national level. At the first Convention of the Association on December 28, 1907, the Association's President, Palmer Pierce of the U. S. Military Academy stated, "The purpose of this Association is, as set forth in its Constitution, the regulation and supervision of college athletics throughout the United States, in order that the athletic activities in the colleges and universities may be maintained on an ethical plane in keeping with the dignity and the high purpose of education. All institutions enrolled as members agreed to take control of student athletic sports, so far as may be necessary, to maintain in them the high standard of personal honor, eligibility and fair play, and to remedy whatever abuses may exist." President Pierce's statement is as true today as it was almost 60 years ago.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association adopted its present name in 1910.

The first 60 years of this Association's history have seen a marked change in intercollegiate athletics. For three score years many dedicated individuals have worked diligently to solve the athletic problems confronting the nation's colleges. Accomplishments have been many, including the establishment and growth of the National Collegiate Championship program, the systematic formulation and adoption of playing rules, regulation of the recruitment of student-athletes and a meaningful enforcement program, development of a plan to cope with the problem of college football on television, and a beneficial and harmonious working relationship with the nation's high schools and junior colleges.

Some problems remain unsolved. Since its inception the NCAA has strived for an improved Olympic apparatus with little success. Also, the NCAA together with others of the educational community have attempted to gain an equitable voice and vote in formulating policy affecting their own programs in such sports as track and field, basketball and gymnastics. Fortunately there has been advancement in this area.

While during its first 60 years the Association has been primarily concerned with internal matters it now becomes apparent that the colleges and universities must focus greater attention on problems and relationships with those outside of the intercollegiate community. Our burgeoning athletic programs are attributable to the increasing interest in higher education, with which I know you all are familiar. There is continued demand for more sports and recreational activity in our colleges and universities.

Along with this expansion comes the enthusiasm which attracts the educational community. They become interested in the intercollegiate athletic program and evidence a desire to become involved in and support such programs. Consequently, there is a need for continued control and supervision to eliminate possible exploitation of the student-athlete and to maintain intercollegiate athletics in its proper perspective as an adjunct to higher education. The role of the NCAA is absolutely essential in accomplishing this.

It must be recognized that the rising prominence of intercollegiate athletics has made the school-college sport system a vital segment of America's athletic society. Anyone who attempts to re-

main in a cloistered shell and not realize what is happening as our intercollegiate faculties and programs expand is closing his eyes to where America's sports future lies. The nation's school-college system certainly has the right to and should stand tall and defend and explain its athletic programs and the policies governing those programs. Too few realize the magnitude of the school-college system of athletics—the system which provides the backbone of America's sports strength and has made this nation great athletically.

As we look ahead, we see the problem of adjusting our programs to meet the demanding academic calendar and the desire for accelerated academic studies. The requests for colleges and universities to participate in international athletic competition is increasing and this area requires study and development of realistic guidelines. Government involvement in athletics is here. The recent United States Senate hearings on the track and field dispute, Senate Bill 950 granting antitrust exemptions to professional team sports and the Federal Communications Commission's interest in the Association's football television plan illustrate that there are important interests outside the educational community which may well exercise a considerable influence upon our intercollegiate programs and activities.

As a result of the government's growing involvement, the Council felt it wise to secure continuing representation in Washington. This has been done.

President Barnes spoke of the Association's involvement in the hearings before the United States Senate Committee on Commerce. Your Council closely followed the Senate's actions and as a result of the hearings, the Council voted to abide by the moratorium adopted in Senate Resolution 147 and, also, commit the NCAA to binding arbitration of all issues—and I repeat—all issues involved in the track and field dispute. At its October meeting the Council adopted its interpretation of the moratorium which was later confirmed at the initial meeting of the arbitration panel appointed by Vice-President Humphrey.

It goes without saying that the Association's Council was extremely interested in AAU relations during 1965. President Barnes did an outstanding job in acquainting you with the details of his attempts at negotiation during the past year.

As indicated earlier, the Council continues to follow with interest the progress of Senate Bill 950, commonly referred to as the Hart Bill or the Sports Monopoly Bill. The purpose of this legislation is to give broad antitrust exemption to professional team sports. The Association's Legislative Committee, which will report at this Convention, has worked diligently in an attempt to attach amendments to the bill which would provide for increased protection from professional football telecasts and eliminate college students from the free-agent player draft until the students' eligibility has expired. The NCAA has been joined by the National High School Federation in supporting these amendments. Opposition has come primarily from professional baseball.

The Council has given considerable attention to the implementation of By-law 4-6, commonly referred to as the 1.600 legislation. I believe you are all familiar with this legislation. There have been numerous requests for Interpretations, some of which are to be

voted on at this Convention. In addition there will be a thorough discussion of this legislation at the combined Faculty Representative-Athletic Directors Round Table this afternoon. It seems advisable to reiterate that this legislation governs eligibility for NCAA championship meets and tournaments and those post-season football contests certified by the Association. Only after careful study and deliberation did the membership of this Association adopt the 1,600 legislation in the belief that when students come together from all regions of this nation to compete for national championship honors, it is reasonable that the institutions they represent require a minimum level of academic achievement before these institutions' representatives compete for what presumably is the highest college athletic honor they may attain during their undergraduate career.

Recently the Council has been receiving growing numbers of requests from member institutions to compete overseas or abroad in the sport of basketball. The majority of the requests are for competition during the summer vacation period, but the Council also has received a significant number of requests to compete in foreign countries during the permissible playing season which must be considered in computing an institution's maximum playing schedule. Foreign games during the summer period undoubtedly will continue to be exempted from the 26-game count. In addition, the Council is continuing to study and develop guidelines to assist the Association and its membership in administering requests for foreign competition.

One project the Council looks on with great expectations is the expanded role of the Association's Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports. During the past year an alliance was formed between the National Athletic Trainers Association, representing the nation's college athletic trainers; the American College Health Association, which represents the team physicians and works in close cooperation with the American Medical Association; and the NCAA representing the coaches and administrators. We anticipate a fine and productive relationship with the team physicians and trainers. It is the intention of this group not only to conduct meaningful research but to evaluate the research done by others and, perhaps most important, to disseminate helpful information which should prove extremely beneficial to all concerned with intercollegiate athletics. At the present time the Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports is conducting a study of soccer and wrestling injuries. Another project is a study as to the feasibility of conducting preliminary conditioning drills prior to the commencing of fall football practice in an attempt to reduce pre-season injuries. The Committee has already completed two football injury studies, the second of which confirmed the findings of the first and indicated the majority of serious football injuries occur during the early stages of fall practice. I am sure the membership joins the Council in awaiting the reports of this Committee.

Through the year the Association has attempted to work out a cooperative relationship with professional football. We recall the disturbing reports of one year ago of the professionals' premature signings of college football players. At that time the Association pledged to clean its own house and expressed the desire that the

professionals do likewise. As instructed by the Convention, a mail referendum was conducted which makes adherence to NCAA Constitution 3-6-(b) an institutional responsibility. The referendum passed overwhelmingly and was certified by the Council. Amendments before this Convention will place this in permanent form. We have done our part. It is time for professional football to do the same.

As stated earlier, the NCAA has long been on record favoring revisions designed to improve the United States Olympic Committee. Through the years there has been a general disregard for ideas advanced by the NCAA. In 1965, however, the nation's schools and colleges suffered a serious setback when the United States Olympic Committee adopted an amendment which provides that the international franchise holder must have the majority vote on an Olympic Games Committee. What does this mean? With the adoption of the amendment, over the opposition of the NCAA, the nation's high schools, junior colleges and the Armed Forces, the AAU now has 23 of 45 votes on the Track and Field and Basketball Games Committees. The NCAA, for example, has eight positions in basketball and nine in track and field. Obviously, the AAU is in a position to dictate who the Olympic coach and manager shall be, determine Olympic try-out procedures and, in effect, select our Olympic team. This situation obviously is inequitable and cannot be justified by any arguments or facts. It is the result of some type of misunderstanding or perhaps we might say political manipulation. Our dissatisfaction must not be misunderstood. We continue to encourage our members to provide the finest athletic programs possible so that the Olympic Committee can reap the fruits of our harvest every four years.

Often the news media fails to understand the NCAA is simply the colleges and universities of the nation acting and speaking on athletic matters. Frequently NCAA policies and procedures are misunderstood. This is unfortunate because there are valid reasons for such policies and procedures. The art of communication, I believe you gentlemen will agree with me, is a delicate one. And to improve the NCAA's communications with the news media, the Council endorsed a program initiated by the NCAA Public Relations Committee to establish a news media seminar. The initial seminar will be conducted at the University of Arizona later this month and some of the nation's outstanding sports writers have been invited to attend. The NCAA will furnish an imposing faculty and we do hope to accomplish through this seminar a better understanding with the nation's communications media.

In closing, the Council has asked me to extend highest commendations to the member institutions for the outstanding programs they have organized to make the intercollegiate athletic program an integral and meaningful part of the educational program in our institutions of higher education.

Mr. President, this completes the report of the NCAA Council. I move that the report of the Council as submitted here today, along with the record of the Council's proceedings set forth on pages 82-94 and pages 99-110, be approved, except this motion shall not apply to the interpretations of NCAA legislation contained on pages 128-133. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

DIAMOND JUBILEE LUNCHEON

Tuesday, January 11, 1965

The Diamond Jubilee Luncheon was called to order by Everett D. Barnes, President of the NCAA.

President Barnes: Today, in honor of the men who have contributed so much, we have with us Vernon Roger Alden, who will be the master of ceremonies. At the present time he is marking his fourth anniversary as president of Ohio University. In that brief span, he has established a remarkable record of achievement, one that reflects creditably upon his institution and upon those with which he was associated prior to January, 1962.

It could be said that President Alden chose the proper start in life as the son of a clergyman. He was an honor student in English at Brown University where he won election to Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year while also excelling as a second baseman and as a half miler.

He earned the Master of Business Administration degree from the Harvard Business School, which he was later to serve as an associate dean until called to Ohio University.

President Alden has also been a staff member at Brown and Northwestern Universities, served in the Navy during World War II, and is experienced in a variety of roles with the government and with industry.

His administration at Ohio University has been characterized by great vigor. His four years have been productive in that the University has undergone great expansion, not only in size but also in excellence. He has increased operating income twofold while income from private gifts has escalated to two-and-a-half million dollars annually from a norm of \$300,000.

His concerns encompass far more than the limits of his campus. He has persuaded private developers to invest 20 million dollars in university-related construction, has sponsored or lent his leadership to programs for flood control and better highways within his state, and has in all ways acquitted his responsibilities to the educational community.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is a privilege to turn this platform over to Dr. Alden.

(Vernon R. Alden then assumed the chair.)

Toastmaster Alden: Distinguished members of the Senate, House of Representatives, and the Cabinet of the United States, members of the clergy, other honored guests, ladies and gentlemen: As I passed through the hallways of the Convention this morning, I was reminded of a pre-football game conversation in a hotel, where a well-built young man was talking to a football coach. He boasted he could run the 100-yard dash in 9.8, wearing full football regalia. Naturally the coach was impressed.

The boy went on to say, "I blocked with ease four center men on the opposing team this year with my blocks." The coach became more excited.

Then the boy went on to say, "In the closing minutes of one of our games this year, I threw a 60-yard touchdown pass in the teeth of a 20-mile-an-hour wind."

The coach was amazed, and he thought he had better ask him one more question. He said, "Do you have any weaknesses at all?"

The young man thought for a moment and said, "Yes, I have a tendency to exaggerate."

I have noted that wherever coaches and athletic directors get together there is a tendency to exaggerate. This is certainly true of university presidents, and it might even be true of politicians. Today, with the large group of people to be recognized, there will be no opportunity to exaggerate. If anything, with the pressure of your time, what we say will be understated.

Last evening we were saddened by the news of the death of Premier Shastri of India, and, as you know, President Johnson has sent our keynote speaker, Vice-President Humphrey, and the Secretary of State to the funeral in India. Vice-President Humphrey had kindly sent us a message, which he asked us to read at this time.

"Dear President Barnes:

"I know you will express my deepest regret not to be able to attend the NCAA Diamond Jubilee Banquet. President Johnson, as you know, asked me to serve with Secretary Rusk in representing our nation at the final rites of Premier Shastri. Please convey to Secretary Udall and Secretary Freeman and my distinguished colleagues in the Senate and the House of Representatives my warmest commendations on the honor they have received today.

"To all your officers and members, I want to express my appreciation and congratulations. The National Collegiate Athletic Association has rendered outstanding service to our colleges, to our young people, and to the nation as a whole. The high standards NCAA has sponsored in competitive sports are a credit to this nation and to amateur athletics throughout the world. I look forward to the pleasure of meeting with the NCAA representatives.

"In the meanwhile, my best wishes to your greatest of all conventions.

"Sincerely,

"Hubert H. Humphrey."

At this point we would like to take note of the presence of the members of the American Football Coaches Association, the College Athletic Business Managers Association, and the American Association of College Baseball Coaches.

I think all of you know that every year the NCAA awards 50 scholarships to outstanding young men in a variety of athletics. Twenty-two of these awards are given to outstanding football scholars.

Today at Table 4, we have five outstanding men who are representing these 22 NCAA postgraduate scholarship winners. I will ask them to stand as I read their names. Will you please hold your applause until all five of them have been introduced?

First of all, David John Greenblatt, of Amherst College, a three-letter football man, co-captain.

Robert Scott Averbach, from Dickinson College, a three-letter football man.

Douglas Duane Paschall, from the University of the South, alternate captain, a three-letter winner.

John Euell Cochran, from Auburn University, a three-letter man in football, all Southeastern Conference football fullback, and—get this—a 3.9 student.

Stephen Bishop Smith, from Davidson College, who won four letters as a fullback.

Today we have the honor and privilege of presenting a plaque to outstanding members of the Cabinet of the United States. President Barnes will make the presentations. I will introduce him to you.

President Barnes has been athletic director at Colgate University since 1955 and has been president of the NCAA since 1965. A career athlete and administrator, he has been intimately identified with collegiate athletics since his undergraduate days at Colgate in the early twenties.

A Phi Beta Kappa graduate with the class of 1922, he excelled in baseball and basketball for the Red Raiders, then went on the play professionally with the Pittsburgh Pirates later in the decade.

Mr. Barnes will present the plaques to the Cabinet officers.

At this point it is our privilege to recognize the Honorable Dean Rusk, secretary of State, who, as I pointed out a moment ago, could not be with us because of the death of Premier Shastri.

Dean Rusk was an outstanding athlete and student at Davidson College, where he excelled in basketball. He was a Rhodes Scholar.

Receiving the award today for Secretary Rusk will be Harold E. Howland, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State. He graduated from the University of Pittsburgh, an outstanding sprinter there. Just last month his alma mater recognized him with an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. I think all of you will be interested to know that Dr. Howland is the person in the State Department who 13 years ago began sending abroad our outstanding athletes and coaches.

I would like to read the inscription of these plaques which will be awarded today. We will read the first one. All are worded similarly.

"The National Collegiate Athletic Association at its Sixtieth Annual Convention, in Washington, D. C., January 11, 1966, unanimously resolved to present a tribute to those eminent members of the Legislative and Executive Branches of the United States Government who distinguished themselves academically and athletically during their undergraduate years, as members of this Association."

In this case the plaque is inscribed—Dean Rusk, Secretary of State.

The Honorable Harold E. Howland: I bring to you the regrets of Secretary Rusk. I am truly sorry he is not here with you, due to the death of Premier Shastri.

His heart is with athletics. As many of you know, he was quite a basketball player at Davidson. He has a son at Cornell who is a kicker on the present team. We of the State Department are rather happy that we have a member of the family kicking something else.

The Secretary went down to Davidson, where I know they are very proud of him, a few years ago to take part in the reunion there. They asked him to go out with the basketball team and he put the

ball right through. They said he couldn't do it again, and he put another right through. So you see sometimes our batting average is not so bad.

Dr. Alden mentioned that many years ago the State Department did get interested in sending abroad our outstanding athletes for participation within the framework of our Fulbright Scholarship, considered by all of us as the father of our exchange work. Within the framework of this program we are trying to send abroad our outstanding men of letters, our poets, artists, professors, teachers, students.

Some 13 years ago we thought if we were to do that we would be derelict in our duty not to send abroad also some of our outstanding coaches and outstanding sportsmen to show that fair play and fair sportsmanship is a vital aspect of life in America.

This we tried to do. I thought I might in just a moment—and I will not take more than a moment—tell you the role you men in this total business have played in these some 13 years in winning friends and respect for the United States around the world.

That first year we sent six outstanding young men to perform on the four corners of the earth—Sammy Lee, Harrison Dillard, Bob Richards, and others—to all the four corners of the globe, and these boys created an impression everywhere they went of wholesomeness.

In many parts of the world people held an image of American youth, and along came Bob Mathias, before 80,000 people in the stadium, and in a flash created in that place an image of wholesomeness, of athletic ability, of friendliness, of healthfulness. This was the image created, and immediately all over the world the clamor came to us in the State Department: send us your coaches. If these fellows are the product of American coaching send us men to help us.

You could not buy that for a billion dollars. Send us men here to help us mold our youth.

This is what we have been doing—working with you, working with other athletic bodies around the United States, sending abroad our best to help resolve the sense of fairness and fair play and good sportsmanship among the young people.

One anecdote to help illustrate the influence some of these men have had: About two months ago I was talking to a man who heads our aid mission in Nigeria, and I said to him, "Have you seen Mal Whitfield over there?"

He said, "Mal Whitfield is a national hero. He has given millions of dollars of goodwill. I have trouble getting to see people in the echelon of the government, but this is what happened. Mal was walking down the sidewalk and President Balewi was coming down with a motorcycle escort and automobiles. As the president's car came abreast Mal Whitfield on the sidewalk, the entourage stopped, the door opened and the president said, 'Mal, come over here.' He got in the car with the president, and the car went on."

I just mention that as an example of the influence some of our athletes have had. We don't have time to go into all of these, but there is a glamor and halo about our great athletes that all of us want to be associated with, that we recognize. I am sure the President of Nigeria recognized the self-discipline built in that champion. It

doesn't come easily. It has to be worked for and through our great athletes and our coaches.

Over 320 coaches have gone from Singapore to Outer Mongolia in three years. Over 1000 athletes, maybe 500 teams and coaches have participated in those 13 years. The main purpose is not so much to teach someone to run any faster, but to tell the story of America through presenting the proper picture of our life.

I accept this plaque with great appreciation.

Toastmaster Alden: At this point it is a great pleasure to call to the rostrum the Honorable Stewart Udall, Secretary of the Interior, from the State of Arizona, a graduate of the University of Arizona, a three-letter man in basketball and All-Conference sports team winner in 1940. Secretary Udall.

The Honorable Stewart L. Udall: Thank you very much. This is a real honor. I simply want to say, looking backward from where I am now, and I am not as far off the college campus as you would think, that it seems to me that the great thing that all of our athletic programs, and particularly the NCAA, do is keep a competitive spirit alive. This spirit is in a very good way, I think the effort of your society. Far more than the temporary notoriety of the team project or the fleeting fame, it is above all that competitive idea. I think moreover—as I look about our country, it seems to me the athletics that involve the greater masses, not simply the organized sports or organized sports teams but the more we can keep our people involved in athletics and exercising and outdoor recreation of all kinds—that this is the thing that keeps our muscles active and makes the nation strong.

Therefore, I suspect at times the biggest contribution our college athletic programs make is not the teams representing the schools that win or lose, but rather the intramural program and the spillover effect that college athletics has on the life of our students.

So I would suggest that to you and contrary to the old jokes about the coaches, I think they have made a great contribution to the character of this country.

(As each awardee was introduced he was presented with the plaque and a pin)

Toastmaster Alden: The University of Minnesota for years has been known for its outstanding football teams. We are honored today to have the Honorable Orville Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture, a graduate of the university of Minnesota, a member of the football squad there, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and a Magna Cum Laude graduate. Secretary Freeman.

The Honorable Orville L. Freeman: I am reminded this afternoon of the old story you might have heard—about the ball player who each time he stepped up to the plate knocked the ball out of the park. He never dropped a fly ball, he never let a ground ball squirt between his legs. His aim was deadly, and he never missed hitting the place he was firing it at. The only trouble was you could never get the son-of-a-gun to lay down his hotdog and climb out of the stands and get into the ball game.

Now, everyone today is most certainly in the ball game.

Distinguished members of the clergy, eminent administrators of our great educational institutions, coaches, teachers, researchers, distinguished members of both branches of the Congress of the

United States and the executive branch; I am indeed honored to accept this award. I will certainly treasure it, and I accept it in the same spirit that you are here—in the spirit of strengthening athletics, to giving more opportunity for more boys and girls, young men and young women throughout the nation, yes, indeed, throughout the world, to progress and benefit and grow, with the same opportunities and the same experience that all of us here have been privileged to enjoy. Thank you very much.

Toastmaster Alden: Last evening I had the pleasure of running into my old friend and colleague, Rip Engle of Pennsylvania State University. We worked for a number of years at Brown University together. Rip told me about his outstanding scholar-athlete at the Bowl Game who was going to fly in for today. I am delighted he did arrive, and he is seated at Table 4. I would like at this time to ask Joseph John Bellas to stand up and receive our applause.

The presentation of plaques to the Senators who are here today will be made by the well-known Dr. Jerome H. (Brud) Holland, president of Hampton Institute, who has a long record of achievement in the educational and humanitarian fields. But he still finds time to be very active in the administration of intercollegiate athletics.

A two-time All-American end at Cornell University, Dr. Holland graduated from that institution in 1939. He received an M.S. in sociology and education in 1941 and in 1950 received a Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Pennsylvania. In addition, he owns Doctor of Humane Letters degrees from Northeastern University in Boston, Massachusetts, and Hobart College, Geneva, New York.

He was recently inducted in the Football Foundation and Hall of Fame for his outstanding athletic achievement at Cornell.

I could go on and on, describing this man's accomplishments, but one thing that pleases me is that he is a member of the Board of Trustees of his alma mater, Cornell University.

I would like to introduce *Senator Vance Hartke*, of Indiana, graduate of Evansville College, three-letter winner in basketball, and captain of his basketball team.

(Senator Hartke was presented with a plaque and pin, as were each of the award winners, members of the Senate.)

Senator Gordon L. Allott, of Colorado, graduate of the University of Colorado and outstanding track man. He was the national 400-meter hurdle champion and was a member of the All-American Track Squad in 1929.

Senator Joseph D. Tydings, of Maryland, a graduate of the University of Maryland, a four-letter man in lacrosse and a letterman in football.

Senator Milward Lee Simpson, of Wyoming, a graduate of the University of Wyoming, captain of football, basketball, and baseball, a winner of ten letters in college.

Senator Quentin N. Burdick, of North Dakota, attended the University of Minnesota and was one of Minnesota's outstanding linemen, a tackle, when he was in college.

President Barnes will make the presentations to the two Senators I am going to ask to speak on behalf of this group.

I, first of all, would like to introduce, to present for an award, Senator J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, a graduate of the University

of Arkansas, who was an outstanding football, tennis and lacrosse player, and at one time president of the University of Arkansas, and as we all know a Rhodes Scholar.

The Honorable J. W. Fulbright: President Barnes, Friends, I certainly appreciate this honor. I never expected to get one at this late date. It takes me back to 42 years ago when I was playing football. In those days we had quite the same kind of time that you have today, under Frank Broyles. As I recall, we had about 17 members. Most of them knew the signals and could play. But Frank Broyles and the Razorbacks had such a long winning streak we felt it was becoming monotonous and we had to do something about it.

I did enjoy my football in those very primitive days. And lacrosse—I cannot say too much for that. It was too rough a game for us, but it was a wonderful game.

As I was looking down the roster today to see how many of my colleagues in the Senate and in the House were outstanding athletes at one time, it occurred to me perhaps this has had some effect on our lives. I know it wasn't the principal reason I was chosen as a Rhodes Scholar. I was the only one who had spent much time playing football. It has made many contributions, both in the Rhodes Scholarship and in getting back into teaching, and finally ending up in politics. I think playing football and taking part in other athletic sports is almost a prerequisite of being elected to the Senate. So that is something that one can get out of this game besides the things the others mentioned.

I think that is the best boost to people who are interested in dealing with people, standing with people, and getting along with them, and it had not occurred to me as strongly as it has today, because there is an unusual group of members of the National Congress of both Houses here today. I did not realize myself how prominent they had been in athletics.

So I am proud indeed to accept this plaque. It does take me back and makes me realize how old I am getting, that it was 42 years ago, the first Homecoming was celebrated at the University of Arkansas.

We did not in those days win quite as many games as Frank Broyles, but we enjoyed them just as much.

Thank you very much indeed for inviting me here. I am very proud to be a member of this very distinguished group of Senators and Congressmen who are being honored today.

Toastmaster Alden: We are proud to recognize Senator A. Willis Robertson, of Virginia, graduate of the University of Richmond, outstanding in football, track and tennis, conference handball champion, conference tennis champion, Phi Beta Kappa. I understand he still exercises every morning, and that he weighs only five pounds more than the day he played right tackle at the University of Richmond in 1906 and 1907.

The Honorable A. Willis Robertson: Mr. Toastmaster, Honored Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am proud of this award, but I have been honored far above my just deserts. My chief claim to fame as an athlete was that I played right tackle at Richmond for two full seasons without a substitute. But that was because we didn't have any substitute.

My second claim to fame is that I made the team at Richmond 60 years ago. Bill Fulbright played 42 years ago. He told me the other

day, "You are always telling people when you played football and what you did 50 years ago, and they will never re-elect you to the Senate this year." I am proud, but you know the record, and I might as well be frank about it.

I joke about the fact I was privileged to play football. I was a tough mountaineer when I went to college. A lot of boys now don't want to go to school. They never worked on a farm. And we have to build two or three million dollars' worth of gymnasiums and have a special football field. But it was different then.

You know, I give credit for learning on the football field something about courage, something about stamina, something about being willing to take hard knocks, something about team play. I think it adds up to a little something, to the quality that we call good citizenship.

Then, I am grateful for good health. But when it comes to good health, I feel a little like the old man in the Blue Ridge Mountains who had raised a beautiful plant. The preacher came by and said, "God certainly smiled on that little mountain flower of yours."

The fellow said, "Yes, but you ought to have seen this plant before I took it over, when God was in charge."

A great group of doctors came before us and wanted \$35 million to study age in our world, and I said, "Gentlemen, I am a World War I veteran. I can give you a recipe that won't cost nearly that much."

"What is that?"

I said, "Eat less and exercise more." It is true.

I see before me real athletes—University of Maryland, Arkansas, Wyoming—they were real athletes. They served their time. They know that I get into the gymnasium just as often as the door is open, and I think that is one thing we hope our new generation will feel from the fact that we play football. I am still in good health. In those days we played for keeps. We had a lot of hardships. It will help you to remember these things. Thank you very much.

Toastmaster Alden: Thank you, Senator Robertson. I hope our good friends, Stan Musial and Bob Stewart, who took some notes during your remarks, Senator Robertson, will use them in the President's Physical Fitness Program.

At this time Admiral Tom Hamilton will present the plaques to the members of the House of Representatives who are here today.

Admiral Hamilton, commissioner of the Athletic Association of Western Universities, is known as one of the most colorful personalities in the history of the United States Naval Academy athletics. He was a great player, a great coach and is a great athletic administrator.

Tom Hamilton was an All-American halfback at the U. S. Naval Academy in 1926 and was inducted into the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame in 1965. He graduated from Navy in 1927.

A wartime aviator, executive officer of the famous warship, *Enterprise*, Admiral Hamilton also evolved the V-5 program during World War II.

For seventeen years he was involved in the Olympic Development program on the Board of Directors of the U. S. Olympic Association and earned the reputation of knowing more about an athletic de-

velopment program than any other man in this country. Admiral Hamilton.

We would like to recognize *Representative Donald McKay Fraser*, of Minnesota, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, member of the swimming team, and graduate Magna Cum Laude.

(Plaques and pins were presented to all the members of the House of Representatives who were introduced.)

Representative John F. Baldwin, of California, graduate of the University of California, member of the track, Olympic Team, member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Representative Frank T. Bow, of Ohio, graduate of Ohio Northern, a three-letter man in football.

Representative Howard H. Callaway, of Georgia, graduate of Georgia Tech and U. S. Military Academy, winner of four letters in tennis, letters in squash and boxing.

Representative Silvio O. Conte, of Massachusetts, graduate of Boston College, outstanding football player.

Representative Edward J. Derwinski, of Illinois, a graduate of Loyola in Chicago, and of course an outstanding basketball player.

Representative Samuel L. Devine, of Ohio, a graduate of Ohio State University, and a two-letter man in track.

Representative Charles E. Goodell, of New York, a graduate of Williams College, outstanding man in baseball and football and member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Representative Donald J. Irwin, of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale, member of the swimming and soccer teams.

Representative Charles L. Jonas, of North Carolina, a graduate of North Carolina University, an outstanding track man.

Representative John S. Monagan, of Connecticut, graduate of Dartmouth, a three-letter man in swimming, and captain of his team at Dartmouth.

Representative John M. Murphy, of New York, a graduate of Amherst, and a member of the football and lacrosse teams.

Representative Leo W. O'Brien, of New York, a graduate of Niagara, a two-time letter winner in basketball and football.

Representative Lee H. Hamilton, of Indiana, a graduate of DePauw, a three-letter man in basketball, a letter winner in tennis.

Our next group of award winners will receive their plaques from Dr. Holland.

Representative Philip Joseph Philbin, of Massachusetts, graduate of Harvard, and one of Harvard's outstanding football players.

Representative Richard H. Poff, of Virginia, a graduate of Roanoke, outstanding football player.

Representative Gale Schisler, of Illinois, a graduate of Western Illinois, a three-letter man in football.

Representative Samuel S. Stratton, of New York, a graduate of the University of Rochester, a three-letter man in swimming. He held the college record in baseball from 1937 to 1950, member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Representative Roy A. Taylor, of North Carolina, who attended Maryville College in Tennessee, outstanding track and cross-country man.

Representative Morris K. Udall, of Arizona, a three-letter man in

basketball, captain of the basketball team and first team All-Conference.

Representative J. J. Pickle, of Texas, graduate of the University of Texas, an outstanding swimming man.

President Barnes will present the plaques to the members of the House of Representatives who will respond on behalf of the members of the House

I would like to call, first of all, to the rostrum, Representative Gerald K. Ford of Michigan, a graduate of the University of Michigan, a three-letter man there, and one of Michigan's all-time great football players.

The Honorable Gerald K. Ford: First, let me say I am most grateful and highly honored to receive this plaque, and I am particularly pleased to be among all of you, many of whom I was associated with some years as coach at Yale University.

Let me say that in my first two years at the University of Michigan we had some of our very best football teams. In my senior year we had one of the worst, and I suspect that I contributed significantly to that particular record. But some of those hard times that we experienced in 1934 taught me a few things that have come in somewhat handy in later years.

Some of you may know that a year ago, on January 4, I got a new job here in Washington by the landslide margin of 73 to 67, and during this past year we had some difficulties on our side of the aisle. But the University of Michigan, under Fritz Crisler, came back after those disastrous years and I hope and trust that we suffer the same fate on our side of the aisle in the months ahead.

Let me say this; that the experiences that I had as a coach and a player have been invaluable to me in the arena where I now participate, and I have found two things to be true that those of you in collegiate athletics today and those of us who participate in the political arena have two areas of mutuality.

One, I think we have a cold abhorrence of those Monday morning quarterbacks and grandstand players. You know better than I that those who criticize both the players and the coach on Saturday afternoon if a mistake is made, or on Monday if the score isn't right, in the main never played and never called a signal in the 30 seconds that is required on the ball field before 60, 70 or 100 thousand people, or never had to catch that pass when the chips were down.

I think my colleagues in both the House and the Senate would agree with me that most of our vocal and severest critics are people who to a very substantial degree have never participated in the political arena, and of course as a result they know the most about what the problems are and what the solutions may be.

But then let me add this: We have a mutuality in the fact that we have participated—you in coaching and in playing and we in the game of politics—and although we have suffered, all of us, in one way or another, a defeat there and there, we have known the thrill of participation, the grand feeling that you get from being associated with the kind of people that participate in athletics, and the kind of people who participate in the active political arena. This to me is something that all of us, as we go down the road of life, will cherish.

I say, with the greatest emphasis that I can, I congratulate you on

the contributions you have made to the youth of America, and I hope we in politics do as well in the years ahead. Thank you.

Toastmaster Alden: Thank you, Representative Ford.

I would like to call to the rostrum Representative Donald Rumsfeld, from Illinois. Representative Rumsfeld is a graduate of Princeton, a three-letter man in football, was captain of the 150-pound team at Princeton, a three-letter man and the Eastern Intercollegiate Champion in wrestling, and while in military service was the All-Navy champion.

The Honorable Donald Rumsfeld: President Barnes, my colleagues in the Senate and House, and representatives of NCAA: You know, I was interested in visiting with Ken Fairman. I understand the NCAA was formed in part because Teddy Roosevelt was concerned about slugging, back in 1906, in college football. I am still a rather young fellow and I never met anybody who had been active in football in 1906 until today, Senator, and I am disappointed you didn't give us a report about that slugging in football back in 1906. I would be curious to know what the report of this Association is after 60 years. Have you got this problem licked?

I have been enjoying the program. It is a wonderful program. It has names like Frank Bow, and says after that "Football." Then it says Jerry Ford, and it says "Football." It says Silvio Conte, and it says "Football." And Don Rumsfeld and "Football." I have to make a confession to you gentlemen. I was a real one-two, punch in the sport of football. I was little and slow. And I never really played regular football. It was light-weight football, that 150-pound football. I figured I had better get that confession off my chest because I saw people in the audience I knew in college, and thought I had better clear that up.

In looking at the program I was disappointed and disillusioned. One of the biggest events in Washington really takes place in the Senators' ball park, in the Democrat and Republican baseball game. Every year they get dressed up in the Senators' uniforms and play—people like Charles Goodell and various others I see. We have excellent games. But as I look through this list of all the members of Congress and their athletic ability in college, I notice there were only three people who had letters in baseball.

You know, there are 15 people on each team, and the sad thing is there is only one of those three people who went into college baseball who still plays today. That is Charles Goodell. It is no joke to find out that your team isn't very good today, but it is bad to find out you were never any good at baseball, and I guess that is what the program really taught me.

On behalf of the members of the House of Representatives who have received these fine awards and plaques, I do want to express our deep and sincere thanks to all of you acting participants and officials of the NCAA, and thank you for your fine hospitality and for the truly outstanding job in teaching you are doing with the youth of America today, day in and day out. We are grateful, and we salute you all. Thank you.

The Honorable A. Willis Robertson: May I give my young friend an answer on football sixty years ago? It was the day of the flying wedge. The duty of a lineman was to get down low and pile the opposing team on top of him, and when they piled up activity

ATHLETIC DIRECTORS ROUND TABLE

Monday, January 10, 1966

The Athletic Directors Round Table convened at 2:15 p.m. with Mr. Frank R. Thoms, Jr., Williams College, NCAA District One Vice President, presiding.

Chairman Thoms: The topic for this panel discussion, as you know, is "Adjustment of Starting Date for Fall Football Practice."

The other members of the Panel, in addition to myself, are: Ara Parseghian, the University of Notre Dame; Harvey Chrouser, Wheaton College; and Ernest McCoy, Pennsylvania State University.

I am not exactly sure what will come out in final form after this discussion; but, obviously, the topic is of great interest to all of us. I thought, as possible background for it, I would read some pertinent material, then ask members of the Panel, if they will, to give whatever opinions or whatever things they wish to say in relation to this subject.

Recently, several questions have been raised by football coaches and others interested in the welfare of college football players and in the game itself. We are sure that some of these questions have stemmed from the fact that four college players died during the 1965 preseason practice period. Everyone seemed concerned that something should be done regarding the number of days available to prepare for the opening game.

Points of concern are listed here:

A. Safety of players who step from normal, everyday life into the rigors of football practice.

B. Pressure on a coaching staff to prepare a team between the dates of September 1 and September 18. If the September 18 game is away from home, at least one practice day is lost. With approximately 15 days in which to prepare a team physically, coaches are prone to initiate rough work on the first day of practice, resulting in exhaustion and increased possibility of injuries to players.

C. An increasing number of institutions are adopting the trimester plan which, under the administration of the "two weeks prior to the first day of classes" section of the rule, provides a practice advantage to those institutions.

D. Deaths attributed to football, either direct or indirect, usually occur at the beginning of the season; for example, as of September 13, 1965, deaths of four college players occurred. Because of that, there may be reason to question:

1. The thoroughness of preseason medical and physical examinations of players; or

2. The type and rigor of drills utilized during the opening days of practice.

In order to promote the safety and welfare of players, and in order to equalize as far as possible the permissible preseason practices for each institution, a modification of Article 8, Section 1, NCAA By-laws, will be submitted.

Our proposed modification is:

1. Delete, in the first sentence of Section 1, (a), as follows:

"September 1 of each year, or prior to two weeks before the first

day of classes, or sixteen days before the first scheduled intercollegiate game, whichever is earliest, . . ."

This would be deleted; we would substitute, after the words "prior to": "earlier than twenty-two days before the third Saturday in September."

Now, your panel has discussed this subject, and is unanimous in feeling that a modification of this By-law, would be to the interest of all institutions involved.

Now, to speak on a part of this, we have the advantage of having Ernie McCoy here, with his long experience on committees having to do with the medical aspects of football. Ernie will give you the benefit of some of those experiences.

Ernest B. McCoy (Pennsylvania State University): I am not too sure that what I have to say will affect any legislation which may come out of this meeting; but some of you may recall that I have reported to you as Chairman of the NCAA Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety, a brief summary of the football injuries in our colleges and universities. The data reported was gathered from a wide distribution of colleges and universities, with the wholehearted and sincere co-operation of the trainers and the doctors who worked with us very closely.

Without going into the complete report, but trying to stay to the problem which is before us today, one of the suggestions of this Committee, you may recall, is that the Football Rules Committee consider some method whereby we might extend the preseason practice period, recognizing that there is a problem of policing this situation; but that we might at least suggest to our coaches that, because about 44 to 45 per cent of all the injuries which are sustained during the football season occur in the first three weeks of practice.

We felt that perhaps this might be due to the fact that most teams today play a ten-game schedule and there usually are no breathers. Time really becomes a very, very important factor. We have created a pressure situation as far as the coaches are concerned, to get ready for that first ball game.

Our rules were written quite a number of years ago, trying to make an equal period of time for each team to prepare for its first game. But, this past season, for example, we had numerous teams (I believe, 23 or 24) which had to start on the second Saturday in September, the 11th. About 85 to 90 per cent, I believe, started on September 18th. Yet there were some institutions, because of the starting date of their classes, which were allowed to have approximately five weeks of practice before their first game; others had less than two weeks to get ready.

From this Committee will come a suggestion, I think, to examine the possibility of giving each institution, as closely as possible, equal time for practice before the first game.

The committee which has studied these football injuries over four different periods of time — covering seven years — is convinced that there should be some way to police a period of time from the beginning of practice, so that none of us might wear any more than football shoes and head gear for a period of four, five, or six days. This period should be used as a conditioning time in which no hard-hitting takes place.

We discovered from the third week to the end of the season, the injury incidence in all cases receded to eight per cent in the fourth week (from 44 to 45 per cent) to one per cent in the fourteenth and fifteenth weeks of practice.

In the same light, then, using the same type of information, we discovered that the least number of injuries which occurred in the game occurred in the first quarter; that the greatest number of injuries which occurred in the game itself came at the end of the second quarter and in the entire fourth quarter.

Now, trying to rationalize this information, we arrived in our own minds at the conclusion that we had a like problem during the period in which we were playing games as we did in the first three weeks of practice. It is that we take 20 or 25 minutes to warm up before a game, doing everything, seeing the linemen and backs come out. They are fresh, ready to go. Kids are sitting on the bench; they are in the same condition. But they are sitting still.

In the second quarter, we started to pick up injuries, because these kids were coming off the bench cold. Then we found, at the beginning of the third quarter, our injury incidence went up again, because we took them into the locker room, sat them down, rested them for 15 to 20 minutes, and brought them back out cold. At the beginning of the third period is when we picked up a lot of injuries.

We feel that exercise at the beginning of the second period or the third period might help cut down the injury incidence.

From our study, I would hope that you people will seriously consider the arguments concerning the possibility that we at least make sure that every team has an equal period in which to get ready to play ball; and that the minimum be at least three weeks, with the hope that you, as directors of athletics would try to take into consideration that early in this practice period is when you incur the greatest number of injuries. We hope that, if this were done, the incidence of injury would be reduced.

Chairman Thoms: The other members of the Panel were very pleased to have as one of our members a gentleman from across the street, a football coach, Ara Parseghian, who will expound to you some of his views relative to this question.

Ara Parseghian (University of Notre Dame): Gentlemen, this problem came to my attention during the course of the 1965 year, as we were preparing for our upcoming season. Two things happened which made the problem significant.

Example A: In 1965, about 80 or 90 per cent of the football teams opened up on September 18. The University of Minnesota opened up on the West Coast on Friday night, September 17; many of the northern teams started their seasons on September 10.

Now, of course, there is a great variance in the colleges' starting dates. This is where the problem arises. I think the panel has come up with a solution which is quite equitable.

At the present time, with the ruling as stated, the starting date can vary from early in September, in the first week, all the way to the first or second day of October. In some instances, teams may start as early as August 20, within our legal ruling.

The other portion of the rule states that, if you open earlier than

the second Saturday in September, you are allowed 16 days of practice. Of course, in my personal opinion, I do not think this is ample time. I will give you the experience we had this year.

September 1 was a Wednesday, which gave us our hurried-up program. I think Ernie has outlined the problems we have from the standpoint of injury. You try to rush a program through, because you have exactly one and a half weeks to get a team physically ready. The last week is what we call strategical preparation. You do not dare hit during this period of time; if you do, it is very slight. You are preparing strategically, offensively, and defensively.

I do not quarrel with the two-week starting date for trimester schools. But I do feel there should be a minimum amount of time given to the football coaches. I think you need two weeks of physical conditioning and one week of strategical preparation. Without that, I think we are being unfair to the youngsters.

Now, we all assume that all of the boys will come into your camp well-trained, and that they have worked all summer. But this is not the case. Some are very conscientious; some will have more time than others during the summer; some will work up to the last day of August, then report to your camp; others will come in in top physical shape.

You can go no faster in your program than your worst-conditioned football player, in trying to bring them along to the first game.

Taking the example of Minnesota last year, they had one and one-half weeks to get ready, then strategical preparation. They were playing a game on Friday night. Thursday was travel. So the last day they had was Wednesday, which gave them two weeks, really, to get ready for a football game.

I think we are being unfair to the youngsters and the game. I think, in the interest of protection for the boys and also looking toward a finer ball game, the coaches should be allowed a minimum of two weeks of physical preparation and one week of game preparation, which is only one-a-day.

It is possible today for a trimester school to have a maximum of 46 practices before their first game. It is also possible for a team opening up, as a year ago, on September 17 or 18, to have a maximum of 22 days. The discrepancy there is 24 practices.

I do not quarrel with the 46; but I do with the 22. I think we do need a minimum of two weeks of physical conditioning and, certainly one week of strategical preparation.

Frank Carver (University of Pittsburgh): Mine is one of the colleges on trimester. We are one of the colleges which have the problem that, under the present rule, we are allowed to start the 26th of August. This gives us ten days of two-a-day drills; then we are back in classes until when we start on the 17th or 18th, as the case may be.

Is this thinking to try to equalize the number of sessions or the number of days? I think this is rather important.

Chairman Thoms: I think I can answer that question for the panel. There is no thought to equalize completely the number of sessions or the number of days for the football programs of our institutions. There is the intention to put a floor, a minimum number of days

for every institution, regardless of how each institution uses that period of 22 days.

Frank Carver: There is a difference. I think every coach would rather have his squad out twice a day for two weeks as against the broken practice session with classes intervening.

William J. Flynn (Boston College): I believe with our Committee that there should definitely be a change in this rule; I think, definitely, there should be an increase in the minimum amount of time allowed for a football coach to get ready. As the Committee has said, 80 per cent of the teams are starting on the third Saturday. There just is not enough time to prepare a boy physically. I would like to see something done for next year in order to protect the football players in this country.

Ernest C. Casale (Temple University): I notice that the third Saturday in September was used. Of course, you count 22 days back from that. I wonder why that date was used, rather than, say 22 days before the first game?

Chairman Thoms: It was not considered, Ernie. We took the third Saturday. There are some, of course, as you know and I know, who start earlier than the third Saturday. But the great majority of our institutions do start on that third Saturday.

Mr. Casale: But, if the 22 days is so important, according to the coach, how about the schools which start on the second Saturday?

Chairman Thoms: The rule should be changed to state the first game.

Thomas Scott (Davidson College): I wonder if this is not a scheduling problem. We have a season long enough that we can get in ten games. Could we not just delay our opening games?

Chairman Thoms: I appreciate that observation. It was brought up that there are some schools, however, who do have to go back even to that second Saturday, because of the playing conditions in their areas. I think you would have to think of them as well as the others like ourselves who do not have that particular problem.

Clyde B. Smith (Arizona State University): I quite agree with Ara when he says it is necessary to have at least three weeks, two weeks for conditioning and learning, and one week for strategical purposes.

I have always felt that this rule we have is rather negative, in that we say we cannot start our practice until a certain date.

I think the positive approach would be to say we cannot play a game before a certain date, and take this into consideration. I would like to suggest that maybe we ought to differentiate in these injuries. I think there probably are three factors which should be considered. No. 1 is that heat exhaustion is not the same as the other type of injury; there is a suspicion today that heat exhaustion comes suddenly. We lose a boy, even though he has had an examination; he may be a good one. Some of the authorities in this field seem to feel this is due to the depletion of potassium in the body. That body does not have satisfactory time to store potassium, as it does to store salt and sodium.

We go out to an early camp in the mountains. It costs a little bit of money. We are willing to spend it, because we feel it helps us eliminate this problem. We are apt to lose a boy who has a tremendous amount of pride and will not tell you he is tired. The

shirker will always try to get out of work; you do not need to worry about losing him. It is the kid who has great personal pride whom you are going to lose from heat exhaustion.

Also, I think the matter of injuries might relate itself to the age. I noticed that, when I was coaching, many of our more serious injuries would come among our sophmores, who were not campaigners yet; they had not had time to do this. But I would like to suggest that there is no problem greater than this which we have at the present time. We are responsible for these kids. It seems to me, regardless of the cost, you ought to say you cannot start your first game until these kids have had so much work.

I think we ought to get over to them that we are all the shooters in this game. This is the reason the rules in the beginning forbid somebody from cheating. I do not agree with this. I think that almost everyone in our game is an honest man.

Buck Holcomb (Long Island University): Let's say a team is on a two-semester academic schedule; it can begin practice September 1. Let's say its first opponent is on a trimester schedule and begins practice August 26. That team on a trimester schedule has about a five-day edge on the team which is on the two-semester plan.

Mr. Parseghian: First of all, let me say this: I am in complete agreement; I think, as Mr. Holcomb has pointed out, when we go back to the nine-game schedule, you will find we generally had four weeks to get ready. That third week was a real drag until you got to your preparation week.

Last year and again this year, the teams which open up on the 17th (last year, the 18th) were confronted with the problem. I think three weeks is fine. Of course, I have no quarrel with basketball; but they have been permitted to start conditioning programs on October 15, six weeks prior to the time they can legally play a game which involves five men. We are dealing with a contact game with eleven men involved, twenty-two at a time on a field. The game of football is tough. One week-and-a-half is not enough time to get ready. We are trying to improve the minimum time allowed, so a coach can get his team together.

We do have inequalities at the present time. A year ago, a trimester college opened on August 20, and played its first game on September 18 against a team which could not start practice until September 1.

We are trying to bring up the minimum time to three weeks, not trying to destroy any other aspect of it.

Nick J. Wasylik (Lake Forest College): I would like to echo the recommendation of the minimum of three weeks, plus the recommendation of the gentlemen from Long Island University to have a mutually agreed starting time for the two opening opponents. If there is a difference of time (three, four, or five days), this is acceptable to everyone.

Mr. Parseghian: I think that is a really good suggestion; though let me suggest this probability which could occur from that recommendation.

A team which is on trimester could legally open up, say, two weeks in advance of that. Say their starting date of school is September 3; on August 20 or 21 they choose to begin practice. If they are going

up this year, say, on September 17, to a team which is not on trimester, which opens classes on October 1, they would have many more practice-session opportunities by going two-a-day as long as they want; whereas the other team would have a minimum amount of time up to September 3.

So there would have to be agreement. I think the suggestion is good; but, again, the variance in starting-school dates represents a tremendous problem.

A. M. Coleman (Georgia Institute of Technology): I think another problem which would arise out of this particular suggestion—Let's suppose that Frank is on trimester; we open up early. One of us plays Andy the next week. If he is on the other academic form, this extra practice puts Mr. Gustafson at a disadvantage.

In other words, you equalize the first two teams; but what about that fellow who plays the second week? That brings up a big problem for him.

Mr. Parseghian: I think, Tonto, you have to accept this fact. If we accept a minimum of three weeks before our first game, you would now have had at least four weeks before your second game. It is a difficult problem to solve; we have discussed this because of the variance in the school-starting dates. But you have to accept the fact, that you are willing to accept a minimum of three weeks' preparation; of course, on the second date, you have to accept the fact that you now have four weeks, while the other guy may have a few more.

A. M. Coleman: I understand your point; I agree with you thoroughly. But I am not a trimester man, so to speak. But I get to start early because I am playing a trimester college.

Andy does not get an early start; he is also a semester man. He is at a disadvantage against me, because I have had all that longer practice.

Mr. Parseghian: Well, I think the disadvantage is minimized, in view of the fact that we are willing to accept three weeks as ample time to get a team ready for a ball game. You have had one game under your belt. I think we have to make some concessions. I think I could get a team ready to go with one game under my belt by the fourth week. I think most football coaches would agree with that.

Rix N. Yard (Tulane University): It seems to me, no matter how many days you start before your opening game, the primary situation is whether you are going to hit in these first three or four. If you have 25 days, and limit the first four or five to just helmets and shoes, I think this is the heart of the injury problem.

Chairman Thoms: I agree with that; Ernie made that implicit in his remarks—that this is a problem for the directors, in instructing their coaches. It may be difficult to achieve always, to be sure.

Did I hear a second to the motion?

(The motion was seconded by Thomas Harris, Virginia Union University.)

All right, gentlemen, the motion presented by the representatives of Lake Forest is to guarantee a minimum of three weeks before one's first game; and, in the case where there is a difference in the date of opening classes of the two institutions they will have mutual

agreement on the difference between the time allowed for it.

Hugh G. McCurdy (Wesleyan University): I am a little bit confused. We are talking about 22 days before the first game. For those of us who start the fourth Saturday in September, does that mean we cannot start September 1?

Chairman Thoms: Not at all; no. We are legislating the minimum. (The proposal was rejected, 47 for and 69 against.)

Herbert W. Gallagher (Northeastern University): I am not a long way from being a football coach, not too many years. Now, I am convinced of this: It is not how many practices you are going to jam into those two weeks.

You absolutely do not condition a team by crowding the work units into 14 days. I think it has to be stretched out into 21 days. I will go along with this; I do not think anybody is going to go out and work out a football squad twice a day for more than one week. There is only so much they can absorb.

I think the heat is tough; I know it is in the Midwest. It is that time element. We are simply recommending this: give that coach 22 days to condition that team.

Ernie McCoy certainly brought out a fact about the injuries which occur in early practice.

One suggestion was made by a tremendous coach in this country. I will not call his name to you; but he made this remark to me:

"I would much rather have that much time, if I had to take it off from the spring practice time, which I do not think we should do."

I would like to say I think the coaches are now happy with 20 days of spring practice. They extend it into those 36 days and get a lot of work done. That is when they bang heads.

I do not think we should penalize a football squad which does not start classes early—they have to start practice on the 1st of September—and expect them to get a team in physical condition. This is the main thing we are trying to drive at.

I think the thing you are driving at is the injuries which occur in football. Please do not penalize your coaches and football players by limiting the men who cannot take advantage of the trimester system, and expect the coach to get a team ready in 14 or 15 days. Bear in mind that one of those days is travel.

Richard P. Koenig (Valparaiso University): We had a vote, as I understood it, on the proposal that we have three weeks of practice, plus the mutual agreement.

Now may I suggest that we have a vote on Ara's proposal without the mutual agreement.

Chairman Thoms: Which is 22 days before the first game?

Mr. Koenig: That was the first proposal of the panel, as I understood it.

Now, did we not vote on the Lake Forest proposal which was a modification of that?

Chairman Thoms: We did. I am sorry to tell you we are getting the red signal over here that this meeting has to come to a close, important as this is.

R. Victor Stout (Boston University): I think one thing we are getting away from goes back to Mr. McCoy. If we have 22 days, of which I am fully in favor, what is to prevent the injuries from taking

place in the first week, unless we put some kind of caution on how you can condition them in the first few days? It seems to me four weeks or two is not going to make much difference unless we have some wearing shorts and hats and shoes in the first few days. I am fully in favor of the full 22 days; but I would like to second the suggestion of Mr. McCoy, that we have some restrictions on the first few days.

Chairman Thoms: Again, this is up to each individual coach; but it is his own bread and butter to keep them in shape, without overdoing it at the beginning, which I think everyone with any brains will do.

Leo A. Harris (University of Oregon): I would just like to ask a question. Is this allowing more than 22 days of practice?

Chairman Thoms: This 22 is the minimum. They can start not before the 1st.

FACULTY REPRESENTATIVES ROUND TABLE

Monday, January 10, 1966

The Faculty Representatives Round Table convened at 2:00 p.m., Francis E. Smiley, NCAA Secretary-Treasurer, presiding.

Chairman Smiley: The panel this afternoon is going to discuss for you some of the aspects of the accelerated academic program.

We have on my right, Fred Cottrell, Miami University, Ohio, faculty athletic representative, chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, and chairman of the Athletic Advisory Board.

On the extreme left side of the table, Marcus L. Plant, of the University of Michigan, faculty representative and professor of law.

In the middle, Vaughan Mancha, Florida State University, athletic director.

Now, we have in our books some statements relative to accelerated education, how we presently take care of it as an exception to existing rules, and last year we made a survey of the different types of programs being used among the Association's members. As a result of this survey, it appears that 76.4 per cent are on a semester basis, 15.8 per cent are on a quarter basis, 4.5 per cent are on a term basis, and 3.3 per cent are on a trimester basis.

With this very cursory introduction, and not really what the panel deserves, I would like to ask, first, for Fred Cottrell to make a short presentation, and then I will have Marcus Plant, Vaughan Mancha, and following that we will take questions from the floor to see if we cannot get some new light and insight on this accelerated academic program.

Fred Cottrell (Miami University): We made a sort of division of labor here, and I am going to talk a little bit about the larger aspects of it. I suppose it is quite apropos that a sociologist do that. So we will take the wider aspects for the moment.

I think it is essential to take a look at this thing and see whether or not in setting up a trend we are at the way of the future or whether we are looking at one radical experiment.

The general argument is that the present calendar is not efficient. By that usually the business man means that your plant is standing idle too much of the time. The kids are not in school enough of the time. The professors do not work hard enough. And you do not have a turnover of your investment.

Then there is the alternative argument, which is that we are in a changing world, changing so rapidly that we cannot afford to slow the pace of education, we have to get them in the mill, get them on the production line, or we will fall behind, in technology itself or with some other society of opposing technology.

The final argument usually used is the lame duck, the period of time after Christmas vacation when a great many people seem to feel nothing gets done, the kids go home, come back, go home.

The position of Grayson Kirk, the chancellor of Columbia University, is that the school system is set up primarily for the rural society, when the kids had to get out to help with the harvest and spring planting. Now with the urban society the whole school system seems to operate on a year-round basis.

If this is so, then, of course, the response to 76 per cent of the semester is inertia, the devotion to somebody with conservative ideas, with the wisdom of the fathers and what not.

I think this is not the case. As a matter of fact, I would like to look at it for a minute from the point of view that education and recreation are very closely related, that it is the changing character of the pattern of recreation in the United States that is as much responsible as anything else and the difficulties we get into when we try to shift away from the pattern. I am thinking primarily of the academic difficulties. I am not thinking of the difficulties of athletic scheduling. We could all get another system and the difficulties would arise, but outside of the school system we have the increasing proportion of people in the United States who get vacations with pay, with an increasing proportion of people in the United States who take their families and go some place, and that means the children must be prepared to go when the father's schedule permits them to go. It also means that we are going to have facilities for a very large number, 15 or 20 million people, on vacations, if these facilities are going to be used only for a limited part of the year. But you have to have a fairly long period of time with the use of motels, hotels, beaches, resorts, a whole series of camps and parks that have to be operated, and the children must be available because mothers cannot be taking kids in and out of school.

Another trend that we have to look at carefully is the growing trend in stepping up the cost of education for the family. When I came to Miami it cost me \$30 a semester. It is now up to \$200 and some. The fact that the family has this responsibility means that in many cases the kids have to work. If you throw this schedule out you will get into trouble. The kids who work in the parks, for example, lose their bonuses if they have to leave before Labor Day, and in many cases unless they can show up from seven to noon it is impossible for them to get employment.

We have found the only way we can set up our schedule so it will give us a completion date by December 18 or thereabouts is to start before Labor Day. So immediately we have the fact that we have thrown ourselves out of kilter on this end of the line. In the spring, under our system, we work 15 weeks, and then starting in January we get out about the 15th of April. We try to do in 15 weeks what we did in 18 weeks. That means that we cut down on every one of the class periods. We used to take eight or nine days for the final examination period. We now take five. We used to schedule two exams a day. For a person carrying a heavy load we would be pretty sure not to have both of them on the same day. If he now is carrying that kind of load, with the limited time we have it means very likely he would have maybe three in the same day.

We started with the assumption that everybody would take 15 hours. What we found was that many of these youngsters took a look at the final examination schedule which was published when we put out the regular class schedules, and decided they would take 12. Eighty per cent of our FTE (full-time equivalent) is all

we got, instead of getting 15-hour loads we got 12-hour loads. A large number of our youngsters among the athletes found it was going to be practically impossible for a football player to take more than 12 hours and still be able to meet the gun, which comes about three weeks after the close of the football season.

The 15 hours are too onerous for a fairly large number of youngsters. On the other hand, with the acceleration it becomes almost impossible. At Miami, a 3.4 student can take 15 hours without much danger, and an occasional 4.39 student would be permitted to carry 20 to 21. Now we find in a short time we cannot figure to take five or six or seven examinations and still compete with the people who are taking fewer. And since there is such terrific pressure for grades and getting graduated and in graduate schools getting the assistance, the pressure for grades has mounted to the place where a large number of youngsters who used to carry 20 and 18 decided 15 is the maximum. What this means, of course, is that we do not have acceleration. The youngster who carries 12 has to carry an additional six hours in the spring term to make the 30 for the year, and it has cost the family the price of a half term, because we did not lower the price of trimester, either for boarding or for tuition, when we went from the semester to the trimester.

The situation, as we find it, as far as I can see, is that we have accomplished one thing. We have gotten rid of the lame duck session. I never objected strenuously to it because I sign term papers and go to the library during that time of the year. But assuming this is a gain we made, youngsters are glad, professors are glad to come back and restart, as far as I can see none of the other academic objectives have been achieved.

We have had only limited experience, but my impression is that we do not make effective use of our plant or more effective use of our staff, nor do we achieve what we are setting out to do in the way of acceleration.

Speaking as a sociologist, it is not my guess this is going to be the major trend of the future.

Marcus L. Plant (University of Michigan): Gentlemen, I found it difficult to prepare for this discussion, not because I didn't have the time, but it was because the subject matter is hard to organize. There are so many variables in the fact picture that it is hard to make any very general statement.

Let me start out with this approach. My subject is "The Impact on Athletics," or the problems that arise in athletics because of the acceleration program. I will try to locate those problems in the fall, during the term, during the year, and at the end of the year.

I think it may be helpful if at the beginning we draw one distinction, and that is the difference between an accelerated program, on the one hand, and the way you calendar it on the other. I will assume all the way through that an accelerated program is desirable and the faculty wants it and the administration wants it, etc. But the calendaring of it is what creates most of the problems.

Let me illustrate that in this fashion: If you are on the quarter system, then you are peculiarly and fortunately situated with respect to acceleration. Your calendar, if it is a normal quarter arrangement, comports with the seasons of the year, and it comports with the traditional holidays and the vacation times and the mores

of the community, so that in the fall you have an effective fall sports program, in the winter you have an effective winter sports program, in the spring you have an effective spring sports program, and when you are going to start accelerating or making available your facilities during the summer, of course, it will be possible to have an effective summer sports program. So for a school that is calendared on the quarter system, acceleration will only present one major athletic problem, it seems to me, and that is the problem of the boy who goes four quarters a year, graduates at the end of three calendar years—and has only got in two sports seasons. Should you let him continue to play after he has graduated? The man who does that should be accorded another season of competition if he wishes to remain connected with the university.

So far, the NCAA has not had to face that problem. The file does not contain any references to it, and I understand from Jim Sours, who preceded me working on the committee, the problem has not presented itself. The program has not been accelerated to the point where we have a man who wants to compete, and yet has graduated a full year ahead of time.

Now, the other kind of acceleration is varied, and let me take as an example the system of Miami University, the system at the University of Michigan or Northwestern University. This is the so-called trimester. Just what that means varies, but it is a fall term, winter term, and then the bifurcated spring-summer term, 7½ weeks spring session and 7½ weeks later summer session.

We start at Michigan about the last week of August. We end the first semester, with the examinations completed as far as our school is concerned, before Christmas. We start the winter term with the first week in January, and we end the first week in April, and the spring, harvest or summer term starts on May 3 or thereabouts and runs until about the middle of August.

It isn't the fact that we are accelerated that causes the problem, but it is the calendaring. What is the problem that arises when you start in the fall, in August? Well, there are not many problems. There are some, but not many. One that strikes you right away is the one about football. Actually, the NCAA rule accommodates to this very nicely, because it says that practice may begin for football not prior to September 1, or prior to two weeks before the first class, or 16 days before the first scheduled intercollegiate game. So far as the NCAA is concerned, there is plenty of leeway there in the two weeks before the first day of classes during which the squad may practice. Of course, they will come back in warm weather, and there may be some practical problems there, but there isn't any serious administrative problem.

At Michigan we ran into a conference rule that said you cannot start practice before September 1, but the conference is very generous in it and accorded us a special privilege of starting practice before September 1, although within a little tighter area than the NCAA rule. I think our football squad started practicing on August 26 last fall.

There may be also some coaching problems, that you don't have a game until the last week in September and start practicing August 26. But there isn't a tremendous administrative problem.

The winter sports in a sense are helped by the kind of calendar

we have. At schools where you have the lame-duck session it has not been an uncommon experience for the squad to go downhill during the examination period in January. At least, that was our experience in Michigan. We would have a good basketball team or hockey team up until Christmastime and then two or three weeks passed when they could not practice because of the examinations. When they came back they had gone downhill and lost the coordination, and we had a poorer team starting the latter part of January. The trimester has helped that, because we do not have that session after the turn of the year during which the squad deteriorates.

I do not know any serious athletic problems that have arisen with respect to the winter sports.

The most serious problems come with respect to the spring, because at least in the area in which we are located the baseball season is not well under way by the end of April. Indeed, the squad, if it has gone South, has just returned and only played one or two games. There is a good deal of rain, the ground is muddy a good deal of the time, and the whole season is in May. If we were not accorded special privileges by our conference we would have had to shut down baseball, outdoor track, golf, and tennis, because the school ended at the end of April—and our season has just started.

With respect to the NCAA, of course, the only thing we have involved is the championships, and the rule is that he competes after school within a 30-day period after he completes the requirements for his degree. That is where the NCAA has had most of its problems. Most of the requests for special action have come, asking that the Council grant a special indulgence to a student who graduates at an early date and who will not be able to participate in the NCAA championship within that 30-day period, and the action of the Council has been to make that 90 days. So if you start with May 1, that would carry well into the summer, and all of the championships would be available to that man.

Let me take up one other item. Another problem arises with respect to the spring sports, and I might illustrate it by the case of Beloit College. Beloit completes its first term before Christmas, and it starts the second term in January so it ends the latter part of April. Then it has a requirement that students continue, I think it is for four terms, before they can graduate.

At any rate, the student is in school at the early part of May. To be eligible for competition in NCAA championship events, the Midwest Conference granted Beloit the privilege of using him in in-season competition in spring sports, and the NCAA did the same thing. But this problem has come up often enough that the Council decided to present an amendment to subdivision (d) of Article 4, Section 1. As it reads, he would not be eligible because it says, "He must have completed a full freshman year of two full semesters or three full quarters—" He has done that. It goes on and says "and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration." It has not elapsed because he registered in September or the latter part of August, so he would be ineligible there.

The Council thought it advisable to delete that requirement that one calendar year elapses for that kind of person. After all, if he has attended two semesters, and if Beloit College says that those semesters are full semesters, what virtue is there in requiring him to wait

until the calendar year has run, assuming he is going out in it? The Council could see no virtue in simply requiring that the clock keep running while he waited.

The proposal is that it will be up for vote on Wednesday to delete those words "and one calendar year must have elapsed" since his first registration and put in the words, "or one academic year as defined by the certifying institution."

In other words, he must have completed a full freshman year, either two full semesters, three full quarters, or one academic year, and then, even though no calendar year has elapsed, even though that full calendar year has not elapsed, he will become eligible.

I might say parenthetically the Council decided to leave the requirement of one calendar year if he is a transfer student. The reason for that is if you took it out you might have a case where a man plays football at Institution A, which plays freshman football during the fall, then he might go to Institution B, which has a trimester system, and he goes to winter trimester, and he goes to summer trimester, and then he plays football at Institution B the next fall. The Council felt that was not a proper arrangement.

Well, these are some of the problems. The problems that have arisen, do not arise yet because of acceleration; they arise because of the calendar.

Vaughan Mancha (Florida State University): I might point out, in the few minutes I have, some of the disadvantages from this operation.

Of course, these other two gentlemen have an entirely different type of operation than our university has. Florida State University does not have any built-in weather type of system. We have to work 2½ trimesters for the one calendar year, against what Michigan and Miami of Ohio, and other institutions of the country are doing.

Our faculty was very disgusted about the trimester program because of this. They find themselves in a position where they are tired, exhausted and have little time for research or for other outside appointments.

Of course, you have decrease of leisure time. We find we have fewer students participating in intramural programs. The students have such little time to spend with the nonacademic experiences on our campus that they do not have time to participate in intramural football. The same thing applies to athletics. We find fewer non-scholarship boys coming out for football.

We find a great decrease in the number of students following all kinds of campus activities and campus events. You take basketball in midweek, and some of the other things in the spring, baseball or track. We find a big decrease in the number of students attending.

It takes us nine trimesters to graduate a student athlete. Some can do it in less. We find our students carry 12 or 15 hours. A little better than the average student. The superior students, some of them, can take 16 or 17 or 18 hours, but it is pretty tough on the student-athlete.

We go by the NCAA rule—that is, before the student starts, the first of September to the 20th of December, coming back in January, and two seven-week sessions. That means we bring our athletes back, and you know if you are an athletic director or faculty person

your coaches want all the opportunities they can get. I don't blame them. I probably would, too.

Last year we came back and had six weeks before our opening ball game on the 25th of September. We opened with Texas Christian University. We fulfilled the NCAA privilege of starting before, two weeks before the first class was held.

So we want the semester system. We feel we can save six to eight thousand dollars by going to it.

I realize in the semester system you have some problems, eligibility problems, and boys might not have good grades. This is one of the advantages probably of the trimester program—that it does enable you to do a better job with some of the grade point problems.

We feel, as everyone else does, that the boy is paying more for his education in the trimester operation than he did under the semester operation—not only the athletes but all students.

We had to start spring training in February. You have three weeks before you start spring work. We would like to give the football player three or four weeks leisure time, away from athletics, so he can get ready for his trimester examination. If the boy plays baseball or track, he is pretty much out. You have an overlapping of trimesters. But it is compressed time. The boys find they cannot participate in two sports any more.

I mentioned the schedule problems. We found we had problems in the Christmas holiday. Basketball is very big. There is one opportunity to make money in basketball, at least out our way. We had to play North Carolina a game. We went over and played the university and ran into the registration violation. The athletic chairman gets everybody involved. This is one of the evils of the trimester program.

Next year our championship tournament, a wonderful basketball tournament, runs right into examinations. It is the only thing we can do. I tell our people it is our lifeblood and we have to play the tournaments, but it is something we have to work out. We have to package our examinations.

I guess for the last five years Florida State four or five times has taken part in the NCAA Baseball Tournament. Last year what did we do? We had to take our people away from the 7-week trimester program. The cut is so much more severe now in the present type of condensed program. We wanted to represent District 3, and we had to go to Omaha. We didn't know how we could go to Omaha because of our condensed program, but we went to Omaha. It was really difficult. We had to take along three or four of the professors and package the exams and make it look good, the best we could do.

The only advantage is in some cases a boy gets a little jump on a job. That may be an advantage. We haven't found it so. In other words, with a poor student this might be an advantage, bringing boys in 4-B to a real end of the academic program, getting a marginal student started. This is probably all the advantage I see.

Other than that, the school, the faculty, and the students are very low about it. Actually, I don't know what the recommendation would be. Our present Governor, when he came in, said he was going to junk the trimester program and this kind of thing. I don't know what the recommendation would be.

Mr. Collier (Nashville): I wonder if any member of the panel has comparative information on the overall activity performance of these athletes under the trimester system as compared to the semester system in a single institution.

Mr. Cottrell: We have only one semester on which to go; on the basis of the one semester in football we stand just where we were before. The record is relatively at the same point.

J. William Davis (Texas Technological College): What would happen to an athletic program in a trimester system, such as you talked about, if it were required that during the fall term there would be no sophomores on the campus at all, in the winter (from January 1 on) no juniors on the campus, and then no seniors on campus in the spring? What about that?

Mr. Plant: I cannot answer that. But Beloit College is going to have something like that, because they have a period of time during which everyone is supposed to be aboard. I think the time that the students must be aboard comes after the first trimester. So they are going to be under something of that sort.

I want to add just one thing. At the end of my remarks I said that Vaughan was going to tell us about someone who had no problem. What I had in mind was a reference to the Parson's College situation that I heard. I don't know whether anyone is here from Parsons, but I would be interested to hear about it.

Harold Eastman (Parsons College): We have been on the trimester program for about four years, I believe. I have been in that program for a three-year period.

I could not agree more with the speaker on the trimester program before. We have three trimesters, and I think we are successful. We pre-register our students at the end of each trimester. We have about 15 or 16 hours a trimester. We have a five-day break between each trimester. Each trimester is of equal academic value, with the same number of courses offered. And our summer trimester is the weakest one. I think we have about two-thirds of our regular population in the summer trimester.

We have not had the problem that Florida State has in any way, shape or fashion. I think we would like to help you.

The average of our students is 15 hours. We have some students on a 22-hour program and some on a 12-hour program. I have the number of hours of our athletes, if you would like to look at it.

Most of our courses are three-hour courses, up to four-hour courses. Some of the courses are two hours.

Mr. Mancha: I think you solved two or three factors. The cost. You start October 1 and you don't have any scheduling problems with athletics.

Then, number two, you don't compress 17 weeks and try to make it in 12 weeks. This is where we are frustrated.

You actually have pretty much of a semester. You are paying your faculty for two trimesters, for eight months' work. We are not doing that. You see, we have both factors around.

Mr. Eastman: It is hard for me to answer. I would say the administration, the faculty, and the athletic departments have to work very closely together to make the trimester work, but it will work, and it works beautifully, I think, when the three work together. If they do not work together, it will not work.

Raymond T. Ellickson (University of Oregon): I am interested in the effect of the trimester program, but in the University of Oregon we are on a quarter system. I see the different type of acceleration in the sense that we have many students who enter with a certain number of credits, and many feel the pressure of wanting to get through school in a hurry and take some summer school work.

Of course, you can avoid taking some courses, that will cut down, but I think this is a real example of where we could do something.

Chairman Smiley: I am going to take the liberty of asking one question here. I don't know whether it will prove anything or not. But of those institutions represented here who are not on the accelerated program, how many of you see such a program on the horizon? Will you just give us a show of hands, to see how many are seriously thinking of this? Thank you very much. I counted 19.

FACULTY REPRESENTATIVES—ATHLETIC DIRECTORS ROUND TABLE

Monday, January 10, 1966

The Faculty Representatives—Athletic Directors Round Table convened at 3:15 p. m., Francis E. Smiley, NCAA secretary-Treasurer, presiding.

Chairman Smiley: It is our hope and purpose that between now and five o'clock we can give to you an opportunity to air your views or ask questions about the National Collegiate Athletic Association legislation pertaining to an academic floor for aid to athletes.

We will have on the platform our President, Everett D. Barnes, and the members of the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee.

I think it would be well to have Eppy Barnes give us in a few words something to set the tone of this and to let us have an idea of what he would like this meeting to produce.

President Barnes: When you, as members of the NCAA, at the Chicago meeting last January, voted to include in the By-laws the new Section 6-(b) of Article 4, the rule that was adopted by this Convention was to become effective January 1, 1966.

Since that time over 50 per cent of the member colleges have written stating that they would comply with the By-law regulation. Others requested information. Others had different standards, different problems of adjustment during the freshman year, and it seemed that it would take this year to see if things could be worked out by the time of the Convention.

As of the last Convention, of course, there had been no Official Interpretation prepared. But since that time and during the year, due to the requests for information from the membership, Official Interpretations have been prepared, and this is one area we would like to see discussed here at the meeting.

Personally, I was very happy that the Committee under the chairmanship of Jim Weaver wrote in to suggest that it would be very helpful to the membership if a round table were created to discuss this By-law legislation which seems to be bothering so many members.

The purpose of the round table discussion is to try to answer those questions. It is hard to tell you how many inquiries we have had. It has been almost impossible to answer the volume of mail, and this seems to be a wonderful vehicle here to try to answer the questions of the membership regarding the legislation now in effect, the amendments that are coming up pertaining to this legislation, and also the Official Interpretations.

As a result of many letters and much communication, it seemed that misunderstandings have occurred. There were many implications that it was going to interfere with the admission procedures of member institutions, which is not the case, and I hope this comes out in the discussion; that it would interfere with the activities of the students in the institutional program, in conference programs, dual programs, tournaments, meets, and all other types of competitions except NCAA-sponsored events. This is an area of misunderstanding that must be cleared up.

As I said this morning, I thought everyone had read it and had the opportunity of obtaining the Bulletin which contains everything pertaining to this Convention.

I do anticipate lively debate and am very anxious to have it, but it is the purpose—and that is why this round table was created—to help clear up misunderstandings and be as helpful as possible to you in regard to the proposed amendments and interpretations of the legislation enacted.

Chairman Smiley: One item that I doubt many of you have brought with you is the *Procedure Manual for Implementation of the 1.600 Rule*. This is an important document, in that it explains some of the procedural steps involved.

So many questions have been asked privately that led me to feel that perhaps going through this booklet now would establish the fact of its existence and some of the things that are in it, and it is a procedural guide for the discussion.

VI. 1.600 Eligibility for NCAA Events, pertaining to Article 4, Section 6 of the By-laws, item A. Add a new O.I. 111 (page 47) as follows.

"If a high school graduate attends a collegiate institution or institutions less than one full academic year (two full semesters or three full quarters), before his enrollment at the certifying institution, he shall be judged by his predicted grade point average as a high school graduate."

Are there any questions or comments regarding this particular interpretation?

"O.I. 112. A student's failing grade must be included in computing his grade point average; if he repeats the course, obtains a different grade and this grade then replaces the failure on his official transcript, the new grade may be counted. A 'withdrawn failure' (WF) shall be considered the same as a failure. In the instance when an institution permits a student who has failed a course to take a substitute course for purposes of satisfying a degree requirement and the institution records on the student's transcript the failing grade in the first course and his subsequent grade in the substitute course, then both grades shall be counted."

Are there any questions or observations on this?

Edwin D. Mouzon (Southern Methodist University): There are three things I would like to discuss on this.

First, I will say I am in favor of giving the athlete all the breaks he can get. We may mess up a lot of computing machines with this particular regulation at institutions like mine, which insist on carrying every grade the kid has made before it computes his average. This means we are going to have to do the labor on this particular thing by hand. You may have some of the same difficulties in your institutions.

Second, I don't care about the use of the word "may" in there. This gives you the right to do what you want to do. I would like to see us all do it the same way, either say we must do it this way, or we must do it the other way.

The third thing, I don't like about this, is there is a misunder-

standing. There are people who actually pass courses and repeat the course to raise a passing grade. These boys need a little break on this situation, too, if we give the failing student a break. We have pre-medical men who may make a C on a science course and turn around a little later and repeat the course because they are anxious to get in medical school and show up with an A on the same course. I think if we do it for a failing student we also ought to do it for a passing student.

Robert Johnson (College of William and Mary): I think there is another thing in that same Interpretation you might look at, that has to do with the problems of schools that carry both grades on transcript. Our school does not cancel the failing grade because the student takes the course over and passes it. Both grades are accepted on this, and we must count both grades, where another school which takes it off the transcript would not.

I have one question about the problems of colleges that do, as opposed to those who do not, count grades in physical education in computing this new grade point average. The College of William and Mary does not use grades in physical education courses. Other colleges may.

The institutions that use physical education grades vary all the way from zero hours of physical education through maybe two or three. Certainly when using the 4.0 system, this means variability involving credit for figuring grade point average all the way from 0 to 3 times 4, or 12 for a semester, 24 per year.

I wonder if the Committee has taken into account the differences that might accrue to schools that use a 3.0 grade system and those that use a 4.0 system. This is not the kind of scale you can just subtract one, and therefore announce the school on the 3.0 system meets the 1.6 requirement because it would not be the same thing.

Chairman Smiley: I should point out the Committee present here has not worked up the Interpretation. The Council is responsible for the Interpretation. Would someone up here like to speak to the question of why the 4.0 versus the 3.0 point?

Dr. Mittman: If no one else will answer, I will have to.

The reason this was used instead of any other system is I think the 5.0 grading system is predominantly used because it is 4.0 down to 0. If you have a 3.0 system it is not amenable to simple linear transformation, so there has to be some decision made by your institution as to what constitutes the five points in this scale. That has been decided on.

If you know of an easy transformation, that will be fine.

I did not answer your question, but if you would consider the 3 would be an A, I suppose you would have some place where you would get B, between the 2 and the 3.

Mr. Johnson: I cannot answer, except that it is not a linear transformation. In the three-fourth system, you just scale it and make it A, or it turns out to be something a good deal closer to a C average actually for the 3.0 system than it does the 1.600. I think something like .89.

Dr. Mittman: You could do that, but with a zero transformed into a D you would have no way to handle a failing grade.

Mr. Johnson: I think if in the grade standards the school is geared to the 3.0 system, to tell us we have to artificially go to a

4.0 system is not as easy as it sounds. The arithmetic is easy enough. That is not a problem. But I think maybe the other things that go with it do become a problem.

I am not nearly as concerned about this as I am whether or not the Council and the Committee have considered some of the other matters, whether or not the physical education grades are counted, and some things like that.

Dr. Mittman: I will take a crack at it and then ask for support of the rest of you. I do not think it is the intent of the legislation to dictate to the institution how it handles physical education. I cannot even tell you how it is done at the University of Oregon. In some institutions I know they would not give only two hours credit for required physical education. I think this is up to the institution. I do not believe the NCAA is in position to force schools to alter their grading practice.

Mr. Johnson: Am I to understand then that the institution is free to count grades in physical education as they wish?

Chairman Smiley: There is nothing in the legislation which indicates that the institution now should do grading any differently than it has done in the past.

Mr. Johnson: I see your point very clearly. But I don't see how we can assign the test. I don't know whether I can assign those 4 for A or assign 1 for D.

Carl E. Erickson (Kent State University): I would suggest in your case you ignore the situation, ignore that particular grade and count it nothing.

Laurence C. Woodruff (University of Kansas): I could add to the confusion to this extent, in some institutions, including my own, physical education is allowed in certain schools of the university, but not in other schools. It is entirely an institutional matter.

John A. Fuzak (Michigan State University): It seems to me from time to time we lose sight of the fact that this is in many ways minimal, and it is actually the establishment of a floor. It is not an ideal to strive for in terms of grade and so on, but it is a floor.

There will be many variations. For instance in our institution, and I think in the institutions in our conference, we establish a formula which always includes in the denominator failing grades. In spite of this Official Interpretation, those failing grades are computed in, whether they are repeated or not. This makes it permissible for institutions, conferences and others, who wish to use the repeat grade as the counting grade in determining this grade point average to do so, but it certainly does not dictate that all do it.

I would submit that there is no possible way of getting complete uniformity or standardization, nor could there be any hope to accomplish this or any desire on the part of this Committee to do it.

As I say, again, it is a floor, and we would hope people would go beyond this floor, because I think we must not lose sight of the purpose. The purpose is to make as certain as we can that our student-athletes are representative of the student body and that they are able to succeed academically. Of course, this does not dictate an admission requirement. It dictates eligibility to be given aid.

Mr. Mouzon: To me it seems that the wording of the Interpretation

is unfortunate. I doubt that the Interpretation means what I read it to mean.

I am interested primarily in the last phrase, which says: "all academic work taken at the previous institution which normally would be considered for transferable degree credit."

To me this means you would not consider anything that you normally would not consider for transferable degree credit.

In my institution we consider nothing less than a C normally for transfer for a degree credit. This would throw out all D's and F's. I don't think they meant that. I think they meant just the opposite.

Chairman Smiley: Well, in O.I. 113, the one we are just going to move to:

"If a student who has attended at least one full academic year (two full semesters or three full quarters) at a collegiate institution and then transfers to an NCAA member institution, the second institution, in determining his acceptability under this legislation shall count all academic work taken at the previous institution which normally would be considered for transferable degree credit."

This is an attempt to find a middle ground between all the various systems for evaluating transfers. If they come into your institution and you accept certain credits, then all that you accept on that transfer would have to appear in the computation of his 1.600. If he did not get credit for some of those courses, if they were not transferable, then as it states we would disregard that.

Bradford Booth (University of California, Los Angeles): I deny responsibility for this. It doesn't make sense, because it isn't grammar. There are two changes in this that should be brought to the attention of the membership.

One is a grammatical change to make what is a group of words a sentence, and that is the deletion in the third line of the words "and then," ". . . transfers to an NCAA member institution the second institution, in determining his acceptability under this legislation shall count;" then if you will strike the word "all" and insert the word "only"—". . . this legislation shall count only academic work taken at the previous institution which normally would be considered for transferable degree credit."

The purpose of this legislation is to prevent the use of the Mickey Mouse type of course to establish academic credit. The legislation does not dictate the courses; it merely states the work so counted must be of the type as accepted by the registrar as transfer for credit.

Mr. Mouzon: It seems to me he does not have to count anything he doesn't want to count. If he has a D or F on this it doesn't count. That is exactly what the interpretation says.

Guido Daub (University of New Mexico): If the words "which normally would be considered as credit" mean that what his grade was in the course would be considered, then it is all right, because then when you look at the grade and a boy has a D or an F, that would mean the course in English would be counted in calculating his grade. Is that what they mean? If this is what they mean, I would say it is fine.

Mr. Mouzon: Now we have two distinct answers to that. One says you are supposed to count the D's and F's, and the other one says you are not. You just said it was the intention to count the D's.

Chairman Smiley: It was the intention to evaluate his previous work on the basis of the courses that would be transferable. The situation here to me is that the credit he might get for these courses that are transferred may not be transferable because of the calculation involved.

Mr. Mouzon: Why not delete, starting with "which normally would be considered for transferable degree credit"? If we deleted the words right at the end of the interpretation, I think we would have the situation you talk about.

Mr. William Hubert (University of New Mexico): I think what we are talking about here are questions of admissibility and not earned hours for degree. If you are talking about earned hours for degree, I believe most of our institutions will agree you will count what your institution has determined, but on whether the individual student is admissible to the university you will count the grade point average. Therefore, your interpretation stated that those courses which the institution normally counts in determining whether the student is admissible to the institution, are to be counted, regardless of what you do with him after he gets there. I don't think it is a question of whether they are transferable for degree credit, but whether you would consider them to be included to determine whether he could be admitted on this particular point. In that way one institution may count the physical education credit and another may not, and it would be up to the institution to determine whether there is a dual standard for student-athletes and other students.

I am certain as the legislation is proposed it would be inevitable for eligibility purposes that you will find institutions which will not count the physical education credit grades for graduation and for their own official transfers, but they will count them for purposes of whether they meet the 1.600.

Chairman Smiley: This sort of discussion is bringing out just what we wanted to find out. We don't often have a chance to test our interpretation before the legislation is passed. Multiple interpretations of the Council's Interpretations cause trouble. We are glad to find this out now.

Mr. Hubert (University of New Mexico): In the wording in O.I. 112 you say "then replaces the failure on his official transcript." You are speaking of the official transcript of the particular institution. It is not a question of "may" or "must." In other words, this is the official transcript. It is a must as far as that institution is concerned.

Now, does that mean that for NCAA compliance with the 1.600 rule you could have a double standard, and you could say "may" count it, even though that institution says it must be counted for purposes of graduation, etc? You were speaking of trying to set up something at least that would be representative of the student body of the institution of the NCAA. If you say "may," then we can count it regardless of the official transfer, and you immediately have deviated from the stated purpose of the 1.600 rule, which is to set a standard that is representative of all male students.

Chairman Smiley: Perhaps the word "shall" might satisfy the question that you have.

Mr. Hubert: I think if you say "shall" it is a question of the double standard.

Chairman Smiley: Again, I would like to state that I am only referring the suggestions that I hear.

O.I. 114, on page 132. I have heard a number of suggestions regarding this one, but we will start here with the way it is printed.

"The final or eighth semester high school class ranking shall be used. It is understood that financial aid may be awarded on a contingent basis prior to receiving the final information on the prospective recipient's high school rank. If it is the official high school policy not to rank its graduating class, then the registrar's office of the collegiate institution shall use its established procedures in determining the academic acceptability of the student and if the registrar concludes that the student is of 1.600 caliber or better, that judgment shall be considered valid under this legislation."

Now, it has already been suggested in some quarters that perhaps the sixth, seventh or eighth semester in high school, any one of them, might be just as valid as another for purposes of this legislation. It is not unusual for colleges and universities to have early decisions planned where they will offer admissions to a student who is just starting his senior year in high school or who may have only six semesters of records. If this can be done in that case, perhaps it can be done here.

I would like to see if you have any reaction to this as it stands or any suggestions.

Mr. Hubert: No. 1. Large numbers of high schools will not rank the students in class, and the students resent it very much. Therefore, large numbers of institutions, as I understand it, have submitted their own form 1-B, if I am not mistaken, where they use grade point average, which immediately results in the question of what are you going to count on the high school transcript in the grade point average in order to comply with your particular table.

This poses the problem of trying to set a minimum floor into considerable confusion.

Secondly, at the schools that do rank the class, I think you will find the students do better generally. There are notable exceptions, but our own statistical evidences of values of the students indicates that their later years are much more predictive and particularly the senior year than the first, second or third. That does not mean all of them do better the past year than the first, but the last year is more predictive than the first, second, or third year in high school.

Chairman Smiley: If there is a better way to take care of those institutions, we would like to know. We realize this is a tough spot.

Raymond T. Ellickson (University of Oregon): We do not propose to use the rank in class, but instead use the high school grade point average, and on the SAT we propose to implement the 1.600 legislation with the same admission formula you might say as we use for all students who are admitted to the University of Oregon. We admit at the University of Oregon on the basis of SAT. If you use the same formula for your prospective student-athletes as to all students

admitted in the university, I don't think it is a great problem in our institution or any other.

Chairman Smiley: In other words, you have arrived at your own prediction equation and submitted it at this point. Thank you.

Any other comments on this interpretation? May we move on to O.I. 115?

"A student who establishes a grade point average of 1.600 or better at the conclusion of his freshman year shall qualify under By-law 4-6-(b)-(2) during his sophomore year even though at the conclusion of the first semester (or first or second quarters) of that year his accumulative academic grade point average registers below 1.600. A student-athlete who establishes less than a 1.600 grade point average at the conclusion of his freshman year, however, shall qualify under By-law 4-6-(b)-(2) if at the conclusion of the first semester (or first or second quarters) of his sophomore year, his accumulative grade point average equals 1.600 or better. These same principles shall be applicable to the junior and senior years.

(NOTE: If a student receives a four-year grant but fails to meet the 1.600 requirement at the conclusion of a given academic year, aid then must be withdrawn until the student attains the required grade point average.)"

Any questions or comments?

Howard Grubbs (Southwest Conference): I ask a question in order to conform with the rule itself. The third line from the last, "or his average for the previous academic year" should be inserted. I think that was intended to be the rule.

Chairman Smiley: Do you want to comment on that?

Dr. Mittman: That could be either accumulative or for the previous academic year.

Mr. Grubbs: You should put "previous academic year."

Chairman Smiley: Any other comments on that?

Then let's look at O.I. 116.

"A student-athlete who establishes less than a 1.600 grade point average at the conclusion of his freshman year may not receive scholarship or grant-in-aid assistance for attendance at summer school. This same principle shall be applicable to subsequent academic years."

Frank Williams (Utah State University): I would like to go back to O.I. 115 and pose one question. The 1.600 legislation is for NCAA events only. Then we say that if he does not maintain that 1.600 he loses his grant-in-aid. If he is not participating in NCAA events, can he still receive this grant-in-aid?

Arthur R. Reynolds (Colorado State Collete): As I understand it the matter is institutional eligibility for NCAA events. If we either give aid to a man or if we permit him to participate and he does not meet the predicted grade point average or if he does not maintain the grade point average, then this makes the institution ineligible to participate in NCAA events, or in the bowl games.

Mr. Ellickson: That is correct, I think. It is true that this deals with institutional eligibility for competing in NCAA events, but if you do admit a boy who is below the 1.600 prediction, you cannot give him

financial support, but he is allowed to participate during the season. He is not allowed to participate in NCAA events at the conclusion.

Walton D. Clarke (Kent State University): If I understand O.I. 115 correctly, it makes it definite relative to the student when he falls below the 1.600. If he falls at the end of the first year, aid is taken away, and he is on his own. He may regain his aid at the end of the next term, semester or whatever the case may be. However, if he is in good standing at the end of his first year and falls below at the end of the first term of the second year, he may be carried, and he has an added term in which to regain good standing.

Chairman Smiley: That is correct.

Mr. Reynolds: May I reply to the man suggesting a correction to my statement a moment ago?

If a student-athlete who falls below 1.600 takes part in any sport any time during the year—if you have given him grant-in-aid or if you have permitted him to play when he did not meet the 1.600—then the institution is ineligible for two years in all NCAA events.

Mr. Ellickson: That is certainly right. Would you accept this, sir, that he is allowed to participate as a freshman. Is that not right?

Mr. Reynolds: That is correct, sir. As a freshman, he may, until he has passed one full year to determine whether he does meet the 1.600.

Chairman Smiley: We are now going back to 114. Is that correct?

R. A. Wood (Virginia State College, Norfolk): I would like to suggest a national table be set up using grade point average and some national test score to supplement, to be used along with the table you have in the book here, and that either one of the two tables be used. There are a lot of people, I am sure, who will work on high school grade point average and the national test score. If the conference will come up with a national predicted equation with a table like the one we have in the back of the book, with those two variables, there won't be a chance for each school to write its own equation and have any loopholes in it.

Dr. Mittman: This could be done but we have to get the data from the representatives of the colleges. The study that we did does not have an adequate sample of high school grade point averages that would give a reasonable prediction.

This could be done if we had suitable representative data from a representative compilation of colleges involved.

Mr. Hubert: I represent the Western Athletic Conference. This is one of the best suggestions that I have heard so far, as regards the 1.600 rule. I am not connected with athletics. I am head of the university college and director of the testing and sampling division of our university.

I would like to ask the gentleman from Oregon, who just spoke, about the correlation from the samples that he took. I have not been able to find one that would come to much better than .6 and .65 which is somewhere between 25 or 35 per cent better than 2 to 10 from the student's performance after he arrives at the institution.

I am addressing myself, therefore, to subparagraph (1) of 4 (b), not to subparagraph (2). When you cannot predict better than that the performance of that individual student on a two-part scale, and when you are determining whether that individual is going to have an opportunity to go to college and prove himself, this runs against

the philosophy that I believe most of us would adhere to here, considering minority groups, considering poverty-stricken areas, considering the difference in high schools, etc.

I would like some kind of statistical answer to this, if you would.

Chairman Smiley: I am glad you asked. The documents furnished at previous Conventions on the background of this research are available at the national headquarters now. We do not have them with us here.

You made one comment that I will have to disagree with, and that is, you implied that this might keep a boy out of college or university. There is nothing here that will keep a qualified student who can enter academically from going to college today. There are so many opportunities in helping that this particular legislation will only prevent the university or college from furnishing him a peculiar form of aid, but it will not prevent his going to college. There are many opportunities beyond it.

Mr. Mittman: I would second the remarks of Mr. Smiley.

The point I would like to make again, which has been emphasized every time I have addressed myself to the topic, is that this is merely for awarding grants-in-aid.

To be sure, we do not predict as well as we would like, nor has any statement been made that we are predicting perfectly. If anyone in this room can predict perfectly the student achievement, I would be most happy to meet him and turn this whole thing over to him.

The best correlation coefficients you can get, that we now have, and which are readily available for the vast number of students who apply for admission to colleges and apply for grants-in-aid in athletics, are those we used in this particular study. We have not made any pretense that we have a perfect predictive formula. We just cannot do any better than we have with the variables we use. There are several factors of variability and other things entering into it, but we do account for the proportion of the variability and we do much better than you do by chance alone.

The point I would like to emphasize is that the only people who are going to be affected are a few marginal students, and I would like you to keep this in mind throughout this Convention, throughout your discussion in your local conferences and elsewhere—that there is a small minority which is going to be adversely affected.

The probability of success for the student who would be rejected is proven over and over again from our expectancy tables to be less than one in fifty. If you can go to the race track and bet that well you would be a winner.

Mr. Mouzon: I have two questions on O.I. 117. The first one is: It seems to me this opens the door for under-the-table assistance to certain students who might not otherwise be able to get it. I hate to see us open the door for alumni under-the-table aid to students who cannot qualify for campus aid.

Number two is that this particular O.I. says nothing about a college which does not allow freshmen to participate on varsity teams. Would it as written apply to the participation on freshman teams? This is a point which I think ought to be in the O.I., one way or the other.

I think we are making a mistake if we adopt this O.I. which lets

the student who really is not eligible for aid practice or participate.

Chairman Smiley: Do you have a suggestion in regard to it, Ed?

Mr. Mouzon: My suggestion would be that no student who does not qualify for aid under the 1.600 rule be allowed to practice or participate in his freshman year.

Chairman Smiley: Jim, as Chairman of this Committee, I would like to turn it over to you and give you a chance to introduce your guest.

James H. Weaver (Atlantic Coast Conference): Gentlemen, we are privileged to have with us this afternoon a university president whose institution has done quite a bit of work with research and testing. Through the guidance of their president, the institution made remarkable strides this year.

He has taken time from a busy schedule to come from South Carolina to Washington, and President Robert Edwards of Clemson University would like to make some comments on what we have been discussing.

Robert Edwards (President of Clemson University): I have listened with great interest to the discussion this afternoon. I am very conscious of the fact that you have been sitting through a long day. I have traveled all day and am going back home this evening. So I want you to know I am not here to make a speech and to detain you.

As I have listened, I could not help but reflect on a meeting I attended in Denver about four years ago, an NCAA conference that had to do with this business of financial aid to athletes, and I recall so vividly the dean of a very famous institution who spoke. He began by saying that he was going to tell us what we ought to do about the need principle, that he was against scholarships for athletes on any basis.

I want you to know that I am not against financial aid for athletes. I think our intercollegiate athletic programs are very necessary and a very vital part of our total educational program. I think it is increasingly important that we recognize the fact that our student-athlete can and should and must be representative of our male student body.

The 1.600 legislation that you adopted last year, and which has been in effect for ten days, is in my opinion one of the most constructive pieces of legislation this organization has ever enacted.

We have been using the predicted grade point basis for helping to select students for admission to our institution for more than five years. We draw students from virtually every state in the union. We are able to get class rank from every high school that furnishes us students, and I can assure you that if you want to lose your shirt, just start betting against a good grade point ratio prediction, because if you do, you will lose.

We know from experience that it is possible to make a valid prediction. We know also from experience that the student, unless he becomes more highly motivated than in high school, is not going to beat the predicted grade point ratio that is calculated before he ever sets foot on the campus.

This problem is involved and can become complicated, but it is not nearly as difficult as it might appear to be once you get into it and become familiar with it.

I would hope, on the basis of the discussions that have taken place this afternoon, at the legislative session on Wednesday you will implement in whatever manner is necessary this legislation, so that there can be no change that will not follow through and be supported in the manner in which you intended it to be when you adopted it last year.

I abhor double standards. I think you do. I think it is clearly the intent of the legislation that a student-athlete, in order to qualify for aid, should meet certain minimum academic requirements which have nothing to do with the institution's admission policy. I think it is clearly the intent, as you have heard this afternoon, that the student should maintain a minimum academic achievement level in order to participate and continue to receive financial aid.

We are struggling today with the most serious problem of numbers that we have ever had. I spent 23 years in industry and am now in the academic world where I have gone into my tenth year. I may be mistaken in what I think I see happening—the combination of professional athletics and television and all the other things that occur. It seems to me that is having a tendency to make more and more of the public at large interested in the entertainment value of athletics than in the real value of athletics as a part of the total of our educational academic program. I think we have a choice of taking action in this organization that will see to it that the athletic programs are sound academically as well as financially, and if we are not going to do that I think we ought to go ahead and become farm clubs for the NFL and the AFL and be done with it.

We talk about a very serious matter and a very important one. I would hope that as you consider this problem and as you work with it, you will resolve above everything else that we do whatever we must and whatever we should to see to it that the minimum academic standards that are built into this legislation—and it has been so well pointed out that this is the floor and not the ceiling—are maintained to the spirit of the legislation, because I doubt there is a single institution represented here in this room and in the NCAA that does not require for graduation a higher grade point ratio than has been mentioned in this room this afternoon. I know we do.

I would hope and urge that the NCAA member institutions not only support this legislation, but support it with the enthusiasm that I sincerely believe it deserves.

Chairman Smiley: That is a wonderful capstone for the structure we are trying to erect here. I am very, very pleased that we had the opportunity to hear you.

I think it would be well to close on this note. We have just received a self guidepost that I think will serve us well.

UNIVERSITY DIVISION ROUND TABLE

Tuesday, January 11, 1966

The University Division Round Table was called to order at 9:10 a. m. by Francis E. Smiley, Colorado School of Mines, Secretary-Treasurer of the NCAA.

Chairman Smiley: Gentlemen, we appear to have the cream off the top this morning. So those of you who arrived early can get the full benefit of the meeting, we are going ahead. Those who come late will have to suffer the consequences of their own delay.

This round table will be conducted in three parts:

I am going to ask the chairman of the NCAA Public Relations Committee, Baaron Pittenger, sports information director at Harvard University, to conduct the meeting and introduce the panel.

Chairman Pittenger: I can see we have the clean livers, and the church-goers in the audience, all in the back.

Gentlemen, in our presentation this morning, we are going to try to be quite specific, rather than deal with generalities. We want to tell you about specific programs that have been devised at the institutional, conference and national levels to handle specific public relations problems.

We hope that you will find something in these that may be applicable to your individual situation. We also hope to show that a little concentrated thought and effort can bring enough pressure to bear to solve some of the major problems which may be bedeviling you in any individual circumstances.

The first speaker is going to represent an institutional public relations program, while substituting for Harold Keith of the University of Oklahoma. Harold is generally recognized as one of the outstanding men in the sports information field, and he has devised a very effective program using television public relations in Oklahoma. I would personally say there is a tremendous amount of impact in television. I think a large number of sports information directors throughout the country, particularly in my own area, the East, are preoccupied with the newspaper side of the game, and there is a great deal to be said for instituting some kind of public relations effort with TV as a very effective means of reaching the audience.

Wiles Hallock is director of public relations for the NCAA. He is a graduate of the University of Denver. He was track coach at the University of Wyoming, as well as sports information director there. He was at the University of California for several years before joining the NCAA staff, and it is my personal opinion that his coming to the NCAA was a most wonderful thing.

Wiles Hallock (NCAA executive office): Thank you very much, Baaron, for your very kind introduction. Because of the smallness of the group and the relative informality, I am going to depart from my unprepared text and try to be as informal as possible.

I do wish to deal with a specific program which Harold Keith has instituted at the University of Oklahoma in television. It has been in effect since about 1951.

Generally an institution has three areas of concern in which publicity and promotion is tooled to create a better public relations image.

There is a local problem, a regional or conference concern, the over-all national concern of every institution—the concern which affects the regard that the nation holds generally for the particular institution.

We also have three media with which we mainly deal: the news media, consisting of the newspapers, press, magazines; radio media, and the television media.

Too often I think sports information directors are concerned with an approach which has a basic concern for the newspaper media with the hope that this approach will also satisfy the needs of radio and television. This, of course, does not happen.

I know from experience that the institutional problems are quite different from one institution to another. Wyoming is a land of high altitude and low multitude, and therefore the approach to the local media problem is quite different in this rural setting than it was at the University of California, which is just the opposite, I suppose, in the high multitude and low altitude.

Thinking back on the University of California and the public relations problems which obviously they have had at Berkeley in the last couple of years brings me to a suggestion which Harvey Chrouser, Wheaton College, mentioned.

There was an article in *Sports Illustrated* just last week about the Berkeley campus, about the Free Speech Movement and the various attitudes of the students and an attempt at analyzing why these conditions exist at Berkeley.

One of the elements in any student body is the student-athlete. Harvey Chrouser's point was that in this time, when there are all these movements on our campuses and the extreme groups on the right and on the left, the student-athlete generally is a stabilizing influence. He is less apt to be either extreme right or extreme left. His athletic endeavors funnel off energies which in other students go into extreme activities. The lessons that he learns in athletics equip him to deal with more mature problems which the world faces today.

So I simply throw this out as an idea that institutionally we can create a better image for intercollegiate athletics by adopting the idea that our student-athlete is a stabilizing influence on our campus and does represent a middle-of-the-road.

There is one other item I would like to bring up before I explain Harold Keith's program at Oklahoma, and that was brought up by Bill Stetson at Swarthmore College, whose son is in Viet Nam. There is a crying need and great interest among veterans in Viet Nam for sports films. Bill Stetson approached our office with the idea that perhaps NBC had on tape all of the televised games for 1965 which might be sent to Viet Nam for viewing by our military forces. Unfortunately NBC does not keep a complete tape of these games, but fortunately our institutions have football films of all of their games. Baaron Pittenger suggests that the Public Relations Committee contact the Department of Defense to find out what the proper procedure might be for sending films to Viet Nam. This certainly should be a step forward in the image of intercollegiate athletics and the NCAA.

I think you will be interested in this TV program. Harold Keith has been doing this since 1951 or 1952 and this is what is involved: It is a football program. It involves the furnishing of film clips to

a selected list of TV stations each year on a regular basis. It has proved to be most successful, because it is on a regular basis and because the stations know that they can depend on getting from the University of Oklahoma film clips each week.

Harold obviously has his base list of television stations in Oklahoma and the metropolitan area. Before the season starts he writes a letter to all of the sports information directors on Oklahoma's schedule and gets a list of TV stations in those areas, so that he knows exactly to whom he should send these clips outside of his own immediate area. Last year there was a total of 39 different stations in 13 states.

On Saturday, immediately following the Oklahoma game, he takes the play-by-play and indicates those plays which he wishes to use as action clips to be sent out. WKY, a TV station in Oklahoma City, takes films of all Oklahoma games. Harold formerly used the institutional film which Oklahoma took for its coaches. But for convenience, the TV film is better for television because it is close, rather than the wide-angle stuff.

He gets this film on Sunday, he writes the script, and I will read you an example of the type of thing he writes. At the top he has, "Oklahoma, 24, Iowa State, 20; Time 8 seconds. Audio for first action clip. Jon Kennedy junior fullback, thrusts from 2 yards out for first touchdown after 20-yard Oklahoma drive."

He has about eight of his plays on each of these clips.

In addition, he takes a brief strip of film made on picture day, in late August, and includes it with the game action film. Something to this effect: "Watch punter Mike Ringer kick Oklahoma out of the hole."

This is the kind of script material he sends out with each of these 39 clips to television stations in 13 states. After every game he has the film in the mail on Monday. It is used regularly. It is a very effective way of publicizing the University of Oklahoma, particularly its intercollegiate football.

Chairman Pittenger: Representing the conference level is Kay Schultz, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, who joined the Big Ten Conference staff in 1962 after a brief tour with the Army in a public relations capacity. Kay will touch on several things his conference does as a group, and will make some comments on the conference procedures dealing with the Chicago press.

Kay Schultz (Intercollegiate [Big Ten] Conference): One of the basic problems that we have on the conference level is to avoid duplication of the member schools on public relations programs. Primarily we attempt to keep the media informed of conference activities, legislation, rules, regulations and any changes, and then to devise programs which are beneficial to the entire conference in addition to intercollegiate athletics.

The Big Ten's public relations program was formalized in 1939 when the Service Bureau was formed. From that point on, we have maintained an open-door policy to all members of the press. Our location in Chicago gives us a unique situation with a location that seems to be the bellwether of what the Midwest press does.

We have initiated over the years a number of special projects that go along with our idea and concept of devising programs beneficial to the entire League.

Old Bell Day is one that goes back to 1933, when a golf course, a country club outside of Chicago, was used as a gathering point for friends of the Big Ten, other conferences in the area, colleges throughout the nation, and people and colleges that the Big Ten compete against over the years. This has been held each spring at the sit of our outdoor track meet. The Big Ten has maintained Old Bell Day as a sort of quiet get-together, fun day for the people that we have worked with, and we are happy to do it.

Twelve years ago, in 1954, a Sky Writers' Tour was created to sort of take care of the problems of individual writers going around to all the Big Ten schools prior to the first game of the season to get a pre-season story. Our coaches were bothered by many, many visits, and the press got somewhat tired of taking long trips by themselves in a car. So a plane trip was scheduled, where members of the press would share the expenses of a tour and pay their own hotel bills. A stop was made at each one of our institutions.

Over 12 years we have had 91 different writers, representing 39 newspapers, three news services and two radio outlets. Six of these men have made 10 or more of the tours.

The primary purpose is to provide complete access to a coaching staff and players at one time during the early days of practice schedule. Special interviews are set up for those writers who want to talk with area athletes. The coach normally spends about 90 minutes in formalized press conference.

Also, for the past 12 years the Big Ten has been fortunate to have a basketball television series. This year we are broadcasting to 46 stations in 11 states, a late Saturday afternoon television program that does not conflict with other games being played on Saturday afternoon. For the past four seasons we have produced a show designed for our coaching staffs and the people in the Midwest.

A number of years ago Lester Jordan created the All-Academic program for football. This is a program of which we have been quite proud. Last fall we felt that the requirements to qualify for consideration to the All-Academic football team should be strengthened, and the sports information directors in the Big Ten decided that a boy must maintain at least a "B" average for the entire academic year prior to last fall to be nominated for this team. We came up with a record 82 football players. We are quite happy our champion, Michigan State University, came up with four first-team members of the All-Academic team.

Following each football season we have produced a half-hour football highlights film, which has been utilized by each one of our athletic departments, the alumni associations and our conference office as a program vehicle for civic and fraternal groups, high schools, and others.

As I mentioned at the outset, on the conference level any public relations program must be beneficial and of assistance to the various programs of the member institutions of that conference. We have tried to maintain this liaison between our members and to assist them with the various programs. Thank you.

Chairman Pittenger: The National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, which is the statistical arm of the NCAA, is attempting to maintain the interest of college athletes in intercollegiate athletics, as the sports

pages in many areas of the country today tend more and more toward discussion of professional sports events.

Homer Cooke has devised a proposed program which is now under study and probably will be accepted. We think the athletic directors would be interested in supporting a program of this type. It indicates a specific approach to a specific problem.

The gentleman who will outline it for you is Frank Soltys of the University of Arizona. Frank is a graduate of Paris International College. He worked at the University of Connecticut prior to going to Arizona. He is a hard-working member of the NCAA Public Relations Committee. We are very fortunate to have him with us.

Frank W. Soltys (University of Arizona): As Baaron mentioned, the NCAB is the statistical arm of NCAA, and of course we all know that the NCAB publishes Guides and does the football, basketball and baseball statistics, and we hope in the very near future, the track statistics.

Now, there is a vital program called Athletic Interests Maintained that Homer Cooke is proposing for the NCAA. The NCAA public Relations Committee has endorsed the plan that a Guide be furnished to the senior athlete. The idea behind this is that hopefully the institution will purchase the Guide and donate it to the senior athlete. In the Guide will be a card, postage prepaid, to send back with the athlete's address after he leaves the college. The idea is for them to send in and get a free copy, paid for by the NCAA, the following year. Behind this whole program is the idea that the athlete then will maintain an interest in college athletics.

The NCAB publishes eight Guides in football, baseball, basketball, soccer, swimming, wrestling, ice hockey and track and field. We do ask for your support.

We bring this to your attention merely as a matter of information. It is a pilot program. It is not official at the present time. It will come up in the very near future.

As you know, the NCAB tries to improve its operations, and only in the last two or three years took on a basketball score service. This is another function of the NCAB which we hope will be launched and get your support, and that it will be successful.

Chairman Pittenger: Another panel project on the launching pad with the countdown on the move is a special press seminar on which the Public Relations Committee has worked and hammered out a plan over the last two years.

To tell you about it is Ernie Goodman. Ernie is a 1947 graduate of Howard University, where he did some social work. He went back to his alma mater in 1958 as director of sports information, and is now director of the entire university public relations program. He has been of tremendous value to the members of the NCAA in the public relations program, and was subcommittee chairman for the group that finalized the plan or project which he will now outline.

Ernie Goodman (Howard University): This is, as Baaron has said, a pilot project. We are hoping it will be successful. We would like to continue it. We believe this can be one of the most effective programs that the NCAA can sponsor in helping improve its image.

I think the best way to explain it briefly is to read to you in part a letter that went out over the signature of President Barnes on December 14. This letter went to some 20 men who, in the opinion

of the Public Relations Committee, were the leading sports columnists on newspapers throughout the country. The letter reads in part as follows:

"I am writing to invite you to join a small group of distinguished sports columnists and administrators in the field of intercollegiate athletics for a three-day conference at the University of Arizona in Tucson, January 24 to 26. This is not an invitation for you to hear a series of lectures on intercollegiate athletics, rather an attempt to get together in a congenial environment leaders from the newspapers and colleges for a direct exchange of information on a subject of vital interest to the college community and presumably to you as well.

"In your role as observers of the sports world, you are frequently called upon to counteract criticism about the activities of the NCAA. We are interested in your comments and suggestions . . .

"I feel certain that the opportunity for journalists and college athletic leadership to communicate directly possesses a great deal of central value for our mutual benefit and better understanding."

We are calling this the First NCAA Media Seminar and we are hopeful there will be 15 or 20 sports columnists from throughout the country coming to Tucson for this session. We are also inviting key members of the NCAA who we feel are eminently qualified to speak in the areas which have been designated.

This is not to be, as the letter indicates, a series of lectures. This is to be a give-and-take session, at which time we will accept from the columnists their suggestions for revisions and modifications of our policies where they feel are necessary. We are hoping that once these gentlemen, several of whom have been quite critical of us, understands why we act the way we do, their understanding of the NCAA may be changed.

We have scheduled five, two-hour and 45-minute sessions. Each of these sessions is to be chaired by a member of the NCAA. The entire session will have a round-table chairman, Dr. Jerome Holland, president of Hampton Institute.

The discussion leaders who have been selected for those sessions are Robert Ray, the University of Iowa, who will speak on "Basic NCAA Policies and Objectives, the Why and the How"; Bill Reed, Big Ten Conference, who will speak on "The Collegiate Concern with Sports Legislation"; Bill Flynn, Boston College, who will speak on "Principles and Objectives of Collegiate Football Television"; Jim Corbett, Louisiana State University, who will speak on "College-Professional Relations"; Frank Broyles, the University of Arkansas, who will speak on "Paradoxes Big Time Collegiate Football."

In addition to these discussions, we have invited a group of consultants. These consultants consist of President Barnes, Walter Byers, Jesse Hill of the University of Southern California, and Eddie Jackson of Tuskegee Institute.

I don't think it is necessary to go into any more statistics on

the program at this time. We will be happy to answer any questions you have regarding this subject.

(Chairman Smiley resumed the chair.)

Chairman Smiley: I think this has been a profitable session. I know the last also will be profitable. I would like to try to close a little bit early if we can, so that certain members who are here can get to the other duties they have in connection with the luncheon this noon without further ado.

I am going to ask Bill Reed to present the Report on College-Professional Relations and on Pending Legislation.

William R. Reed (Big Ten Conference): As the chairman has indicated, I am presenting two reports.

First, on behalf of Jim Corbett, Louisiana State University, Chairman of the Committee on College-Professional Relations I would like to present a report which has been the subject of that committee's interest and activities in the past year.

The Committee on College-Professional Relations herewith expresses the following convictions and recommendations as the result of its activities and the events of the past year.

First, it expresses genuine encouragement at the considerable progress which has been made in the Association's relations with the professional sports as a result of mutual cooperation and sincere efforts on the part of both collegiate and professional interests.

Second, a continuing serious concern for the still unsolved and disruptive influence on collegiate football created and perpetuated by the intense competition between the National and American Football Leagues.

The Committee is grateful for the agreements which have been consummated and for the guidelines which have been established between the NCAA and the National Football League and the American Football League. These are significant steps toward the solution of the problems which must be solved if professional sports and intercollegiate athletics are to function cooperatively and in harmony. The personnel of both professional football leagues and individual teams are to be commended for their sincere efforts to abide by these agreements.

The Committee is convinced, however, that far more remains to be done in reconciling college-professional relations. This will come through a course of action which the Committee will recommend to the convention in the form of an appropriately worded resolution directed to this body.

At the root of the pressures on collegiate football players, coaches and their institutions in the harassment of college athletes during the late stages of the season, and the prime factor in the professionalization of college All-Star games is a draft date which comes prior to the conclusion of the entire season of late competition. The Committee will, therefore, recommend to the convention, through the Council, a resolution which will reemphasize the NCAA's standing request that both the National and the American Football Leagues should conduct drafts with the football players following the New Year's bowl games. Under the present competitive conditions existing between the two leagues no other course will effectively eliminate the difficulties which still face us. It is the opinion of the

Committee that no convincing arguments can be made against such a draft date.

Mr. Chairman, that is the report of the College-Professional Relations Committee.

As reported at the business session, and as President Barnes has said, there is an increasing involvement of the NCAA in governmental relations, both Congressional relations and with the Executive Branch. There is, for example, that involvement which comes from our television policy. We are very familiar with the involvement which has come about as a result of the Senate Commerce Committee hearings on the dispute with the AAU.

In the Convention Bulletin you will find a report of the Legislative Committee, which contains among other recommendations a proposal that the Association maintain permanent counsel in Washington for the purpose of maintaining the liaison with the branches of the Federal Government where our interests may become involved. I am gratified to report that the Association has employed such counsel, and I believe it will be effective.

I personally am one who deplores governmental involvement in any sort. However, I think it is a compliment to intercollegiate athletics that this involvement comes about, because it is a manifestation of the national interest in what we do, or, to put it another way, what we do does affect the national interest.

The specific matter to which I wish to report this morning relates to a measure pending before the Congress, a measure known as S-950, which has passed the Senate and is now before the House of Representatives. This is a perennial form of legislation which has been before the Congress several times in the past and is commonly known as the Sports Monopoly Bill. It is a measure which would exempt professional football, baseball, basketball and hockey from certain aspects of the antitrust law.

In effect, it would legalize practices peculiar to the conduct of those sports, such as the reserve laws, territorial rights, and including particularly the free agent player draft.

The Legislative Committee, acting on behalf of the Association, has sought an amendment to this legislation along two lines.

First of all, although television is not otherwise referred to in the bill, we have sought to strengthen the protections against encroachment of professional football upon interscholastic and collegiate football as those protections originally enacted by Congress in 1961.

As a result of representations made by us at that time, there has been included the provision that professional football may not package its programs in such a way as to result in the release over any station located within 75 miles of the site of the college game being played on Friday night or on Saturday during the course of our regular season.

At the present time we seek to strengthen this protection by applying it to televising a game where individual clubs rather than package contracts are involved. It is our concern that without this protection individual clubs may set up their own arrangements far ahead or indeed release their games in individual markets in such a way as to do great damage to intercollegiate football games being played concurrently.

We believe that S-950 is a proper vehicle for a provision of this kind, even though it is not related to television, because it would grant certain privileges to professional football. With the extension of such privileges it also carries a responsibility to respect interests which may be seriously affected adversely by the benefit of Government.

Further, with regard to the provisions of S-950 and the free agent player draft, we have directed to Congress certain public policy questions which underly the creation of the free agent player draft. We have submitted, however, that as a public policy question it is a matter for the Congress to determine whether the free agent draft is an institution to be preserved and protected.

Beyond raising the policy question, we have sought an amendment to the bill which would provide that if the draft does operate it shall not result in the signing of a college student to a professional sports contract until after his formal term of collegiate eligibility in the sport involved. Essentially, this is the nature of a voluntary agreement to which professional football is committed with the colleges.

As I have said, S-950 has passed the Senate, but it did so with neither of our proposals attached. The television amendment was not adopted, although it was written into the Committee report which was before the Senate. There was rather strong language, warning professional football that Congress was alert and would be further concerned should television be used along the lines we have indicated. The free agent player draft which we had submitted was contained in the bill as it went from the Committee to the floor of the Senate, but was eliminated by floor action. It was eliminated, in my opinion, because considerable confusion seemed to be attached to our amendment and the matter of its application to professional baseball creating the free agent player draft. Professional baseball free agent draft had come into being after our amendment had been proposed.

As I have indicated, both bills have gone to the House and been referred to the Antitrust Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee. Whether or not there will be hearings has not been indicated at the present time. I think it is important to emphasize that while the measure was before the Senate there were no hearings addressing themselves either to our proposal regarding television or to questions relating to the free agent player draft. It is, therefore, our feeling if the House Subcommittee is to proceed at all with this measure it is imperative that hearings be held and that there should be full opportunity to explore the two subjects in which we are interested.

It seems particularly appropriate there should be thorough inquiry into the nature of the free agent player draft. Even as it is operated in professional football there are evident possibilities of malpractice. This statement is based upon the history of an advancement of draft date into the college playing season, with the result that when negotiation rights are established by draft it is possible to sign a boy who is still engaged in college competition. The professional staff pledges itself to avoid this form of premature signing but the institution, as indicated by the report of the College-Professional Relations Committee, remains disturbed, and ap-

parently well-founded reports came forward in the past year that one League for the second year in a row conducted a secret draft, thus giving rise to the opportunity for secret signing.

The operation of baseball free agent player drafts is very complicated and it seems to be obviously in the public interest that there should be full record made regarding that practice before such a significant privilege of exemption from the antitrust statutes is granted. In fact, the effect of the baseball draft upon intercollegiate athletics programs should be explored and we should have the opportunity to present our views with respect to possible conflicts.

It is our hope, therefore, that the House of Representatives will attach our television amendment to S-950 and that the Judiciary Committee will conduct hearings on the subject of the free agent player draft with an opportunity for representatives of the Association to be heard.

To advance that, Mr. Chairman, it is my intention to present to the Convention a resolution, and I would like to have endorsement of that resolution from this group, if I might.

Therefore, I would like to move at this time that this round table endorse for presentation to the Convention the following resolution:

"Whereas, there is pending before the House of Representatives a measure, S-950, designated also as the Sports Monopoly Bill;

"Whereas, S-950 is a measure which would grant certain professional sports exemptions from the anti-trust laws with respect to certain business practices of these sports, including player selection through the device of a free agent player draft;

"Whereas, the membership of the NCAA holds the belief that any extension of statutory privilege to professional sports organizations should carry with it due restraints upon their incursions against the school-college athletic program;

"Be It Resolved, the Convention of the NCAA requests the favorable consideration by the House of Representatives of an amendment to S-950 which will extend the protections of existing law against adverse effects of televising professional football contests in competition with concurrent high school and college football games;

"And Be It Further Resolved, that the Convention of the NCAA request the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, in its consideration of S-950, to conduct comprehensive hearing and inquiry on the subject of the free agent player draft in all its aspects and ramifications, and that representatives of the NCAA be accorded the privilege of appearing on that occasion with respect to the Association's position on the free agent player draft."

(The resolution was approved.)

Mr. Kieronski (Coaches' All-American Football Game): I wonder if you attempted to get any protection against the competition of televising of professional games with the bowl games.

Mr. Reed: No, because the protection which was sought and which has been obtained is restricted to the regular season dates of the high schools and colleges, and moreover to those games which have been scheduled as to dates and participants in the publication of that schedule earlier in the year.

Chairman Smiley: Our next subject is "Opportunities for and Obligations of Foreign Competition." We have three speakers scheduled. Two of them are here.

On my right, M. R. Clausen, director of athletics at the University of Arizona; and on my left, Edward S. Steitz, director of athletics at Springfield College. Charles B. Wilkinson will be with us presently.

I am going to introduce Mr. Clausen, as he has some other duties to perform later, and I think it will be best to let Dick tell you exactly what his topic will be.

M. R. Clausen (University of Arizona): Gentlemen, from the standpoint of international competition, I was hoping that I would hear Bud Wilkinson speak before I had to leave. I am not going to talk about the university games, gentlemen. In NCAA we are very interested in international games. We need to know more about them and just how to approach competition in those games.

It happens, too, that I am somewhat involved in the gymnastics movement in the country. I am president of the United States Gymnastics Federation at the present time. I can tell you there are problems in that particular movement. The Federation has a graduate program going at the present time and we have registered about 4000 gymnastic coaches.

We have two tournaments, one at the University of Arizona during the Christmas vacation. This year we had about 750 register and participate in the workshop clinic. It is marvelous to see, and the participants range all the way from the small boys and girls to the Olympic performers. On one night we have a championship meet between the East and the West. On both teams are a number of either former Olympic performers or potential Olympians. And we had about 3000 people come and watch this. It worked very well.

This year also we began at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, the Eastern Division, which had about 200 participants the first year. This is part of the grass roots program that these Olympic performers work with these kids.

During the last Olympic tryouts we felt the Japanese had about 2000 gymnasts of potential Olympic caliber there. We had probably eight or nine of that caliber. As you probably know, we have not won a gold medal in gymnastics since 1932, and I don't think a silver one, but we are going to do something about it if this graduate program takes hold.

At the present time we are sending basketball teams to play in foreign countries, particularly in the summertime. This is regulated by the Council. We are getting more and more requests for basketball competition, particularly in the summertime. Now, we are asking for permission to go to foreign countries during the wintertime, as you know. We propose to keep this in an orderly sort of procedure.

We had more international basketball last year probably than we have had in 30 or 40 years, because colleges are coming into this international picture.

Baseball is doing something too. The University of Arizona is one example. We sent our teams to Mexico City last winter, I think it was early March, and played a four-game series down there.

I might try to acquaint you with what we are going to deal with in gymnastics, with Japan, for example. That is one of the sports the AAU has to sanction. At the present time there is a growing trend on the international level for collegiate competition with the United States. We have a request right now from Japan to send its collegiate champions to the United States to meet some of our colleges and universities on tour.

What approach does the NCAA take to this program? For example, next year it is conceivable that the Japanese collegiate champions might come to the United States and meet California, say, and Stanford, and then Arizona and others, and eventually wind up as competitors in the NCAA national championships. That could happen.

Now, if we do this or try to do this, we have the middleman, the 20 per cent, we call it. How are we going to face this? We don't know.

It is conceivable that we could work, the NCAA could work directly with the State Department, because we cannot see if two universities are going to be in sports, in open competition, that it is the problem of the AAU. This is collegiate competition on an international basis. We think possibly we can work with the State Department directly on the international competition.

Gentlemen, that about ends my story on this. I have not given any solutions, only problems. But I do want to acquaint you with what is the trend and some of the thinking.

The NCAA Council, along with the Long-Range Planning Committee, is working on this, and in what direction we are going to go, we are not certain. I do hope that maybe some of this has provoked some thinking on the floor, and if you have any ideas or questions, I hope you will transmit them either directly up here or to our people who are on the Council, because they need all the answers they can get and suggestions.

Jesse Hill (University of Southern California): Are the sanctions in existence as far as track and field is concerned that are in existence for gymnastics?

Mr. Clausen: My understanding, Jesse, is that it is not official. Actually we have asked how we stand, and we are not under the control. On the other hand. I am certain they are watching the track and field. We wonder if we could rebel conceivably, but we are kind of waiting in line to see what happens in track and field.

Chairman Smiley: Then I would like to introduce Ed Steitz, Springfield College director of athletics, who will announce the area on which he will speak.

Edward S. Steitz (Springfield College): I was asked to talk specifically on the area of the problems of taking a team abroad. I would, however, like to comment on some of the points that were raised earlier, relative to opportunities.

I have been fortunate to take a team around the world and to have the privilege of representing the United States, both in Rome and Tokyo, as well as in Rio de Janeiro, and on this specific situation to represent the Basketball Federation. I say to you without equivo-

cation the opportunities for international competition and to do a job in the promotion of clinic programs in the future are going to be great. The demand and respect they hold for our people, our associates and our athletes is unbelievable.

I wanted to mention that to you, and also to point out briefly that the Basketball Federation probably has made tremendous inroads as a result of what took place at Rio de Janeiro—that the colleges and universities do not have to get a sanction from AAU to send their teams abroad and to participate in any club or college or university in the country. You do not have to deal with the AAU clearing house at all. The only thing that has to be done is to indicate to them that you are going and tell them who is in the party. In other words, gentlemen, if you want to send your team to Tokyo, or Hong Kong, you don't have to write a single letter to anyone in the AAU. You have to clear with the Basketball Federation of the United States of America. Under the international regulation, under the FIBA rule, we have the right to sanction our own groups and our own teams. It is a tremendous breakthrough for the collegiate and university aspect as far as basketball particularly is concerned.

Unfortunately, in some other areas, the clearing house situation prevails and there are deterrents toward going abroad.

I might mention, for instance, we were invited by the State Department to take our group, the Springfield College basketball team, abroad. We were fortunate to go around the world. The AAU had no involvement whatsoever. Our only clearing house was the sanction from the Basketball Federation. We had no problems anywhere around the world, because we knew the FIBA rule and the people in International College were happy to have us.

To me, there is no greater need for international understanding than an athletic group and an athletic team going abroad. The experience we had was overwhelming. The reception we received surpassed anything that other groups had. I think we were very fortunate. We have the best medium for international understanding at our disposal.

To give you a brief idea of some of the complexities, we had a 62-day tour. We had 27 different flights. We conducted 110 coaches and player clinics, 25 recreational, and played 25 ball games in the course of 62 days.

During those 62 days many problems could have arisen. I would like to point out, that the key for avoiding problems is to prepare yourself.

Three months is the minimum you should hope for in preparing a group to go abroad. If you have more time—well and good. The problems of passports, visas, and knowing with whom to deal you have to resolve in a hurry.

I also suggest double-checking all applications for visas, passports, and so on. I would say the group leader should be charged with the responsibility to double-check every application sent in.

Regarding confirmation, if you are taking an extensive tour, you may have 17 different stops. I would suggest again, if you know your trip is going to be under way there is a lot of paper work before you get the contract, but there is no harm in getting with the medical people and proceeding with the tetanus shots, etc.

We also found it advisable—I am talking more of specifics—to have an alternate or two. We had one boy in particular as a standby. He had a passport, visa, all the shots. It just so happened we had an injury three days before we had to leave. The boy had a bad injury, necessitating an operation, and the alternate was able to fill in. We took 15 players so we could have demonstrations. We had teaching teams go out every day, and if we hadn't been prepared and had the alternate ready, it would have meant I or my assistant would have had to do some playing. So an alternate should be ready at all times.

A knowledge of the area to which you are going and its background is extremely beneficial to the students. We placed the responsibility on our co-captain to obtain all the information from the State Department on the countries to which we went.

Not only that, but you will undoubtedly be invited to many key social affairs, parties, etc., and you will be pleasantly surprised at the acceptance if you have the knowledge of the country, the social life, the historical background and the athletic background.

The local people will undoubtedly greet you at all times. We went into areas—Pakistan, for example—where there was a very pro-communist situation. We were told it would be a very unfavorable climate, to look out for unfortunate situations. But we didn't encounter a thing.

Again, I wish to point out that the athletic group I think is, by nature of being an athletic group, readily accepted.

Getting back to the point of preparation, one of the problems you are going to have is taking too much luggage. We suggest to our people, the only thing we would take would be wash-and-wear slacks, shirts, etc.—taking as big a bag as you can and as light a bag as you can, because you will never have enough room. You will receive a tremendous amount of gifts. You will want to buy gifts, and you will probably wind up having stuff shipped home.

We were allowed 20 kilograms (44 pounds). We had, including our transport equipment, 21 pounds.

Some of the gifts you receive are bulky, and you have to be prepared for it. It can become very costly.

If you have any material that you are going to be sending ahead, I would suggest you leave enough time to do it. We found, very fortunately, the ideal way to do it was to start with the State Department and send it to the ambassador, because you have immunity.

We were fortunate to have the manufacturers give us eight basketballs, and basketballs are a wonderful gift around the world. We found by addressing them to the ambassador things went off every smoothly. We sent along shoes, and the basketball equipment we gave away there was no problem. We found it was a pretty good gimmick.

While on the subject of gifts, I might indicate to you we in the United States have had some teams that have been embarrassed. When you participate in a foreign country there is always the exchange of gifts or souvenirs, and some of the teams have been embarrassed because they have not been prepared for that. I would always have a little souvenir prepared to present.

We used a couple of things we thought worked out very well.

Here is one of them, a ball-point pen. They cost about 17 cents each. We only had 500.

Another thing we drew up was a certificate 8 x 12. We left a blank space on top and hand-wrote with a pen, and it looked like a stock-market certificate, engraved and with the seal of the institution. It read something along the lines of appreciation for your cooperation furthering international understanding, etc. We had 500 of these drawn up, and it was amazing to me how the big wheels in the different areas wanted them and how they would have them framed.

There is one thing some people worry about, and that is the language barrier. If you know the stock phrases of greeting and food ordering, it is very entertaining, but English is spoken more and more. The embassies and the local people can get translators for you to interpret. I would not worry about it. You go into a country such as India, and you find 40 different languages, and the Indians cannot understand Indian.

One problem you are sure to have is sickness. If you travel through Asia you get the Asian dysentery. You get it for three days, and you know you have had it. It is a question of diet and food.

One of the things we were hard-nosed about, was we would not drink any water unless we were positive it had been boiled. We made a mistake in one place. The local players drank water after the game, when it was 104 degrees. They assured us it was good water; they were drinking it. Our boys each had one glass, and we had six fellows who almost died in three days. Don't drink the local water, because you are not immune to it.

The two drinks we had were Tetley Tea and Coco Cola. You have to boil water to make tea, so we became confirmed tea-drinkers. Not only that, but the doctor will prescribe tea as part of the remedy for curing the sickness.

If you have a sick ball club on your hands, you are in trouble. Again, I cannot stress enough, the leader has to be hard-boiled on what the players can eat. Dysentery will be a big problem. But I think it can be handled very diplomatically, with the people with whom you are dealing. We had stock phrases, so we would not offend anyone by not participating. We just indicated the doctor had said it was not wise for them to eat because of their particular physiological makeup—things such as, lettuce, fruits and vegetables.

If you play basketball you play on a plane course. The height and top is finished with cow manure to make a hard surface. You play in all types of weather and climate around the world. You have to do it. We played in monsoons. You have to accept the responsibility. I think you have this obligation. Back home we would not do it, but when you are away from home you have to do it. There are many times, frankly, when as representatives of a great country, representatives of NCAA, the school concept, we have to do it this way.

You will find upon arrival that the demands are great. We felt the thing to do was to get to the local people immediately and to find out what their program was. Within an hour after we cleared customs, I met the people involved to find what they had in mind. They want to be hospitable. They want to take you all over their country. After all, you are with a group and they want you to see unusual things.

I might also point out another thing, and that is on passports, plane tickets, or anything valuable. We turned everything over to the group leader, and they were then turned over to the embassies. The local people of some countries will tell you the American tourist is fair prey to the pickpockets and the undesirables. It is a very unfortunate experience that a few teams I know had happen to them, and it makes it an unpleasant situation right away.

We had a simple device. We would alternate on every trip, and two fellows were responsible from the time we checked our luggage in, until it got on the aircraft.

We also found a very simple thing was to have yellow plastic tape on all the handles of our baggage so the 20 sets of bags we had were cleared through customs like that. If you are an athletic group and a team and so organized, they will do that. They ask you as a group what you have. You should be prepared for the stock questions: Do you have any ammunition? Any tobacco? Liquor? Anything coming from any country of a communist area? Stock questions. I think if you know them, you can get a group through in four or five minutes. In some countries they won't even ask you to open your bags, if you are organized. If there is confusion they will make you wait.

I would make this point in concluding. I would not allow any team to go abroad that was not a well-conditioned group, I don't care what sport it is, because it is a very, very rigorous situation. It is true of basketball when you travel into Africa or Asia. We were playing two games a day, in 110 up to 121 degrees.

Another thing I would like to throw out quickly is dress. The Ugly American does raise trouble in the countries. We have young college students with money who go abroad and the image some of them create is very undesirable. We have a policy when we are traveling that everybody wears a shirt and tie and blazer. In India or Pakistan, for you to wear Bermuda shorts is considered unclean.

I think these are the things you need to check out. It is just a question of the responsibility the students have to recognize. It is a free democracy that is represented. The people look to you continually. They want to know whether you are smoking. They want to know whether you are abstaining or not.

The thing that amazed us more than anything was not the quality of the reception we had and the gifts, but the editorials that were written, because of the way our kids acted. The editorials were written about the image of the United States athlete. Foreigners see the beer-drinking, leather-jacket third-rate movie type person and it is hard for them to believe our American athlete does not fall into that category. The editorials were about the high type athlete who could act the role of America they liked to see and respected.

We also don't believe in our basketball team smoking, and no kids were smoking. They couldn't believe it. We were not out to teach them anything, but it was very, very important, believe me.

One last point. In dealing with the news media, you have to be very careful. They continually ask you one thing all the time: How do we compare with this country? Everyone wants a comparative standard. I think you have to be honest, but at the same time you have to be encouraging. From the population point of view they

are very happy when we say things such as "We think you are going to come along."

We assume the philosophy and policy if we cannot say anything encouraging and complimentary we won't say anything. I think it is extremely important for the group to recognize this.

Jesse Hill (University of Southern California): Did the State Department arrange your tour?

Mr. Steitz: It was the Bureau of Cultural and Educational Affairs—of the State Department. They have four areas in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs—drama, music, art and sports. They have budgets set aside for the different groups. They send symphony groups, dramatic groups, cultural groups, and sports and athletic teams abroad.

There is one other point I would like to make, and that is that salt tablets, vitamin pills and a complete medical kit are essential. When you go some places you cannot buy those things for your group. Make sure you have a well-stocked medical kit.

Chairman Smiley: Our next speaker is Charles B. (Bud) Wilkinson. Bud is president of Lifetime Sports Foundation.

Charles B. Wilkinson (Lifetime Sports Foundation): Gentlemen, I am going to talk about the World University Games, which is a competition with which I was totally unfamiliar until a year ago. I think perhaps the best way to lead into this is to give you a brief history of the International University Sports Federation.

This group was organized in 1948 by a group of European sports enthusiasts, and has as its main objective the promotion of international athletic events, especially among university students, with the hope of increasing international understanding through athletic competition.

In addition, FISU encourages the development of physical education programs and the exchange of information on university sports. Its constitution stipulates that it shall concern itself only with amateur sports and shall be completely free from any political, religious or racial bias.

The Federation was founded as a result of disagreements with the International Union of Students, a consistently partisan organization serving the interests of the Sino-Soviet bloc. This organization was set up at the end of World War II in 1945. Meetings were attended by the representatives from the Western countries. For three years these men made an effort to make the IUS a non-biased organization. At the end of three years it became self-evident, the record was very clear that the Sino-Soviet bloc hoped to use IUS as another tool in their infiltration into the universities of the free world. The Western nations dropped out of IUS and formed FISU.

The major FISU competitions are the biennial summer and winter World Games, known as the Summer and Winter Universiades. It also sponsors a yearly International University Sports Week and hopes soon to establish an active round of regional athletic competitions, such as the Latin American University Games, held under FISU auspices in 1962.

Delegates from FISU's 44 member nations elect 15 members to two-year terms on the Executive Committee, which meets several times yearly and supervises the administrative functions of the organization.

Supervising FISU's day-to-day operation from its Secretariat at Louvain, Belgium, are the president, currently Dr. Primo Nebiolo of Italy, and the secretary general, Dr. Michel Ostyn of Belgium.

Student organizations in the following nations are currently members:

Albania, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroun, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Morocco, New Zealand, North Korea, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

The membership requirement in the organization is simply that it is necessary to apply for membership with the credentials of your government, if you do represent the students who are enrolled in the universities in your nation.

At present, there is about an eight-to-ten voting majority for the Western nations, and as an observer in the General Assembly last summer in Budapest, I had my eyes opened. It was the first experience I had face-to-face with Communists. Some of the credentials that were submitted were, in my opinion, highly irregular, but after parliamentary bickering they were accepted.

Western representatives are trying to prevent FISU from being taken over by the Sino-Soviet bloc, which will happen if these nations receive a majority. Should this occur, this organization, too, would in all probability revert to the type of the International Union of Students, a propaganda infiltration arm of Communism.

The difficulty of dealing with these people can quickly be characterized by the action of the chair in recognizing delegates. The chair would simply recognize a representative from the United States, but when recognizing a Communist representative, would say, "the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea," or the "Democratic People's Republic of Cuba," etc. By the time the chair said, "Democratic People's Republic," they had expropriated our most realistic political terms. It was an almost frightening misuse of the words.

But this relates it to the political aspect and as I mentioned a moment ago, the purpose of the organization is "to increase international understanding through athletic competition."

Eligibility for these games is easy. To be eligible you must have been enrolled as a full-time student within two years of the competition. This means if I were enrolled in 1964 as a full-time student, I could compete in these games in 1966 even though I had not been in school since 1964.

The eligibility factor, as I see it related to NCAA or administrators of college athletics in this country, is a rare opportunity indeed, because many of the competitors are the same excellent athletes who participate in Olympic games, but here participate in a competition which requires no sanction from an international body. The only eligibility requirement is what I have stated. If the same athletes who are going into the Olympics or who are competing in some other international competition can meet here in FISU competition, without any further sanction, I think the public gains a much

clearer understanding of what the real problems are related to sanctions for international competition.

One basic problem I think the NCAA should look at very candidly is the administration of the American college athlete by the U. S. National Students' Association for these games. Since our teams are controlled by the U. S. National Students' Association, how should the NCAA participate? To what degree financially and to what degree administratively?

Our teams which have been sent abroad thus far through the selection process of the United States National Students' Association have been funded by the State Department Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Should the NCAA assist in financing the travel of these teams, etc.?

Personally, I think it would be a tragic error on the part of the NCAA to allow these competitions to continue without participation as an Association, because I think that it clears the air related to the misunderstandings people have of the requirements of international competition. As I look at it, competition of this sort, with people with varying nationalities and backgrounds competing against each other, with only the approval of their countries' student government associations indicates that the sanctioning problems we currently face are jurisdictional.

Chairman Smiley: Do you have any specific recommendation as to how the Association might become more deeply involved? You intimated we should be. The mechanism is not apparent to me. Maybe the mechanism does not exist yet.

Mr. Wilkinson: I would suggest something along these lines: that the NCAA have a small committee meet with the United States National Students' Association and also with the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs group, so the NCAA becomes directly involved in much of this competition. They would help in selecting the athletes. They would help in selecting coaches, and they also presumably would help in the area of financing competition or the cost of competition related to the athletes going abroad.

The only way the athletes have been able to make trips in the past has been through the funding of the State Department, and it seems to me that the Association could make available part of the money. Without some total participation, if you are only in a position of giving advice and arguing again about who administers it, the NCAA or the National Students' Association, you are almost back in the same operation as the AAU. I think it would be a mistake, should this occur.

Thomas J. Hamilton (Athletic Association of Western Universities): Bud, I would like to ask about the trial, how they selected these teams. Could they possibly use the NCAA championship trials?

Also on the calendar of sports, is there any direction in which we can influence what sports go into their competition?

Mr. Wilkinson: I don't have complete information that I would like to have. About the calendar factor, the summer games are held biennially. They will be held in Tokyo in 1967. The winter games are held biennially.

The summer games are swimming, tennis, track and field, and basketball competition. The winter competitions are hockey and the various skiing and skating events.

The program and the number of events probably will be expanded as the organization gathers strength. Our athletes were selected arbitrarily as a result of their performance during the last week here in the NCAA competition and also in the AAU and Federation competitions.

The swimmers who competed did very well abroad as part of the AAU swimming tour and were scheduled in Budapest for this competition with the National Students' Association instead of an AAU touring team. The same thing was true of some of the track and field athletes. The basketball team was a selected All-Star team, captained by Bill Bradley. It also was on a European tour and was scheduled into Budapest for this competition. So the selection process, I would say, was arbitrary, but it was also based on availability and coordination with the on-going program of the State Department. Most of the competition was financed, and the State Department was utilized to get the athletes into Europe and for the side trip to Budapest which was simply a part of the schedule. Upon arrival they represented the National Students' Association rather than the State Department or the AAU.

One other thing. I had a letter last week from a man named Hobart, who is the Israeli representative to the FISU organization. He was attached to the Hemisphere in Washington last year and was known very well. They had an athletic competition in Israel, and they are hopeful the basketball team will play there this summer.

This is something you might want to consider and discuss. I mentioned it to Walter Byers, and I am sure it will be handled through the proper source. Again, this is international competition of students unrelated to the normal sanctioning factors of the international competition.

Philip R. Theibert (Brown University): In Spain last summer they had a sports team and the thinking was that they were tired of seeing All-Star teams. They asked us to bring a team over to compete with their varsity team. How could this be financed? We cannot afford to take them. At the same time, they thought that it might create a better relationship than the All-Star team.

Mr. Steitz: I think the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs is moving more student groups from different institutions than they have previously. I would say this agency would be the best one for sports. The State Department, I am sure, is interested in having our students compete.

Another thought is People-to-People is doing more and more in terms of helping. I know it has done a lot to make sure you have plane transportation. The airlines are being more cooperative in picking up the tabs for groups such as these.

George L. Shiebler (Eastern College Athletic Conference): The subject of opportunities for foreign competition was mentioned, but there are two areas I have not heard discussed this morning. You touched on gymnastics, track and field, soccer.

The Eastern colleges have sent college rowing crews—Yale University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and others—to Germany, Switzerland and England and competed with college crews in races abroad, under the sponsorship of the International Collegiate Rowing Association. Washington and Lee College, the University of Virginia, and Johns Hopkins University have made tours to Australia and also to England and Canada in competition abroad.

I would like to mention the fact that American colleges have participated long before this international question has come up of student participation.

Chairman Smiley: Are there any other questions or observations? If not, I will extend my sincere thanks to the panelists, to Dick who had to leave, to Ed and Bud. I hope to see you all at the luncheon this noon.

COLLEGE DIVISION ROUND TABLE

Tuesday, January 11, 1966

The College-Division Round Table, convened on Tuesday morning, January 11, 1966, Harry Arlanson, Tufts University, chairman of the College Committee, presiding.

Chairman Arlanson: First of all, I want to welcome all of you to this 1966 Round Table, and want to introduce myself as Harry Arlanson, athletic director and director of physical education for Tufts University. I am also Chairman of your College Committee. This is my fifth and concluding year on the Committee; it has been a great experience for me.

I am awfully pleased to have received an affirmative answer from Jim Corbett, president of the newly formed National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics.

Jim, we are delighted to have you come here to present a little bit of the objectives and philosophy of this newly formed Directors of Athletics Association.

Report on National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics

James J. Corbett (Louisiana State University): Gentlemen, last year I received a notification that the first meeting of the proposed National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics was going to meet in Washington. I looked upon this advisement as another one of these things. Another organization, another four days away from home, another title with letters I do not understand! I was probably one of those full of apprehension, somewhat of a dissident, and thought, why do we need another organization?

But I went to the meeting and was tremendously impressed. I have been in athletics all my life. I appeared on one panel on the organizational structure of a model athletic organization. I spoke on that, with the preface that I did not think there was such a thing.

In the two days of meeting the people there, of hearing the panelists, I was never more impressed with an organization, as an athletic director, as I was with it.

The purpose of the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics is to establish common standards and ethical objectives among a group of individuals with a mutual interest in a significant and definable area of human activity; the Association shall be operated exclusively for educational and charitable purposes. All of the above are for these purposes and no other.

I will break that down a little bit more. The NACDA is the result of several years planning to meet a need—the need for a professional organization of collegiate athletic administrators—which would provide a national forum for the exchange and improvement of current administrative laxes, and would enhance the role of athletics in the total educational program.

There, gentlemen, is your organization. I do not know why we did not initiate one 20 years ago; I think we are that far remiss in not having organized it.

We started out on a shoe string. The executive office, as such, has been mutual among the family.

Lysle Butler, Oberlin College, is our secretary-treasurer. This

first year has been one of formation; it has been very gratifying.

At nine-thirty this morning, we will meet; I will be able to present to our executive group a listing of 215 institutional members which we have already compiled. I anticipate that, by our meeting in Chicago on June 23 and 24, we will have a minimum of 300 members in this organization.

This group is independent; we are not affiliated with the NCAA or NAIA or any other organization. It will continue to be such an organization; it will retain that independence, and have a voice speaking clearly for athletic directors within the business. You have your business-managers' organization, your coaches' organizations, your faculty-chairmen organizations; but never have we been able to embrace into a unit the athletic directors.

So everything within this organization is designed with you in mind: the things of interest; the problems you have each and every day. We are going to have university and college panels.

I am the first president. The president-elect, who will serve after me, beginning in June, will be Dick Larkins, Ohio State University, a very capable individual.

The institutional membership is perpetual, one membership at \$100 a year. The individual registration and membership is \$25 a year. Of course, that includes your luncheons and activities at Chicago.

We are going to have the former Secretary of the Navy as our guest speaker at Chicago this year in June. I think we are going to have one of the most enlightening, interesting and enthusiastic panels you could probably design.

In less than one year of operation, we have this membership. For those institutions which may have budgetary problems, it is possible for that perpetual membership to be paid in installments over a four-year period. Whether you want to pay \$25 a year or \$15 one year and \$40 the next is entirely up to you. But I hope that your institution will become a member, because I think it is going to do a great deal to enhance your profession; it is going to help you with your problems.

Specifically, I hope we are going to line up a program which will be second to none, as far as athletic directors are concerned, come June 23 at Chicago, Illinois.

Now, I am going to meet with our Executive Committee today, I hope. I am proud of this. I hope today we will be able to recommend the employment of a full-time executive director of this organization, so that we can go full-blast and have a wonderful preparation for an interesting and profitable seminar in Chicago. I hope that each and every one of you will be members of what I can assure you will be the finest organization you can be affiliated with, as athletic directors in our country.

Cecil Coleman (Fresno State College): Jim, would it be possible for the presidency of this new organization to establish sites (for those of us attending) at this time each year, for the following year's meeting, so that we can budget this item when we prepare our budgets this spring? In other words, do you have the site established yet for the 1967 meeting?

Mr. Corbett: No; but I think that is a splendid point. We can do that today. We have a Site and Date Committee; we will discuss

that before this Convention is over. You will be apprised of what the site will be in 1967.

Chairman Arlanson: We have another gentleman in the audience here who is very important in the affairs of the Association. We feel he has a topic which is very timely for the College Division people.

This particular gentleman you all know: Fran Smiley, who is the secretary-treasurer of your Association. He is kind enough to come here and tell us a little bit about plans of the Committee on Long-Range Planning.

Report of Committee on Long-Range Planning

Francis E. Smiley (Colorado School of Mines): I am just like that old fire horse. Every time he gets a chance, he gets back in the barn. The College Division is where I really feel at home; so I head back here at every opportunity.

We had a very profitable meeting yesterday; it was very informative to me and, I hope, to the others who were there, when we were discussing the 1.6 rule. It is the hope of your Officers that, by the meeting yesterday and your district meetings today, you will have had the opportunity to talk out things which are bothering you, so that when we get to the business session, we can get down to business and see what the Association wants to do.

Take advantage, this afternoon, of your district meetings; your vice presidents will be presiding. Try to get all delegates to attend. I do not mean to imply by this that we want to cut off any of the discussion at the business meeting; but these are always rather long. If we can get through most of the discussion part, get it out of the way ahead of time, it will make the business meeting more profitable.

In the matter of long-range planning, as you know, we have had, for the last two years, a Committee on Long-Range Planning. This was one of past president Robert F. Ray's pet projects. It was a good one, which we have needed for some time, some group assigned specifically to consider what we should be anticipating in the future, the nature of our programs and of our problems.

Jim Sours, formerly of Wichita State University, was the chairman of that Committee. He took a very important position in a testing service and, as a consequence, is no longer affiliated with an NCAA member institution. Thus, he was not eligible to remain a member or chairman of that Committee.

The Committee on Long-Range Planning last year did a few things that are reported in your Bulletin. The highlights of those things, I believe, would be the progress being made on the Manual of Model Management.

It is our philosophy, in this regard, that we would like to present something that will guide athletic directors and others interested in athletic management. We do not presume to put out any sort of document which would answer all the questions, or say, "In this situation, do this; in that situation, do that."

We think that we can produce a small booklet which could be used as a guideline, regardless of the size or nature of your institution.

The work done thus far consists of the completion of the draft of the education thesis. Those of you who are athletic directors have seen the questionnaire from which the data was derived. That has all been put on punch cards, run through.

The Committee on Long-Range Planning cannot take credit for the Postgraduate Scholarship Program; but we do like to bask in a little reflected glory, in that we have urged and recommended that the scholarship program be expanded. It has been. Now, we have fifty \$1,000 scholarships.

A sort of academic recognition, I think, is a step in the same direction as our 1.6 rule. As the president of Clemson University mentioned yesterday, this sort of thing seems to be a big step in the direction which many of the college presidents would like to see us go.

The Committee has tackled several other areas; it has looked at the problem of teams traveling abroad. It was mentioned briefly yesterday, the basketball situation where teams want to travel overseas during season and out of season.

This sort of thing will probably be growing rapidly. Many other areas seem to be in the offing. The committee is trying to see if legislation is needed or, perhaps better, what sort of guidelines should be provided.

We took a look, last year, at the possibility of directions of future organization the NCAA might take. We looked to the College Committee and the information it has received from the members of the College Division. From all of this, we came to the conclusion that, at this time, there did not seem to be any need for any real organization or administrative change.

You notice, I say "at this time" there does not seem to be any need. Simply because we feel now that there is no need for any change does not mean it perhaps would not be needed in the future.

The members of the Committee on Long-Range Planning cannot by themselves visualize all of the problems of the future. We need to hear from the members. If you have any ideas of subjects which should be looked at with a long-range view, do not hesitate to write to me, other members of the Committee, or simply address your communication to the executive offices; they will see that it gets to the proper person.

Chairman Arlanson: At this time, I would like to introduce the members of the College Committee by districts. (Chairman Arlanson introduced the Committee members.)

We have reports now from the tournament committees. These reports will be given by the chairmen of the rules or tournament committees or the director from the host institutions. The first name I see on my program here is Dick Koenig, who is going to report to us on College Division basketball.

Report of the National College Division Basketball Championship

Richard P. Koenig (Valparaiso University): We appreciate this opportunity to discuss the College Basketball Tournament. I would like to introduce the members of the committee I am representing at this time. (Mr. Koenig introduced the members of the College Basketball Tournament Committee.)

The purpose of this report is to provide you with a capsule summary of last year's tournament, then provide you with an opportunity to ask any questions or offer any suggestions you might care to offer for our forthcoming tournament.

In 1965, we had record receipts, record attendance, a very fine tournament. As you men know, Evansville College once again was the champion, after an undefeated (29-0) season. We had a record attendance at the final game of 12,797 people. The total tournament attendance at the finals was also another record, 36,084. Our regional gross receipts, another record of \$63,000-plus; the finals, another record of \$76,000 gross, so that the total gross for the tournament was almost \$140,000.

The expenses for the tournament this year were right around \$85,000. So, once again, we were able to reimburse, first-class, all expenses of the competing teams; we were able to give to each school a pro rata share. A significant contribution was once more made to the College Division Reserve Fund.

Needless to say, there was a great deal of satisfaction derived from the tournament by the members of the Committee; we are looking forward very optimistically again to the forthcoming tournament, where the basic structure will be changed for the first time since 1958.

The Executive Committee has permitted us to expand from 32 to 36 teams, on a one-year trial basis. What we are trying to do is to take care of the extra teams we have in the northeast part of the country. So we are going to have an eight-team regional in what we call Area I, along with the other seven four-team regionals we have had in the past. At the end of the tournament, your committee and the Executive Committee will evaluate this experience and make our plans for the future on the basis of this experiment.

You will find in the College Division Basketball Handbook a discussion of the basic structure of the tournament. As you know, we have divided the nation into four areas; we try to place two regionals in each area. We cannot always do this, because of what we call swing situations; but, basically, this is where we start. We know this has not worked out all the problems; but it has worked out fairly well.

Next year, your Committee again is going to be faced with negotiating a contract for the finals. We have a contract through 1967; we invite any suggestions or comments you might have in this regard.

Just so that you know what we have there, I will repeat the more important provisions of the contract. We have the basic guarantee of \$21,000 which we have been promised by the Evansville Tourney Corporation, a group of the leading citizens from the community of Evansville, with Evansville College as the host. Receipts above that figure are split according to other contract provisions which guarantee stability. We have been most pleased with the way this organization has worked.

Along that same line, if any of you have suggestions of permanent sites for the regionals, we would like to have them. There is no question about it; it is an advantage to the tournament to place your site as soon as you can. For obvious reasons, we have

not been able to do this in too many regionals.

While we are asking for suggestions, I would like to urge each of you who may have a team you think is worthy of consideration this year to keep your area selection committee posted on the progress. When you get the questionnaire you will be receiving sometime this month, return it promptly with the accurate information and your current statistics.

Now I want to express our thanks to all of you for your excellent cooperation and support. We are especially indebted to Evansville College for the manner in which it has acted as host.

As a personal note, upon the completion of my four years on this committee, I certainly would be remiss if I did not express my satisfaction which derived from the assignment. Whatever small personal contributions we may have made to the Committee are certainly more than offset by the contributions I received and from the experience I have had in associating with so many of you gentlemen out here in the audience, and others.

Chairman Arlanson: At this time, we will hear a report from Aldo Sebben, Southwest Missouri State College. Aldo will talk a bit on cross-country; then he will follow with his golf report.

Report on National College Division Cross-Country Championships

Aldo A. Sebben (Southwest Missouri State College): I am happy to report that the 1965 cross-country race was one of the finest meets in the event's eight-year history. All eight national championships have been run on the four-mile course laid out on the Chicago Country Club at Wheaton, Illinois. This championship course was planned by Gill Dodds, former holder of the world's record for the indoor mile.

This is a colorful course; it is a course where you can actually see a half to three-quarters of the race from either the starting or finishing point. It is laid out on the clover-leaf plan; it is a wonderful course for the kids to run.

This year's meet broke several records. We had 220 men entered for the race; 218 finished. The meet had a total of 52 institutions competing, and 28 colleges represented with a full team.

The championship was won by San Diego State College, by placing in positions 4-5-6-7-17 with a total score of 55 points. Eastern Michigan University placed second, with a score of 164; Valparaiso University was third, with 207. Central Michigan University placed fourth, with 214 points. Defending Kentucky State College placed fifth, with 228 points.

Individual honors went to Gene Takle of Luther College with a time of 19:38.9.

Wheaton College and its athletic director should be complimented for the wonderful job they have done with the cross-country national championship.

Now, Harry, I would like to make a report on the Golf Championships.

Report on National College Division Golf Championships

The Third National College Division Golf Championships were held in Springfield, Missouri, June 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1965, under the

sponsorship of Southwest Missouri State College. Actually, Andy McDonald, our golf coach, should be making this report. He is the man who ran this tournament.

Through the cooperation of the Twin Oaks and Hickory Hills Country Clubs in Springfield, the tournament was played this year over two golf courses. The golfers played 36 holes over the Twin Oaks Course June 7 and 8, and 36 holes over the Hickory Hills Course on June 9 and 10.

The number of participating colleges and individual contestants was lower than in 1964; but the quality and the caliber of competition remained, we felt, at a very high level. The tournament attracted 18 institutions and 67 athletes. Eleven states were represented. Nine of the institutions had participated in the 1964 tournament; nine institutions were new entries. All NCAA regions were represented, and six of the eight NCAA geographic districts.

Weather conditions were ideal for the meet; individual and team championship totals were record-breakers, also.

Middle Tennessee State College won the team championship, with a record-breaking score of 1157 strokes. Members of the team, and their scores, were: Larry Gilbert, 280; Bob Wolfe, 284; George Cogbill, 296; and Dan Midgett, 297.

The 1964 defending champion, Southern Illinois University, placed second, with a total of 1202 strokes; Kenyon College was third, with 1207; fourth place was won by Macalester College, with 1208.

Larry Gilbert, a member of the winning Middle Tennessee State College championship team, won the medalist honors with a record-breaking score of 280. Robert Smith, of Sacramento State College; and Bob Wolfe, another member of the championship team, tied for second-place honors; King Knox, from Franklin and Marshall College, placed fourth, with a score of 286.

The Committee and the coaches, plus the professionals on both courses, felt that the 1965 tournament was the best, in every way, of the three tournaments we have hosted at Southwest Missouri State College. The Committee was proud of the action of all participants in their play, and feels this was a contributing factor in making the 1965 event the success it was.

We had a wonderful coaches' meeting following our cross-country national championship; it was voted that we recommend the 15 top winners to the United States Track Coaches Association for All-American recognition.

Chairman Arlanson: The next report will be from Burt O'Connor. Roberto is from Illinois State University.

Report of the National College Division Swimming Championships

Burton L. O'Connor (Illinois State University): We have been honored by being selected to have the meet again this year. So I cannot give you a lot of the particulars on swimming; but I can say we had many, many fine compliments from spectators, coaches, and participants, relative to this meet.

The major credit, of course, must go to our swimming coach, Archie Harris, who did a magnificent job of organizing and managing this meet. We think we have probably the finest swimming facility in the country, having a T-shaped pool, as well as the

main pool; diving, and so on, leads into the T-shaped part of the pool.

At the present time we are working on the possibility of getting some publicity over and above what we have had. We have envisioned going on national television. I do not know how we will come out with this; but we are working on the decision although the meet was, as you know, on national television last year. But, if these negotiations are successful, we feel it would be a big step in publicizing and informing the public of the caliber of intercollegiate swimming on the college-division level.

We are relatively certain that we will at least have local-area television coverage for this meet and, of course, are hoping for national coverage.

I think the response to the second annual NCAA College Division Swimming Championships is an excellent indication of the desirability and the need for this and similar activities of this type.

We had 53 schools represented in the meet, with over 270 participants. I believe that, in the next two or three years, we will witness a development in the size of the meet, and the caliber of competition, which will compare somewhat even with the University championships.

We were indeed very fortunate in securing the cooperation of the NCAA Swimming Rules Committee, and having Mr. Vic Gustafson, of Gustavus Adolphus College, to referee our meet. It was also interesting to note that 25 of our participants established times which made them eligible to participate in the University Division championships, several of whom placed in the finals.

Three of the teams taking their swimmers to the University Division meet scored; for instance, California State College at Long Beach scored $12\frac{1}{2}$ points.

One of the most fruitful aspects of the meet was the number of separate meetings which were held with the College Division coaches. We tried to provide opportunity for these college swimming coaches to meet at times when they could discuss their many problems.

Many of the problems of the schools on this level were discussed, and recommendations forwarded to our Rules Committee. One of the things most prominent in the discussion was the possibility of setting up cut-off times to enter this championship.

It was the consensus of most coaches that it would be defeating the purpose of our championship if we restricted the entries in a way similar to that of the University Division championships. It was also felt that the reason for establishing this particular meet was to give an opportunity to all college swimmers to compete on a national level.

It was recommended that times be published each year, listing the 15th place time, so that the coaches and athletic directors would know the standard of competition necessary to place in this meet.

The possibility of terminating national competition with this meet, rather than recommending swimmers to the University Division championships, also was discussed.

It was felt that, because of the newness of the situation, our swimmers would be allowed to participate in the University Division championships.

We sincerely hope that we will be able to conduct the meet this coming year to the credit of our institution and as a credit to the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Chairman Arlanson: The next report will be presented by Don Adee.

Report of the National College Division Tennis Championships

Don Adee (Chico State College): Scotty Deeds was unable to be here, and asked that I give his report. He was chairman of the College Division Tennis Championships Committee for the meet held at California State College in Los Angeles last June.

California State College at Los Angeles was honored and privileged to host the third NCAA National College Division Tennis Championships, June 8-12, 1965. The meet was conducted on ten concrete courts located on the campus of the host school. California's typical June weather prevailed throughout the tournament week; overcast mornings and bright sunshine during the afternoon.

Fortunately, the players did not have to compete in our famous Los Angeles smog.

California State College at Los Angeles, led by defending singles champion Gary Johnson, won its third team championship; Redlands University finished second. Of the 18 institutions entered, ten scored team points.

We had a 64-draw for singles, and a 32-draw for doubles. Gary Johnson defeated John Yeomans of Redlands, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, to retain his singles championship.

John Yeomans and Bill Scheon, of Redlands, won the doubles championship by defeating Dave Ciano and Steve Peacock, also from Redlands, 6-2, 6-4.

The championship matches on Saturday were scheduled right after commencement exercises; we were fortunate in having a nice crowd, and the president of the College to present the trophies.

The players, coaches and officials dinner was held at Helms Hall, where we enjoyed a barbecue steak dinner in their outdoor patio. J. D. Morgan, athletic director at UCLA and chairman of the NCAA Tennis Tournament Committee, spoke briefly.

The caliber of players representing College Division institutions continues to improve. This was evidenced by the fine showing in the University Division tournament by those players who qualified from our College Division championships. The quality of the players, participation of coaches, spectator interest and play was by far the best we have had in the National College Division Tennis Tournament.

For the second consecutive year, we have not had a College Division member of the NCAA Tennis Committee present at the College Division Championships. This leads me to believe we should either see that our College Division members on the Committee are willing to take an active part in the Championships or we should recommend a College Division Tennis Committee with representation from each region, so that one member would always be close to the site of the tournament, and could be in attendance (similar to the College Football Committee).

The coaches of the teams participating and the committee met and

discussed the site for the 1966 tournament. Following the established policy of keeping the College Division championships as close as possible geographically, on the same type of court surface, a week preceding the University Division tournament, it was recommended to the NCAA Tennis Tournament Committee that the tournament be held at Rollins College in Winter Park, Florida, June 7-11.

I do not know what happened to the recommendation; but we are looking forward to being the guests of Walter Bryant, in Sewanee, Tennessee, at the University of the South, in 1966.

I have two recommendations to make to Walter in regard to running the tournament this year:

1. Emphasize as strongly as possible the checking and certifying of eligibility of the players entered. In two out of the three Championships we have had, there have been players found to be ineligible after the play had started and they had participated.

By the rules we follow, these players continue in the tournament; action is taken after the play is concluded. I am certain you can understand the unfairness to the eligible players who were eliminated in this kind of tournament, and the problem it presents in revising team points.

2. At the meeting for the draw, be sure players from the same college are placed in opposite halves and quarters. Again, in two of the Championships, we had players from the same institution meeting each other much earlier than they normally should, because the draw was done incorrectly.

May I say again that California State College at Los Angeles considered it a real privilege to host the 1965 Championships; when they are held on the Pacific Coast again, we will be the first to volunteer to host them.

Chairman Arlanson: The next report is the Track and Field Championships, held at California State College at Long Beach.

Report of the National College Division Track and Field Championships

Walter C. Crowe (California State College at Long Beach): Mr. Chairman, I would like to clarify one thing. We are also confused with Long Beach City College. We had just about indoctrinated people to know we were Long Beach State College, when our name was changed to California State College at Long Beach. If you folks are confused, you have no idea of the people in our community.

Really, I am making this report for Jack Rose, who is chairman of the committee, and Fred Miller, our assistant athletic director, who served with him in putting on the meet.

The third annual National College Division Track and Field Championships were held at the Veterans' Memorial Stadium in Long Beach, California, on June 11 and 12, 1965. The meet was hosted by California State College at Long Beach; 275 participants from 65 colleges participated, and established four new College Division records.

In preparation for the administration of this meet, a College Division Championship meet manual was developed. Copies have been forwarded to members of the host school and to the games

committee for the fourth annual National College Division Track and Field Championship Meet.

The purpose of the manual was to gather together all of the materials which would make it easier for people in the future to host this meet. It was felt that, if each meet director in the future would add materials to it, edit it, and pass it on, it would make it a rather simple matter to continue to conduct these meets.

San Diego State College, scoring in ten events, won the meet with 67 points. Luther College was a surprising second, largely on the strength of the performance of Gene Takle, the high-point man of the meet, about whom you heard a minute ago in cross-country. He scored 28 of the 46 points won by his college. California Polytechnic Institute of San Luis Obispo took third-place honors with 44 points, followed by North Carolina College's two-man team of Olympic medalist Edwin Roberts, and the 1963 NCAA triple jump champion, Norman Tate, with a score of 32½ points.

The best individual performance of the meet was a record 440 victory by Kentucky State College sophomore Jim Kemp, whose 46.1 lowered the old standard by .7 seconds in defeating the finest field of the two-day affair.

Kemp and San Diego State College's Larry Godfrey, 440-hurdle titlist, went on to win their events in the National Collegiate Track and Field Championships held the following week at the University of California at Berkeley.

The coaches' meeting preceding the meet was held for the purpose of declaring athletes for the meet. I might say this went very well. They did it by declaration of the coaches present, by telegrams, or by telephone. There were no hitches in relation to this.

They also discussed suggested policy relative to both track and field and cross-country championship competition. I would like you to know the recommendations of the coaches in attendance at this meeting:

1. To reduce the cost of staging and attending National College Division Track and Field championships, the coaches recommended that eastern and western sectional championships be held. It was felt that this would allow more athletes to compete, and would be less costly to the member schools.

2. The coaches unanimously recommended that the College Committee inform the United States Track Coaches Association that the Committee had approved (in 1964) the awarding of College Division All-American track and field certificates to the top three men in each event. These were not awarded in either 1964 or 1965.

3. The method of team qualification from the College Division to the National Collegiate championships in cross-country should be changed, so that the top three teams in the College Division would be eligible to compete in the National Collegiate championships.

4. A new schedule for a two-day Championships was approved. This also has been forwarded to the host institution for the fourth championship meet in 1966.

Excellent support was given to all phases of this meet by the City of Long Beach, its convention bureau; newspaper, radio and television outlets; and from the administration, business office

and public relations services of California State College at Long Beach.

In spite of these services, the revenue of \$1,215.25 was not sufficient to meet the expenditures of \$1,374.01, resulting in a net loss of \$158.76, which was absorbed by the host college.

In attempting to analyze why the meet was not a financial success, we would pose the following reasons:

1. The NCAA-AAU controversy relative to track and field seemed to take the edge off spectator interest in the meet.

2. The mild interest shown by the fickle track fan in the metropolitan Long Beach-Los Angeles area, in anything except Olympic-caliber performances and name meets.

These two points, plus those made earlier in relation to sectionals, I think cite the problems we had in relation to this meet.

Chairman Arlanson: There has been a recommendation from the College Committee, that the track and field meet be held at the University of Chicago.

Now we are going to hear a report from Don Adee, Chico State College. Don has done considerable work over the past year. I do not know where he gets all the energy; but he has certainly been a very active gentleman. It has been a pleasure to work with him on the College Committee. Along with that, he has the added duty of being chairman of the College Football Committee.

Report of the College Football Committee

Don Adee (Chico State College): Mr. Chairman, first of all, I would like to invite you to Chico State College for the National College Division Golf Championships. I am available, in case any of you have questions about that. I would like to insert that invitation at this time.

I am reporting for the College Football Committee, which started out as a subcommittee within the College Committee.

The purposes of the program are stated in the College Division Football Handbook:

"To stimulate and bring deserved attention to the support of football among College Division institutions;

"To increase the stature of College Division football;

"To provide postseason football competition for outstanding College Division teams."

We hope we have done something toward the realization of these purposes as stated.

I know you are interested in what happened in 1965.

The Tangerine Bowl, where the Atlantic Coast Regional Championship was held, with Jim Smith, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology as the games chairman, increased from 6,000 paid attendance last year to 8,350.

The Grantland Rice Bowl, held in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and hosted by Middle Tennessee State University, under the direction of Jim Loveless, DePauw University, as the games chairman, went from a paid attendance of 2,100 in 1964 to 10,469 paid in 1965.

The Pecan Bowl also showed a great increase, going from 3,291 to 8,420. That championship was under the direction of Garvin Beauchamp, Abilene Christian College, as the games chairman.

I hesitate to mention what happened at the Camellia Bowl at Sacramento, California, since I had that assignment; but I will mention that the attendance there this year was 5,349 paid, according to the official financial statement. Last year, we had just over 8,000. I should mention that we did have a little of the Oregon weather; in fact, the second half of the game was played in a sea of mud.

I think you are familiar with the participants in each of these games; but I will mention that East Carolina College defeated the University of Maine in the Tangerine Bowl. North Dakota State University, ranked No. 1 in the country, defeated Grambling College in a good game at Abilene. In the Grantland Rice Bowl, we had a tie between Tennessee A&I State University and Ball State University. In the Camellia Bowl, California State College of Los Angeles came from behind to beat the University of California at Santa Barbara, in another good game.

If you are interested in the total gross receipts, and so forth, we can give you things as they are available now, subject to final financial reports and the auditing thereof. I do think you should know that each of the participating institutions will share in a pro rata distribution of receipts, in addition to receiving the allowable expenses as they are stated in the Football Handbook.

Your Committee plans to continue its efforts to improve the program. With your cooperation, we think we can. We are very pleased with the response; we are very pleased with the comments we heard the other night from the assembled athletic directors who had teams in the two championships, 1964 and 1965. Some of the comments included: "The program has enhanced college football in our entire conference."

Another athletic director said: "It is the finest experience we have had in participating in several postseason bowl games—a fine educational experience for the participants."

This last one, I think, is the real reason we have the College Division football program; in fact, the reason we have postseason competition in all sports.

You would be interested in knowing that the television package for the next two years includes College Division football. We were very appreciative, the other night, of Herb Dorricott's contribution to our meeting, assisted by Bob Reese, the other College Division member of the NCAA Television Committee.

The American Broadcasting Company has agreed to telecast the game back to the home area of the participating institutions, and to the areas of the conference members represented by their conference champion or team which has been selected for the game.

The Football Committee is negotiating now with the four sponsors: The Elks Club in Orlando; the Junior Chamber of Commerce in Murfreesboro, Tennessee; the Chamber of Commerce in Abilene, Texas; and with the Camellia Bowl Association in Sacramento, in terms of extending the contracts which expired this year.

There are so many developments occurring each year that we thought it would be wise to recommend to the Executive Committee that we continue with the present sponsors on a one-year basis, with an option of one-year renewal, provided everyone agrees that this is the best thing for the College Division program in that particular region or area.

As far as the future is concerned, there are some definite possibilities. Jack Curtice, of Santa Barbara, made a suggestion at the meeting the other night, which I will call to your attention.

The idea of crossing geographic regional lines is a possibility, where a team from the Midwest might go to California or the Pacific Coast, and play a Pacific Coast team.

In a similar exchange with the Midwest and its adjacent region, the Atlantic Coast; or one from the East Coast to the West Coast, if we ever get that ambitious and can afford to do it.

This is a possibility, sort of in the dream stage at the moment; but it is a possibility.

I would make one plea; this is one I have made for some time. We have a lot of sports now. The College Division football program is for the College Division members and should be called the College Division Football Program, not the football program for the small colleges.

How anybody can term California State College at Los Angeles, with 22,000 students, as small is something I cannot understand. There are a number of others which are no longer small. I think it is the College Division program; that is the way we should identify it.

In summary, I would like to say that the Committee has appreciated your cooperation; we look forward to receiving your suggestions.

Chairman Arlanson: Having worked on that College Football Committee a year ago, I know what you have gone through.

Chuck Neinas is going to report to us from the NCAA office. He is no stranger to you; he is a young fellow I have gotten to know quite well over the past year. He has been sort of a right arm to the College Committee group.

Report on College Questionnaire

Charles M. Neinas (NCAA Assistant to Director): I have come to know Harry quite well, and certainly admire and respect him. As a matter of fact, I might have known him too well. Harry has been complaining of a couple of back operations; now my back is starting to hurt.

I might make a suggestion for some of you who have been here for the first 90 minutes. If you want to stand and stretch, I do not mind talking to a standing crowd. So feel free to do so, because I am sure the main event will be coming up here soon.

I just want to emphasize something Fran Smiley said about the Long-Range Planning Committee. This Committee is a very interesting one and, I am sure, can do a lot for all of us. It is a thinking committee so do not hesitate to send suggestions.

Another item which was mentioned yesterday during the Executive Committee report is the fact that the administration of College Division events now comes under the responsibility of the appropriate meet, tournament, or rules committee.

This is in no way casting aspersions upon the administrative abilities of the College Committee, but it was felt it would be in the best interest of all concerned to have those who are directly responsible for the University Division Championship (inasmuch as there is college representation on those committees) also responsible for the College Division Championship.

The College Committee, as the College Division program grows, is charged with more and more responsibility.

Chairman Arlanson asked me to speak on the College Division questionnaire which was circulated to the College Division membership last spring. The results of the questionnaire were mentioned in the College Division Newsletter early this fall. The questionnaire served a very good purpose in alerting the College Committee to the reaction and attitude of College Division membership at the College Committee's August meeting.

A total of 263 institutions responded.

The first question asked was relative to NCAA By-law 4-2 relating to eligibility in NCAA College Division Championships, which allows institutions with an undergraduate enrollment of less than 750 to use freshmen in NCAA College Division competition.

The question was asked: Are you in favor of the present rule? To this, 57 per cent said yes; 43 per cent said no.

Another question was: Should freshmen be prohibited from competing in NCAA events? The answers there were 36 per cent yes and 64 per cent negative.

The question was then asked: Should the 750 figure be raised? There was a slight difference, but 47 per cent thought it should be raised, while 53 per cent were opposed to it.

As you know, there is an amendment which will be voted upon on the floor of the convention tomorrow, which proposes to raise the 750 figure to 1250. This was arrived at after considerable discussion and a very close College Committee vote. It will be interesting to see what discussion ensues concerning this tomorrow.

Moving on, the second question dealt with By-law 4-6 and Executive Regulation II, Section 3, which provide that an institution shall designate its College or University Division preference for competition through a process of self-determination.

I remind you that this applies only to those national championships for those sports in which the Association offers two national championships. In other words, for example, in the sport of soccer, the Association has not requested a competitive designation, because there is only one championship; all members are eligible to compete in that.

The question was: Are you in favor of the present rule; 58 per cent replied that they were.

The next question was: Should a binding formula be established to determine if an institution shall be College or University Division? This was more or less the subject at last year's round table. To this, 51 per cent said yes; 49 per cent said no. So it is pretty much a house divided.

No. 3 was: Should an institution be classified completely University Division or College Division rather than being allowed to declare a competitive preference by sport? To this, 54 per cent said yes; 46 per cent, no.

The next question: If an institution is considered primarily College Division, should it be allowed to declare a preference for University Division designation in a limited number of sports?

In other words, you are College Division, primarily; but can you declare as University Division, let's say, in one or two sports?

The answer there was: yes, 45 per cent; no, 55 per cent.

The next area dealt with current NCAA legislation which provides that, in individual sports, a College Division student-athlete may compete in the University Division championships if he first qualifies through the appropriate National College Division Championship event.

Do you believe the National College Division Championship should be the ultimate goal of College Division members? To this, 58 per cent responded in the affirmative.

Should College Division student-athletes be permitted to compete in University Division competition? There, 62 per cent responded in the affirmative.

At present, the NCAA sponsors seven National College Division Championship events. The question was asked as to whether the Association should add other sports to the National College Division Championship schedule; 56 per cent were in favor of additional sports. The sport which received the strongest support was baseball.

Finally, there was the question dealing with the College Division regional sports program; this is the only question which I think had a very clear-cut margin of opinion from the membership, and perhaps was a little bit surprising to the College Committee itself, not that they are opposed to College regional championship competition; but I think the initial prevailing opinion was that perhaps, with the inauguration of the national competition, there was less interest in the regional competition.

Surprisingly enough, 90 per cent of those responding felt that the NCAA should continue to sponsor regional championship competition.

Chairman Arlanson: We have one more report to give, from a very important person in our organization. This is known as the Vice-President-at-Large, associated with the College Committee. He is, as I told you earlier in the program, the go-between between the College Committee, the Council, and the Executive Committee. We rely on him to carry the wishes of you people to the right place. He is Dean Trevor.

Report of the Vice-President-at-Large

Dean S. Trevor (Knox College): During my four years on the College Committee, five of our seven national championships have been inaugurated. Many on the Committee were very skeptical that these championships would go over. It really is a great satisfaction to see that, without exception, each year they continue to grow in the number of competitors and in the number of teams participating.

It is interesting to see also that there has been a change of location for these events. The Committee at first thought they had to be in the Midwest because of the transportation and expense; but now we have had successful championships in tennis and track on the West Coast. We will have our first golf championship located out of the Midwest when it goes to Chico State College next spring; for the first time in the history of the National College Division Championships, we will have one below the Mason-Dixon Line. The tennis championships will be held at the University of the South in Sewanee, Tennessee.

During my two years as Vice-President-at-Large, some very important legislation has been passed concerning our program. Most of it is aimed at alleviating the work of the College Committee. The first was done by the 1965 Convention, when the College Football Committee was created to arrange and supervise the four regional football championships. I am sure the College Committee was very glad to be relieved of all the responsibilities it had had during the first year of those Championships.

Then the Executive Committee helped out by voting that, commencing this fall, the administration of all the National College Division Championships will be the responsibility of the appropriate rules committee or tournament committee of the sports involved.

Chuck Neinas has already told about the questionnaire; but I want to speak a little about one problem which really faces us, I think. We have too many people who like the College Division program; I think around 420 of the total membership now participate in one or more College Division events. I think we should feel quite complimented.

But I also think that, sometime, this Association must decide whether an institution should be one or the other. I do not know when it should be done; but I think it has to be done sometime in the future.

Many persons deserve credit for making College Division competition possible. The NCAA is indebted to the athletic directors, to the coaches, to the host institutions, to the meet and tournament committees, and to the members of the College Committee for their leadership. I made this exact statement one year ago; but I am even more convinced now that it is true.

Also, I stated a year ago that the members of the Council and the Executive Committee, without exception, had great concern for the College Division, and devoted much time and thought to the requests for the improvement of this program. After another year of attending the meetings of these two groups, I am even more convinced of their sincerity to aid in the future development of the College Division.

Panel Discussion

Chairman Arlanson: Now, gentlemen, we get to the panel discussion for this morning. It is with a great deal of pleasure that we present these four gentlemen to you. I want to say at the outset that, when I contacted each of them, they gave me an immediate response that they were happy and willing to give of their time, talents, and efforts for your benefit.

In trying to search for a topic which would be stimulating, interesting, worthwhile, we thought possibly we could take some items from the questionnaire you received, which Chuck and I spoke to you about a little earlier. A year ago we talked on the subject of classification. Of course, it has many ramifications, is very broad in its aspects.

The subject we chose (perhaps for lack of a better one involved in this questionnaire) was the College Division today, freshman participation, and championships.

We will have four men here, the first of whom is Dave Busey from

Lycoming College in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, substituting for John Reese who was unable to appear before the group, due to responsibilities at Wilkes College.

Gentlemen, these men here come from four regions in the country: Atlantic Coast, Mideast, Midwest, and Pacific Coast. They represent the four regions; they represent institutions of wide range in enrollment, from the Atlantic Coast representative with an enrollment of 768, to the Pacific Coast representative with 9,359.

David G. Busey (Lycoming College): My responsibility today is to speak to the proposition that freshmen should be permitted to compete in NCAA events, and College Division athletes should be permitted to enjoy further competition in the University Division.

The most enthusiastic group of students in most colleges of our size, and the most interested in a program, is evidenced by freshmen.

John Reese, for whom I am substituting, made a survey. He came up with figures in this survey to show that, in colleges such as ours, 33 to 38 per cent of the varsity squads are made up of freshmen; that sophomores make up 25 to 30 per cent; juniors, 20 per cent, and seniors 15 per cent.

As years progress, the students become more involved in other activities than athletics, whether it be girls or some other phase of college life. As a result of this, they get away from the athletic program.

There is great academic pressure today in most colleges and universities in this country. Certainly, those colleges such as ours are no exception. It is true that enrollments do rise; but it is also true that, with the academic pressure, there are fewer people participating in the athletic programs today than used to be the case.

Certainly, it is virtually impossible today for an athlete to participate in two, three, or four sports. If a boy participates in one, he is very fortunate.

Also, in a college like ours, where we have no athletic scholarships of any sort, one of the main things we can use as talking points to prospective students is the fact that they are going to be able to participate as freshmen; that they will not have to wait until they are sophomores.

Then we have the problem of accelerated academic programs, so it is possible that, if freshmen are not permitted to play in some colleges, the intercollegiate program may have to be conducted with only two college classes, or drastically reduced.

Here I speak almost in too literal a sense. I know that Beloit College and Kalamazoo College are doing this at the present time. I had this thrown at me on Thursday by our dean in my own college. My dean said:

"How do you like this kind of program? It is a modified quarter-trimester type of program in which, during the fall semester from August until the Christmas vacation, no sophomores would be permitted to be on our campus. This would mean that, in the winter-time, there would be no juniors permitted on the campus; in the springtime, no seniors; and, of course, no freshmen in the summer, although they come in early August."

We have a waiver for the use of freshmen in our own conference for one year. We understand that. We had planned on moving

to the freshman roll unless the amendment is passed tomorrow.

But, by the same token, when I get this other program thrown at me, it begins to raise some further doubts, because it would mean that, if freshmen are not eligible in such a program, the fall program would be run with juniors and seniors only; the winter program would be run with sophomores and seniors only; the spring, with sophomores and juniors only.

Many small colleges have facility problems and financial ones. In many colleges, there is a lack of playing fields and areas in which freshmen teams can be used.

The cost involved by bringing additional staff is sometimes hard to explain to the administration, although administrations in general, I think, are very sympathetic. But they are interested primarily in seeing that there are adequate classrooms and dormitories.

Regardless of the size of an NCAA member institution, I believe a team or individual representing such institution should have the opportunity to attain a national collegiate championship; in other words, to be No. 1 in the nation.

Such will not be the case if College Division members are not permitted to compete in University Division championships; that is, National Collegiate Championships.

It is not often that a college will be able to produce a team or an individual with enough talent and ability to win a National Collegiate Championship. That is the reason those of us in smaller colleges are grateful for NCAA College Division championships. We look forward to the near future when there will be National College Division Championships in all sports.

If, however, a college should produce such a team or individual, the college should have the prerogative of entering the team or individual in the National Collegiate Championships.

If NCAA colleges must make a declaration between participation in the National College Division Championships and the National Collegiate Championships, and are not permitted a small amount of flexibility, there is some indication that at least a few colleges in some selected sports, will choose the university championships, then divide their loyalties and turn to a non-NCAA organization for College Division competition.

This divided loyalty is not desirable and certainly would not seem to be in the best interest of all concerned.

Chairman Arlanson: Now we are going to move into the opposite side of this particular problem, to be presented by Axel Bundgaard, from St. Olaf College, a school in the Midwest Region, which has an enrollment of 1,075.

Axel C. Bundgaard (St. Olaf College): The question I have been asked to talk about is two-fold, as you know:

First, should freshmen be permitted to compete in NCAA-sponsored events; secondly, should College Division championships be the ultimate goal of College Division members in the conduct of their athletic programs?

I will attempt to treat each question as a separate item, and make no attempt to relate the two.

The question of whether freshmen should compete on the inter-collegiate varsity level is, I presume, almost as old as intercolle-

giate athletics itself. The policy which prohibits freshmen from competing on the varsity athletic level is commonly known as the freshman rule. The supporters of this rule would, I assume, use the same arguments and opinions, if asked, regarding the question of whether freshmen should be permitted to participate in NCAA-sponsored events.

There are, of course, those who say that if an institution permits freshman participation in intercollegiate athletics, these same freshmen should have the privilege of participating in College Division championships if their institution should qualify.

I am sure there are logical reasons for supporting both points of view. Since I have been asked to speak on the proposition that freshmen should not compete in NCAA events, I will try to list a number of reasons, as I see them, which support this point of view.

First, there are those who say that the primary concern of any college or university is the education of students. They say the freshman year is the most difficult for most students, and that this year presents some monumental problems in the area of both social and intellectual adjustment.

Not the least of these problems, one which has implication to both of these key and vital adjustments, is the proper budgeting of time. They say the normal freshman is not in a position to budget effectively his time and energy around a full varsity sports schedule complete with practice, chalk talks and trips.

For academicians, this reason alone may be the most important, although not all coaches would agree. However, I need not remind you of the critical eye with which many faculty members view the entire intercollegiate athletic program in its relationship with the educational curriculum.

No doubt, many athletic directors spend considerable time creating or maintaining a favorable image or environment on the campus for the athletic program to operate. There are even athletic councils and committees who insist that athletic directors draw up schedules in which all opponents are schools who have the freshman rule. Thus, the athletic councils feel assured that their own schools are competing with others who have like educational programs with similar emphasis upon the proper place of athletics in the educational framework.

A second reason, as I see it, refers to recruiting. Dave Busey has already alluded to this. To those schools which actively solicit student-athletes, recruiting assumes a different cloak when freshmen cannot compete on the varsity level, as compared with those schools which permit freshmen to compete.

With the freshman rule policy, a boy is recruited with the emphasis of doing well in college, academically speaking, in order to qualify or to be eligible for varsity athletics; whereas, if freshmen were immediately eligible upon enrollment, the boy could be recruited not on the premise of the importance of attaining acceptable grades, but upon the merits of the athletic program at this or that school.

The proponents of the freshman rule say that this defeats the purpose of the entire educational program; they further say that the only reason for matriculation is the immediate opportunity for

participation in varsity athletics, and the chance of competing in an NCAA-sponsored event.

A third reason which proponents of the freshman rule use dwells around the premise that three years is about all one can expect a young man to compete successfully in varsity athletics; that, if the first year of college is devoted to good, sound coaching, learning a system or a way of training, both the student-athlete and the coaching staff benefit. In this way, the boy can make his adjustments to college athletics and will be thoroughly oriented when he goes into the varsity program; thereby, the athletic program benefits, in that little time is lost in the transition to the varsity.

You may well ask if this reason does not apply to eligibility of freshmen for NCAA events; very possibly, this is true. However, it stands as a reason for the advocates of the freshman rule, as I see it.

With regard to the second part of the question (which relates to the proposition that College Division championships should be the ultimate goal of College Division members), I would like to depart just a little from the point that University Division activity should be made available to College Division members. I did not interpret this question quite in that light; so I have just listed about three reasons, as I saw it, appropriate to this question.

For one, I would say there are those colleges which take the attitude that local policy regarding post-season play—and that, essentially, is what College Division championships are—shall take precedence. If a particular college has the policy of no postseason play, obviously, College Division championships are not the ultimate goal.

Secondly, there are those institutions to which conference membership is the most important allegiance, taking precedence over NCAA membership. These schools have bonded themselves for the common athletic good, in that the conference schedule takes precedence over any other kind of championship.

I happen to be associated with a conference which uses this approach in basketball. For two years, now, the Midwest Conference champion has not participated in the NCAA regional. It just so happens that wide variance in school calendars, and other problems, prevent playing out an 18-game conference schedule prior to the date of the regionals. There have been enough institutions which have felt keenly enough about the round-robin schedule that to change it to a reduced schedule to permit the champion to participate in the College Division regional is not sufficient reason to depart from the present schedule.

Then, thirdly, there are those who say that, if an institution is an NCAA member, it should be willing to support its programs and take an active interest in what the organization is trying to do. Since this is a national organization, its sponsored championships become the ultimate in championship attainment.

These people say that, since athletics is a competitive thing, the chance for proving one's excellence should be carried as far as one can, within an acceptable framework—one which can be defended from both an educational viewpoint and from an intercollegiate athletic point of view.

I suppose there are critics of the College Division program. These people will say we already have enough in the way of national championships, what with University Division activities; and that the College Division program assumes a role of little importance. With the proliferation of big-time athletics, especially on television, these people say, this causes the public to be apathetic toward the College Division programs.

I would like to interject just one note of warning, as I see it, in regard to the level of competition which is fostered in the College Division program. I am sure you are all aware of the need for competition to be equitable, in order to be successful.

I feel that, in the College Division, there may be greater variances in the athletic-scholarship program than on the University level; therefore, it is possible that some colleges can dominate the College Division picture, because of the greater scholarship program these schools sponsor.

I am sure there are a number of colleges with athletic programs which are not subsidized at all; these same colleges may feel inclined to disregard the College Division program, knowing that they may be thrown into competition which is beyond the level at which they are used to competing.

Yet we are certainly aware of the benefits to the student-athlete. After all, this may be the most important reason for the conduct of College Division championships.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I support the freshman rule; I also support the point of view that College Division activities are the ultimate goals of College Division members.

Chairman Arlanson: Our next two gentlemen who will appear will give a mixed variation of the two reports you have just heard.

Al Olsen comes from San Diego State College. This represents the Pacific Coast region. His institution has a male enrollment of 9,359. Al is going to talk to the point: By failing to permit freshmen to compete in NCAA events, national College Division championships should be the ultimate goal of the College Division members.

Albert W. Olsen (San Diego State College): There is some question as to whether we really belong in the College Division. I think this is an important aspect of this total problem, that an institution with 9,000 male enrollment competing against colleges with a 500 male enrollment poses some interesting implications.

Well, let me take up first the freshman concept here; then I will go to the other, hashing them separately.

The problem is posed (and has been, traditionally) that freshmen should not compete; it causes academic pressures. I have noted all the way through, in the proceedings of last year, when this was discussed.

The evidence is just not there that academic pressures are, to the greatest extent, the problem of why freshmen should not compete. I do not think there has ever been a study showing this. So I would question it.

I think possibly the freshmen who do compete in athletics maybe get better direction in terms of budgeting their time; this has been discussed. The freshmen who do not compete in athletics at our

institution, a goodly number of them, put on sandals, grow beards, and get involved in other activities.

Another problem I note is that freshmen can compete in some sports but cannot in the others; there is no consistency here. If it is valuable to the boy to compete in athletics, he ought to compete in all of them. If it is not valuable to him, I think we ought to disallow this completely.

Another point is that freshmen do compete in California rather heavily. This is because of the junior colleges. We have 40 or 50 in California. When a boy is competing in junior college, he is competing in his freshman and sophomore years.

Obviously, this does provide a higher level of competition in California, when a boy transfers into a four-year institution, because he has had this experience on a higher level. So there is this inconsistency, also.

The most important point on the freshman competition, I think, is this: If intercollegiate athletics is designed for excellence—for instance, the outstanding athlete is going to participate, whether he is a freshman, sophomore, junior, or senior—he should get the opportunity to participate on the level where he can get good experience.

You are all aware of the lad from New York who is at UCLA now, an outstanding basketball player. Obviously, he would be a star on the varsity basketball team; yet he is playing freshman basketball. I dare say he is playing just as many games, spending just as much time.

In the final analysis, I do not think athletic directors or organizations should determine who plays; everything else being normal, if the boy is a student in the institution, I think the coach should decide. I think whether he is a freshman should not be a factor.

We tend to spin our wheels a little bit; to drive ourselves into all kinds of tight corners by splitting hairs, so to speak. I know it is in the amendment which is going to be voted on tomorrow; they have decided by some manner (I suppose, democratically) to raise the number from 750 to 1250. I do not know how they arrived at these magical numbers. Either freshmen should or should not compete. Personally, I am going to vote against this, because I think it should be a flat rule.

Maybe I am naive about this; but possibly this has developed as an aid for the smaller colleges which need enough participants.

I think I will stop there on the freshman aspect of this, and go to the College Division comments.

In response to the questionnaire, I stated that the College Division championships should be the ultimate goal. There are really only a couple of reasons I can give for this. I think the basic reason I made this statement is that I think you should declare yourself prior to getting involved in competition.

There is the option now of changing the classification; this is all right. But you should do this prior to the decision.

I do not believe you should be able to make the decision late in the game, so to speak. This is what they want to do at our institution. If our cross-country team wins the National College Division championship, immediately the hue and cry goes up from the

students and various people involved in the community: "Let's enter the University Division."

But this never comes about beforehand, until we find out how things are going to go.

Another factor involved here, of course, is the economics of the matter. We are in the southwest corner of the United States; we have to travel quite a way when we get involved in these things. If you enter the College Division, do fairly well, have some success, then move on to the University Division, in many cases this will double your costs.

If the option were there, if you did well at the College level and could go to the University Division, I would buy it completely, if the NCAA would be willing to underwrite the additional expense of going from the College to the University Division.

Now, I would like to pose for consideration the possibility of a third division.

In posing this idea, I would submit that this should be done from the national body; the NCAA should make the decision as to the make-up of this type of division. The maintenance of self-determination, I think, is a term which is a little bit questionable. I do not know exactly how you arrive at this. Personally—and, again, this is my own opinion—I would buy the idea that criteria be set up by the national body, and let it make a decision.

Of course, I recognize that this came about because a lot of people would not be happy. But I think a lot of people are not happy at the present time; so I think it could be worked out.

I would like to suggest six criteria for divisional status.

First, the size of the school should be a factor;

Second, the size of the budget;

Third, the caliber of the facilities;

Fourth, the level of competition;

Fifth, the philosophy of aid to athletes;

Sixth, the conference membership. I put that one last, because I think that might be the paramount one, conference membership. The conference should be involved in this.

I would like to see the NCAA determine its criteria and keep three divisions, maybe four. I do not know; but I suppose, at the outset, three is revolutionary enough. But it is extremely difficult, I recognize, for colleges with as many students as we have to enter a competition where we are competing with schools with 500 or even less.

Again, though, size is not everything; nor is age; nor are any of these things.

For instance, in our swimming program, we have done very well. We offer no aid whatsoever. In basketball, we offer complete aid; our entire squad is on aid. But we cannot win. We come back here in the Midwest and get slaughtered. Because of the emphasis on basketball back here, the skill is at a different level. So there are many factors involved.

Chairman Arlanson: Burt O'Connor is going to speak on the point that he is opposed to freshman participation in NCAA events, but favors additional competition beyond College Division championships and College Division members.

Burton L. O'Connor (Illinois State University): My position here which I am going to speak about is opposed to freshman participation in NCAA events, as a direct opposite to what Al has just spoken about, in favor of additional competition beyond the College Division, which is in accord with his thinking.

I would like to treat these as these other gentlemen have, taking the first part of this question first, that of being opposed to freshman participation in NCAA events.

I think one of the main reasons for the freshman rule is, of course, to limit the participation so that the student in his first year can become oriented to college life, establish himself academically without the pressures of competition.

This, I know, has been mentioned here before; but to permit additional competition in NCAA events, over and above various conference limitations, I believe, is in conflict with the purpose of the freshman rule. I also feel that this limitation of competition in NCAA events should apply to schools which do not have the freshman rule, for the same reason.

Another factor, I think, is that the coaches are more aware of their material a year hence. Also, by having freshmen participate, I think many would agree that there is a false sense of values which comes upon the freshman when he makes that team. He has to establish himself socially, psychologically and emotionally that first year.

We can cite that there have not been any studies made on this, perhaps, at least to my knowledge. But, oftentimes, a freshman coming out makes a squad and does very well, becomes quite emotionally disturbed.

We know, I am sure—and there have been studies of this made—that athletes have one of the most difficult jobs in adjusting, because of values. This is true of actors, people who are in the public spotlight. Sudden success sometimes creates just as much of a problem to the individual as sudden failure.

In our institution, I know, we can cite where freshman halfbacks have done really well. In fact, this happened to one of our outstanding men. Where was he in the sophomore year? He was not there. Basically, it was because of his sense of value, the publicity, within a couple or three months after landing on the campus.

So the academic mortality at the freshman level, in general, is very high, we know.

I remember one of the great compliments Zuppke paid to Doug Miller; he said he was great as a sophomore and better as a senior. I think, indirectly there, he is saying it takes a pretty good man to keep his balance, starting early.

There is a difference in the academic standards of the institutions, as well; the freshmen have to adjust to that.

As a rule, I do not feel that the freshman is physically capable, as I said, at the national championship, although there are exceptions to this.

On the second part of my question, I would like to give several reasons why I think College Division members should be permitted to continue on into the university championship divisions.

In the report which I gave on our swimming meet, I cited that

one of those San Diego swimmers, you know, went on to the national meet and picked up 12½ points, which is pretty good evidence that they do not always find the true champion up in that University Division.

But I would like to say that I think participants should be allowed to continue on until the College Division championships have been established on a more permanent basis, and the caliber of competition improved. At least, this is not the time to put a stopgap here.

Secondly, I also feel that, if College Division champions are not permitted to go on into the University championships, a true national champion cannot be crowned.

In the true sense of the word, it is probably difficult at times to get a true champion in any case; there are so many factors involved there. At least, we are striving to do this. When we rule out certain people because of the size of institutions, we are defeating our purpose, it seems to me.

Third, because of the emphasis placed on the University Division, College Division teams and individuals should be permitted in their respective events on the University level.

Fourth, because entering the University championships is purely on a voluntary basis, the argument that loss of school time would result could not be a valid one.

By not permitting freshman competition in NCAA events, thereby possibly becoming better established academically, the loss of time for upperclassmen to continue in university championship events would not be as likely to hurt the student scholastically.

Fifth, I think a good example of the desirability of College Division champions entering the University Division championships occurred last year at the swimming championships held at Iowa State, where three teams from College Division championships participated and placed in the finals.

It is not always necessarily true that bigness goes along with greatness.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I am opposed to the freshman participation in the NCAA events; I do favor additional competition, however, beyond the College Division championships for College Division members, in order to gain a true champion. I do realize, too, that this is a complicated thing, because of the difference in size of our institutions. It may be, as I said, as has already been mentioned, that the third division might have to be called upon in order to make this situation more consistent.

Ross H. Smith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Partly a question and partly an expression of hope. It seems both of these issues which have been talked about today are really middle-road. Somewhere, this magic enrollment of freshmen as a determining factor represents the middle road. If a college with less than 750 male students at the present time does elect to play freshmen, and does (through the efforts of the coach and squad) get together a team which has achieved recognition to get into a tournament, I think it would be a real shame to bar freshmen from this kind of competition. I hope we are not talking about this; I would hope we would not destroy this sort of team effort to keep freshmen out of competition.

The second thing is the continuation of College championship to University championship in team sports. I think there is a real difference. In a sport like swimming, tennis, wrestling, golf, I think an individual can well move on without upsetting academic routines for large numbers of students. I hope we do not have to go all or none in either one of these. I hope there is room for real flexibility.

The other thing I feel very keenly about today—I do not want to take too long. I think that all the arguments today were good; but I think they could be used to show why freshmen athletics needs to be continued for teaching purposes, particularly in sports like lacrosse, say, and squash where, if you do not have a freshman squad, even though you may be pressed to put a freshman squad on the field at the 750-point level, I know, in areas where you have facilities and staff to teach these sports, you would certainly lose a lot if you dropped freshman competition.

George A. Hansell (Pennsylvania Military College): I want just to follow this line for a second. I believe you get back to the reason, basically, for this cut-off at 750 for freshman, to provide a program for these men. If they have to compete for varsity positions, they do not have the same opportunity as if they were competing with other freshmen for a position on the freshman team. If we move the enrollment up to 1,000, certainly you will have 300 or 400 freshmen in a male enrollment of 1,000. These boys will compete for a varsity position at a disadvantage; whereas, if they had a freshman program, they would certainly have more opportunity to participate.

When you move up to 1,250, you are getting 350 to 450 freshmen, possibly even 500. If they are competing, again, for a varsity position separate and apart from the freshman team, it seems unfair that so few would participate.

I believe we are missing the wider point of this view to provide an opportunity for freshmen to participate in college athletics; even if they do not go on in varsity later on, this freshman participation gives them some real advantages.

Harvey C. Chrouser (Wheaton College): I would like to speak to the point of the levels of competition. For example, we have heard it mentioned that we should be thinking in terms of three classifications. I think we have to look at the growth trend of our institutions; I think we should analyze the championship results and the national tournaments we have had.

But there is a group of colleges which has a sort of ceiling on their growth; that is, a large group of liberal arts colleges. Then there is a group of state institutions which have had such phenomenal growth—institutions which have grown from four to 12 or 13 thousand in a period of five or six years.

They have grown to that level so fast that they have not been able to revise and readjust their athletic philosophy and thinking on the pressures they are going to feel in the areas where they are located. I think these schools are already taking them fast out of the class.

This is just off-the-cuff reflection of a look at the tournament results so far. The cross-country championships we are familiar with. There has not been one of those won by the liberal arts colleges,

the team championships. They have all been larger colleges with larger enrollments.

The basketball championship (which we participated in for six years) has been almost dominated by the smaller group of schools serviced by the 750 rule. But I think we are coming to the time where it is really more appropriate to be thinking of divisions, because of the change which is going to take place in the philosophy of the new, large institutions which are going to be embarrassed in some cases.

As a member of the committee for this cross-country tournament, I would say, "Is so-and-so University going to be present? If they are, we are not coming." Not just one or two calls, but several calls every year.

Now, this is an indication of how people feel about this.

The freshman rule may be the prime factor; but, really, I do not think it is. I think the quality of competition, basically, is the thing in which we are interested in these College Division tournaments.

J. M. Pease (Kansas State Teachers College): We are a state institution with an enrollment of about 6,500. We have what is commonly known as the no-cut policy. We have varsity competition in all team sports.

First of all, I do not think there is any study which shows that freshman competition is harmful to academic success.

Secondly, there are studies which do show that the student who is active gets along better than the one who sits around and grows a beard.

The third point, I think, is that most of our athletes at least are used to competition; this competition enhances social development or adjustment, rather than detracting from it.

For that reason, I cannot see any educational justification for the freshman rule at all.

Edward L. Jackson (Tuskegee Institute): I just want to comment upon a survey Chuck Neinas made there. It was particularly gratifying to some of us to see the faith and confidence which the College Division members evidently have in the regional competition.

A few years ago, there were some who voiced an opinion on doing away with regional in favor of national. However, some of us dissented. I am glad to see that has been upheld, because we certainly want more competition than the regional gives us.

On the other hand, I would like to say a word about the philosophy which seems to be present now, and has been for a number of years; that is, that some of us seem to think, because something is bigger, it is necessarily better and that, therefore, the University Division is something which all of us should aspire to.

I believe we should try to make the College Division as good as we possibly can, and not have our eyes always uplifted toward the other which is bigger but not necessarily better.

Chairman Arlanson: I want to express the thanks of the College Committee for the wonderful contribution each of you has made to this College Round Table of 1966.

In closing, I would just like to say this as the parting word from your retiring Chairman:

There is a lot of work to be done in the College Division activities. The College Committee solicits your help, your guidance, your suggestions, your comments, critical if they may be; we would like to know about them. Do not hesitate to communicate with your College Committee member in your district.

(The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p. m.)

BUSINESS SESSION

Wednesday Morning, January 12, 1966

The Business Session of the 60th annual convention convened at 9:20 a.m., Everett D. Barnes of Colgate University, President of the Association, presiding.

President Barnes: Gentlemen, before going into the first order of business there are a few short announcements. The report of the Television Committee is located on the table. We hope everybody will pick one up. Recommendations received too late to get to the printer are contained on separate sheets.

Also, before going into the first order of business, I personally was delighted with the Diamond Jubilee Luncheon. This luncheon was so well organized that once we put it on the track the train ran on schedule. My deep thanks to that organizational job of our Association's past president. While I have thanked him personally, I thought you would want to do that, too. In addition, Walter Byers and his staff did a tremendous job, and of course we depended on the young ladies to do all that printed material you saw. They were working all through the thing. I think it was a wonderful affair, and I have said many times if we tried to do something to establish good public relations, we could not top that for millions of dollars.

So to the membership go my deep thanks and the thanks of the Executive Committee and Council.

One small item of business was the recommendation of the Council that there be a change in the printed agenda, in a more logical order, to discuss the amendments prior to the discussion of the official interpretations. Therefore, if there is no dissent from the membership, and if it is agreeable, I would like permission to change the order of the agenda slightly and put in the discussion and consideration of proposed amendments prior to the discussion of the interpretations. Is there objection, gentlemen?

Without dissent then, we will change the order of the agenda.

As the first order of business, I would like to call for the report of the Committee on Memorial Resolutions by Father Hoggson.

9. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS

Robert L. Hoggson (Georgetown University): Mr. President and Gentlemen: It is an honorable and moving task to present to you, as directed by my colleagues of the Committee on Memorial Resolutions, this resolution:

"Be It Resolved that the membership of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, through the delegates at this 60th Annual Convention, publicly and with the deepest sincerity acknowledge the merited debt of gratitude owed the following men whose life was marked by an exemplary service, distinguished and unselfish, to intercollegiate athletics, education and the welfare of our country, and whom Divine Providence has called from our life during the year nineteen hundred and sixty-five:

Lester Belding, North Central College

John Bentley, University of Nebraska

James B. Bonder, West Chester State College

Ernst Brandsten, Stanford University

Lloyd Brazill, University of Detroit
 Robert Busia, Western State College of Colorado
 Henry Butova, American International College
 Peter Caruso, United States Merchant Marine Academy
 Howard Danford, Colorado State College
 Fred Dawson, University of Nebraska
 Harold Ennis, Cornell College
 Earl Falkenstein, University of Kansas
 Harry E. Griffith, Humboldt State College
 James Edward Halligan, Louisiana State University
 Clarence P. Houston, Tufts University
 Robert Jones, University of Tennessee
 Clyde Kincaide, Tennessee State University
 Frederick Lamone, Georgia Institute of Technology
 William Majors, University of Tennessee
 Reverend William M. McGee, Marquette University
 Joe J. Mickle, Centenary College
 James Novak, Western State College of Colorado
 Harlan O. Page, University of Chicago
 Charles Rash, University of Tennessee
 Amos Alonzo Stagg, University of the Pacific
 Harry Stuhldreher, University of Wisconsin
 Stan Williamson, University of California at Santa Barbara
 Everett M. Yon, University of Florida
 Garth Yordon, Western State College of Colorado
 And *Be It Further Resolved*, that to the bereaved families of these departed gentlemen, there be communicated this expression of our esteem and considerate condolences."

I respectfully move the adoption of this resolution.

President Barnes: All those who wish to give consent to this resolution, please rise for a moment of silence. (The audience rose and stood for a moment in silent tribute to the deceased members.) The resolution is unanimously approved.

The next item of business will be to receive the report of the Television Committee, to be presented by one of our Past Presidents, Herb Dorricott.

10. REPORT OF THE TELEVISION COMMITTEE

Herbert J. Dorricott (Western State College of Colorado): Mr. President, it is indeed a pleasure for me to present the 1965 NCAA Television Committee Report. These reports are available in the back of the room. If you have not received a copy you should do so this morning.

I have worked with many NCAA committees since I have been a member of this organization, but none worked as diligently and hard as the Television Committee. I should like to take this opportunity to introduce to you again the members of the committee, and I would like to ask them to stand if they are present. (Mr. Dorricott introduced the members of the Television Committee.)

As you know, the NCAA Television Committee had two assignments from the Association. Its primary function was to proceed to protect the game of college football and to guarantee its future welfare in the administration of the 1965 plan. The second responsibility

ity was to devise a plan for the 1966-67 season, which was done, and which was referred to the membership for referendum vote. On page 32 of the report you will find the result of the referendum: 91.9 per cent of the members voting cast an affirmative vote for the plan.

You will find interesting reading in this report, and I urge you to carefully study the report at your convenience.

The 1965 Committee wishes to make these conclusions and recommendations for your consideration. You will find these conclusions and recommendations on the mimeographed sheet with the report. Because of the seriousness of some of the things you will find on this sheet, I would like to read this report to you.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Appraising its experiences during 1965, the NCAA Television Committee deems the following to have been the highlights of the year just completed:

(a) College football's achievement of an increase in overall attendance for the twelfth successive year, the new record thereby established being a total of 24,682,572;

(b) The National Broadcasting Company's highly effective presentation of the 1965 NCAA football series, with most of the games being shown in color, and with all telecasts marked by expert direction and production, imaginative camera work, and excellent announcing;

(c) The negotiation with the American Broadcasting Company which will result in that network's payment of \$15,500,000 for rights to the series in 1966 and 1967, high tribute to the status of the NCAA offering as one of the most popular and prestigious sports programs now being carried by television.

Along with these favorable developments the Television Committee recognizes one situation which gives it grave concern. As has been stated in this report, community antenna systems are mushrooming in almost all of the country's geographical areas, and the day is apparently not distant when they will blanket the nation. These systems deliver by wire to their subscribers the televised programs which they pick up off the air; because they operate by cable they are not subject to any restrictions imposed by the Federal Communications Commission, and are in no way restrained from choosing for relay to their customers any and all programs which are on the air.

In consequence the procedures which have long been followed by NCAA TV Committees in granting so-called sellout exceptions and 400-mile exceptions which permit the telecast within prescribed areas of games not included on the regularly constituted football television schedule are by way of being rendered ineffectual. Exception telecasts of these types, designed to enhance the promotion of intercollegiate football and to serve the interests of the colleges participating, are by rule and established procedure allowed only in places where they will not be in damaging conflict with local games; with community antenna systems extending these areas of release to degrees impossible of anticipation, it may be no longer possible to guarantee absence of hurt by exception telecasts

to the attendances at other contests. The Television Committee feels that it may be necessary to lessen the number of exceptions granted, or even to eliminate them entirely, if the protective features of the NCAA TV Plan are to be maintained and its basic concepts preserved. The Committee recommends that prompt and searching attention be given to this situation and to the problems with which it is studded.

The 1965 NCAA Television Committee now requests the Association membership, in Convention assembled, to direct the new 1966 Television Committee to investigate the community antenna problem in all of its ramifications, and, in the event that there is no corrective governmental action in the matter, to prepare any revisions in the 1966-67 Television Plan which it considers needed to gain solution of this problem, submitting proposals for such revisions to the membership for referendum vote.

Mr. President, I move that the Television Report be received and that the Conclusions and Recommendations be approved. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

President Barnes: The next item on the agenda is the report of the Committee on College-Professional Relations, to be submitted by Jim Corbett, chairman.

11. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COLLEGE-PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS

James J. Corbett (Louisiana State University): A year ago this Convention was faced with a serious and distressing problem in that the drafting and signing practices of professional football were seriously jeopardizing the welfare of college football. Of course, I refer to the signing of undergraduate collegians by professional football before they have completed their competitive season.

We recognized immediately that first we must cleanse our own house and make certain that there are no staff members who receive any financial reward of any kind for assisting professional football in their talent scouting or signing operations. You are well aware that the membership of this Association immediately introduced by referendum vote the proposition that it shall be an institutional responsibility as an obligation of NCAA membership to enforce Constitution 3-6-(b). An amendment is coming before this Convention to put that temporary law-by-resolution in the form of permanent legislation. The committee earnestly hopes this is adopted because we feel that there can be no bending at this point if we are going to maintain the necessary line of demarcation between professional sports and college athletics. The argument sometimes is made that a coach should receive some compensation for the drudgery of filling out the various player compensation forms that professional football asks the college coaches to complete. If a college feels that there should be some added compensation for assisting a professional football team in its talent scouting, then it seems to me the college should provide its employee with the additional stipend as opposed to permitting a professional football team to do it.

Now, your Committee is grateful to professional football for the advances we have made during the course of 1965. There has been substantial progress in agreeing upon procedural guidelines and developing a better understanding for the other's concerns and atti-

tudes. In our judgment, however, there can be no satisfactory treatment of the problem until the professional leagues' draft dates are set after the New Year's games. The draft date is the key to the professionals' recruitment program and there can be no direct solicitation of a college student by a professional team until the professional team secures signing rights to the student through the draft. It also goes without saying, I am sure, that we condemn the practice of publicly announcing a draft date and then proceeding to engage in a secret draft in advance of the publicized date.

The November or December drafting dates cause serious problems in that they:

1. Permit professional teams actively to contact and recruit college students before the football season is over which, from the coach's standpoint, is disruptive to team morale and results in a form of harassment;

2. Make possible contract signings before the season is completed.

3. Endanger the status and welfare not only of the various bowl games but, of comparable importance, the amateur standing and welfare of the several college all-star games which are held during December.

I would like to interject here I have been in contact with all all-star officials in bowl games, and they seek support of this proposed resolution and statement, because if this continues there is a challenge to the accreditation, in my opinion, by the Extra Events Committees of bowl games and all-star games of the institutions.

Thus, your Committee wishes to introduce the following resolution as an expression of the sentiments of this 60th Annual Convention and we hope that you will support it.

Resolution

Whereas, genuine progress has been made in the relationship between the National Collegiate Athletic Association and professional sports during 1965 as the result of mutual cooperation and the sincere efforts by both collegiate and professional league interests, and

Whereas, the NCAA is grateful for the agreements which have been consummated and the guidelines established and recognizes they are significant steps toward the solution of the problems which must be solved if professional sports and intercollegiate athletics are to function cooperatively and in harmony, and

Whereas, there remains a serious and continuing concern for the still unsolved and disruptive influence on collegiate football created and perpetuated by the intense competition between the National and American Football Leagues, and

Whereas, the NCAA is firmly convinced that the pressures on collegiate football players, coaches and their institutions; and distracting harassment of college athletes during each season, and the professionalization of college all-star games is directly caused by the establishment of draft dates prior to the conclusion of the entire season's collegiate competition,

Be It Hereby Resolved, that this Association does request most strongly, under existing competitive conditions, the National and American Football Leagues conduct their drafts of collegiate football players following the New Year's Day Bowl games, and,

Be It Further Resolved, that if secret drafts have heretofore been entered into by either league, such practice be totally abandoned in the future in the best interest of the game of professional football as a respected sports endeavor and activity.

Mr. President, I move the adoption. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

President Barnes: Next on the agenda is to hear another very important report that affects our future operation, and that is the report of the Legislative Committee, which will be presented by Mr. William R. Reed, chairman of that committee and commissioner of the Big Ten Conference.

12. REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

William R. Reed (Big Ten Conference): On behalf of the Legislative Committee, and with the endorsement of the University Round Table, to which a full report on the Legislative Committee's activities was given yesterday, I report this resolution:

Resolution

Whereas, there is pending before the House of Representatives a measure, S950, designated also as the Sports Monopoly Bill,

Whereas, S950 is a measure which would grant certain professional sports exemptions from the anti-trust laws with respect to certain business practices of those sports, including player selection through the device of a free agent player draft;

Whereas, the membership of the NCAA holds the belief that any extension of statutory privilege to professional sports organizations should carry with it due restraints upon their incursions against the school-college athletic program;

Be It Resolved, the Convention of the NCAA requests the favorable consideration by the House of Representatives of an amendment to S950 which will extend the protections of existing law against adverse effects of televising professional football contests in competition with concurrent high school and college football games;

And Be It Further Resolved, that the Convention of the NCAA request the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, in its consideration of S950, to conduct comprehensive hearing and inquiry on the subject of the free agent player draft in all its aspects and ramifications, and that representatives of the NCAA be accorded the privilege of appearing on that occasion with respect to the Association's position on the free agent player draft.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the resolution. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

President Barnes: If there are any other committee chairmen who have not submitted their reports and who would like to submit a report now, they may do so.

13. REPORT OF THE SUMMER BASEBALL COMMITTEE

George L. Shiebler (Eastern College Athletic Conference): The members of the NCAA Summer Baseball Committee present at the committee meeting on Sunday, January 9, approved and voted the following report.

The 1965 NCAA Summer Baseball program was the most success-

ful since the plan has been in effect. Cooperation was excellent and managements of summer teams made concerted effort to comply with NCAA legislation. A breakdown of certified teams and leagues indicates the following:

1. Nine leagues embracing 51 teams
2. Twenty-three independent teams.

Three leagues, the Basin, Central Illinois Collegians, and the Midwest Collegiate, received subsidies, here indicated, from funds provided by professional baseball to the National Collegiate Baseball Foundation:

<i>League</i>	<i>No. Teams</i>	<i>Subsidy</i>	<i>Total Budget</i>
Basin	6	\$30,000	\$172,000
Central Illinois	5	25,000	46,000
Midwest Collegiate	4	10,000	No report

In addition, two leagues, the Cape Cod comprised of eight teams and the Shenandoah Valley, made up of seven teams each received \$1,000 for developmental purposes.

The Basin and Central Illinois Leagues cooperated completely with the NCAA and the National Collegiate Baseball Foundation (NCBF), provided all required and requested reports, conducted fine programs and worked diligently to further the interests of college summer baseball; also, these leagues provided the opportunity for college players of high quality to participate in high caliber summer play. The Midwest Collegiate League did not measure up to expectations from the standpoint of either quality of play or administration. According to reports received in this office, the Basin and Central Illinois Collegians Leagues enjoyed the most successful years of their histories and are looking forward to 1966 with enthusiasm.

Under the formats by which they operated in 1965, the Cape Cod League and the Shenandoah Valley League would not qualify for assistance from the fund administered by the NCBF; however, in order to encourage the continuation and development of the leagues under NCAA and NCBF requirements token grants as described above were made to each league. In addition to the five leagues here mentioned, the NCAA has received good reports concerning the operations of the California Collegiate League and the Kentucky-Indiana Baseball League. Neither of these organizations received subsidies or financial assistance of any type from the funds administered by the NCBF.

Whether the success of 1965 can be duplicated in 1966 will, of course, depend upon the continuation of support of the college summer baseball program by Professional Baseball. When the reorganization of the Foundation was effected in February, 1965, a reorganization which involved and encompassed the United States Baseball Federation, the National Collegiate Baseball Foundation and the NCAA, it was the thinking of the NCAA that monies contributed by professional baseball were to be utilized in supporting leagues made up of high caliber college baseball players; also, that in light of this thinking, it was determined that a maximum of four leagues of six teams each would provide ample opportunity for summer competition to all college players of this quality. It was hoped that eventually there could be one such league on the East Coast, two in the Midcontinent area and one on the West Coast. There has been

no cause for the NCAA to be deterred in this thinking.

Relationship between professional baseball and the NCAA colleges is greatly improved and reached a new highwater mark during the current year. It is hoped that benefits gained and the satisfaction derived from aiding the development of fine college players in high caliber summer baseball will result in the continuation by professional baseball of the assistance program.

The following recommendations for the immediate consideration of the Executive Council and the Officers and administration of the National Collegiate Athletic Association were unanimously voted by the NCAA Summer Baseball Committee.

Recommendations

The most perplexing problem confronting the administration of college summer baseball is the existence and operation of several committees and agencies, each claiming responsibility in the area of college summer baseball administration. The resulting overlapping of authority and direction, including the National Collegiate Baseball Foundation, has caused confusion among teams, leagues, and efficient management is difficult. It has become too cumbersome. We recommend that thought be given to a consolidation of these groups to the end that there be one agency delegated to administer the summer baseball program.

We request that the Council approve the changing of job hours for employment from 32 hours per week to 28; and that the Council ask the NCAA Officers to investigate and study the institution of a favorable per diem allowance per player to assist with living expenses if such an item can be approved under present NCAA policies.

We insist that only coaches of amateur teams (college, high schools or clubs) be permitted to coach or manage teams applying for certification. No certification is to be approved unless this regulation is observed from start to finish in any particular summer season.

Resolved, That the NCAA continue to serve as the custodian of funds and distributor of such funds for certified leagues approved by the Summer Baseball Committee.

We respectfully request that an official representative of the NCAA Executive Office (presumably the person charged with the function of inspection of the certification application) attend all future NCAA Summer Baseball Committee meetings to assist with information and improve communications.

President Barnes: We will consider the other reports of committees final as printed, and I think to clear up our record here a little bit, I would like to entertain a motion from the floor to receive all the committee reports as printed in that Bulletin. (The motion was made, seconded and approved.)

14. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

The next item on the agenda is the consideration of the proposed amendments as printed in your Bulletin, starting on page 123.

Gentlemen, as the amendment to the amendment is being distributed, you will note in the Bulletin that this amendment presented by the Atlantic Coast Conference is an amendment to the

Constitution and will require a two-thirds vote for adoption.

With that, I would like to ask the Atlantic Coast Conference to have its delegate prepared to present the amendment. Then, following that, there is an amendment to the amendment, and I will ask the delegate from the Southeastern Conference to present that.

Principles Governing Financial Aid

Roy B. Clogston (North Carolina State College): This is Principles Governing Financial Aid.

A. Constitution: Add a new paragraph (d) to Article 3-4 as follows:

"(d) The number of grants-in-aid or scholarships of any kind, either full or partial, made to incoming students, freshman or transfer, shall not exceed 35 in football and 5 in basketball in any one year."

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption. (The motion was seconded.)

Bernie H. Moore (Southeastern Conference): We wish to amend this proposal to change the number to 40 in football and 7 in basketball. We do not feel in the Southeastern Conference that 35 is an ideal rule, and we would like to have the amendment changed to 40 in football and 7 in basketball. I move this amendment to the amendment. (The motion was seconded and defeated, 40-187.)

President Barnes: Now we are back to the original amendment. This was proposed by the Atlantic Coast Conference and has been seconded. So now we are ready to discuss the motion made by Mr. Clogston.

Earl Ramer (University of Tennessee): I think we have a principle involved here more fundamental in character than the number of grants-in-aid. I am referring to the nature of controls exercised by our national organization in contrast with the nature of controls exercised by our conference and institutional agents.

Passage of this amendment would represent, in my opinion, a dramatic entry of the NCAA into a new area of control, entirely unwarranted. Our needs among the several conferences and institutions throughout the country vary considerably, and I fail to understand the need for national control in this particular area. I feel that movement of the NCAA into this particular area of control would be undesirable and not in the best interest of all concerned. (Mr. Clogston's motion defeated, 47-168.)

President Barnes: The next amendment is also an amendment to the Constitution and requires a two-thirds vote. This will be presented by Frank Thoms of Williams College.

Principles of Ethical Conduct

Frank R. Thoms, Jr. (Williams College): The attention of the Convention is directed to Constitution 3-6.

For purposes of background on this proposed amendment, at the final business session of last year's Convention, James Corbett, chairman of the NCAA Committee on College-Professional Relations, presented his committee's important and excellent report which was approved without dissent. That report appears on pages 287-289 of the 1964-65 NCAA Yearbook.

Upon the approval of the Committee's report, Mr. Willis Stetson, of Swarthmore, a member of the Council, presented on behalf of

the Council a resolution to implement the recommendations of the College-Professional Relations Committee. This resolution on page 289 of the 1964-65 Yearbook, also was adopted without dissent, as was a motion to conduct a mail referendum among the membership on the resolution to put it into force and effect.

The members voting in the mail referendum gave overwhelming approval. The final part of the resolution stated that "this action shall stand until the next annual Convention, when it is intended to replace this provision in the permanent legislation of the Association." (Mr. Thoms then read the proposed amendment.)

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the proposed amendment. (The motion was seconded and unanimously approved. The legislation, as amended, appears on page 5 of the Regulations Section.)

President Barnes: Gentlemen, by request of the Council, the proposed amendment to Constitution 3-10-(a) has been withdrawn. You have a right to object to the withdrawal if you wish. (No objection was made.)

District Exceptions

We will proceed to IV, Membership, which is self-explanatory. I would like to call on the delegates of Centenary College who proposed this.

Edwin D. Mouzon (Southern Methodist University): I move the adoption of this amendment. This will put Centenary in District 6, which is approved by the membership of the district. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

President Barnes: Amendment V is another amendment to the By-laws. It has been proposed by the Football Rules Committee and is endorsed by the Council. I am going to ask Ernie McCoy of the Council to present the amendment to you.

Ernest B. McCoy (Pennsylvania State University): As stated, this is an amendment to By-law 3-1-(1), which changes the framework of the Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports. This amendment would change the number on the Committee from six to seven, and would require that one member be elected from the members of the NCAA Football Rules Committee.

The reason for this—and it was a problem for us as we conducted four different studies on injuries that have been reported to you on the floor of this Convention—was that we felt it necessary to come back to football every two or three years to see whether or not the data we had collected, upon which we have based several suppositions and suggested changes to the Football Rules Committee, would be accurate. We felt that it would be well for us to have a direct line of communication to the Football Rules Committee by a person who would be well informed and familiar with our findings and who could relay any suggestions that the Committee might have to the Football Rules Committee.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

Eligibility for NCAA Events

Bradford A. Booth (University of California, Los Angeles): This proposal for legislation to amend By-law 4-1-(d), as follows: (Mr.

Booth read the proposed amendment.)

If you were at the Faculty Round Table on Monday, you heard the discussion of the resolution which prompted this legislation. The Committee on Accelerated Academic Programs has responded to a recognition of the fact that many institutions have developed forms of year-round operation and have encouraged students to enroll in accelerated programs.

Some of the colleges are requiring enrollment for three or four consecutive semesters. Our present legislation makes it impossible for them to compete in NCAA events until the end of the calendar year. The proposed amendment does not dictate what is an academic year. It leaves this, and I think quite properly, to the individual institution.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this proposed amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

Arthur L. Guepe (Ohio Valley Conference): I have a question. Does this mean a freshman enrolled in February can accumulate enough credits by fall that he would be eligible in the fall?

Mr. Booth: You will note the legislation reads: "one academic year as defined by the certifying institution." If he has completed what your institution calls an academic year, he would be eligible. This is a matter for your institutional decision.

President Barnes: Are there any other questions, or is there any further discussion? (The motion was approved.)

The source of the next amendment is the NCAA College Committee and it has been endorsed by the Council. I would like to ask Dean Trevor, Knox College, to present this proposed amendment.

Dean Trevor (Knox College): I refer you at this time to the By-laws 4-2. The only change proposed in both (a) and (b) is 1250 instead of 750.

The source of this proposal is the NCAA College Committee, as a result of several requests to raise this number because of the recent increase in enrollment. This amendment is endorsed by the NCAA Council.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

Ray Whispell (Muhlenberg College): I would like to ask for a ruling from the Chair as to whether that number can be changed from 1250, by amendment from the floor.

President Barnes: My two parliamentarians and I are in agreement that in order to modify to such an extent such an amendment would have to be presented by one o'clock yesterday. So your request is out of order. (The amendment was adopted, 143-73.)

1.600 Eligibility For NCAA Events

Frances E. Smiley (Colorado School of Mines and Secretary-Treasurer of NCAA): By action of the NCAA Council on January 11, 1966, the date for filing the institutional choice of the prediction table to be used in connection with the 1.600 eligibility rules has been changed. Member institutions that have filed a completed declaration form by February 15, 1966 will be eligible to participate subsequently in the NCAA events. However, it must be noted that

this action in no way changes the effective date of the rule, which is January 1, 1966.

Now, in order to be sure that all of you know exactly what we are speaking of, the Procedure Manual for Implementation of the 1,600 rule was mailed to all member institutions. In the center of this manual were two forms. One was a form in which a choice was given as to whether you would use (1) the nationally supplied NCAA tables, which were in the back of the folder; (2) a conference prediction table; or (3) an institutional prediction table. In the event an institution or conference was to present its own table, a form on the opposite page provided for the essential data to substantiate that prediction table.

Some institutions got to thinking they should wait for another form than the one submitted in the book, and there were, judging by the mail, some other points of confusion as to the particular procedure. It was to alleviate the concern and to take care of those cases where misunderstandings occurred that the Council has taken the action I have just explained.

Paul Stagg (University of the Pacific): Are you going to send out another one of those forms, or do we have to go back to the book?

Mr. Smiley: Should any institution desire another set of forms or additional copies of the manual, you may secure them by writing the executive office in Kansas City, and it will be glad to provide you additional forms.

By action of the NCAA Council on January 11, 1966, an editorial correction has been made on page 37 of the Association By-laws. In By-law 4-6-(b)-(2), following the word "awards" this language is to be inserted: "(for which the recipient's athletic ability is considered in any degree)".

The purpose of this correction is to be sure there is no misunderstanding of the intent and to make this paragraph consistent with the preceding paragraph (1) wherein the same phrase is used.

President Barnes: Now, gentlemen, with that, we will proceed with the proposed amendments to By-law 4-6-(b).

Amendment A has been proposed by the Southeastern Conference, and I would like a member delegate from that conference to present it.

Bernie Moore (Southeastern Conference): Although the Southeastern Conference has filed its form with the NCAA under 1,600 eligibility rules, the Executive Committee of the Southeastern Conference has authorized me to offer the amendment to delay this By-law until January 1, 1967, for various reasons which will be spoken to or enumerated by faculty representatives of our conference. I propose the adoption of the amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

Jefferson Bennett (University of Alabama): The Southeastern Conference, the entire membership of which has already filed our intention of compliance with the NCAA executive office, offered this amendment as an attempt on our part to clear the confusion which has apparently surrounded our action of last year at the annual meeting.

In our conference we had two meetings, first to attempt an interpretation as best we could of the manual which was printed and sent to the member institutions; second, to determine how best

within our capacity to define a formula which was appropriate to our institutions' athletic programs.

Subsequent to that, we received the Official Interpretations which will be proposed later this session. With the greatest respect for the people who labored to produce those Interpretations, I must admit, that the Interpretations confused me more than the manual did.

However, efforts to obtain responses in the round table, where I am sure the representatives of the Council and Mr. Smiley made every effort to give accurate responses to responsible questions of interpretation, brought conflicting responses.

It is our considered judgment, as members of the Association, that this confusion can be reduced in the coming year, and that all of us will know precisely what we are expected to do in our academic and athletic programs. It is in that light that we propose to delay the implementation of the 1.600 rule for one year.

Earl M. Ramer (University of Tennessee): I have supported the establishment of the national academic standards from the beginning. I proposed that the 1.600 standard be installed and supported in the principal of national academic control.

However, I think at this time, especially in the light of our District 3 discussion yesterday afternoon, that I am in favor of this delay of our legislation until January 1, 1967.

As has been indicated, there is still considerable confusion about the nature and meaning of the 1.600 provisions. Apparently, in spite of our efforts to clarify, study, and understand this provision, the uncertainties and misconceptions exist.

In our discussions in this Convention, including our deliberations in District 3 yesterday afternoon, we still in my opinion failed to produce clarity and commitments on this proposed legislation that we will need.

Now, I believe that this delay of one year will in fact permit us to pursue these Interpretations, if we are going to discuss them later in this Convention, and to get our house in order for further clarity and further commitment to this important legislation than we have at the present time.

I am, therefore, speaking in support of the amendment and the proposed delay.

Marcus Mapp (President, Gulf States Conference): We have the honor of being the youngest member of this fine organization, being less than a week old. We would like to speak in favor of this particular motion, and to request this fine body to support this motion.

J. William Davis (Texas Technological College): I would like to represent very briefly the viewpoint of the Southwest Athletic Conference in connection with this proposal and I want to say we endorse completely the comments that were made by the members of the Southeastern Conference. We also have submitted our forms and have worked diligently to try to find the answers to this complex problem, and we are still full of uncertainty as to how this program can be effectuated.

At present even our good friend, Mr. Smiley, himself, admits the confusion that exists in this program at this time. I made a note of that word that he spoke just a moment ago.

We also find that here at the very last minute there are being not

only numerous amendments offered, numerous conflicting Official Interpretations, and even more numerous conflicting unofficial interpretations of how this legislation might work.

In the face of this, for such a far-reaching step as this program envisions, I think it would be indeed unfortunate if we tried to put the legislation into effect with the degree of uncertainty, confusion and perplexity which now exists.

Therefore, I heartily endorse the amendment proposed and sponsored by the Southeastern Conference and urge you to vote for the postponement of the effective date.

Francis E. Smiley (Colorado School of Mines): You are quite right, Bill. I would just like to say that I think legislation of this nature is important. I think it is correct. I think it deserves a chance to be tried.

Robert F. Ray (University of Iowa): I rise to urge the Convention that this amendment be rejected. I remember last year standing where you are, Mr. President, and when the vote was taken on the proposition it was carried by an overwhelming majority.

The reason the effective date was delayed for one year was to provide an opportunity for people to come prepared and ready to put it into effect. We are providing the experience of our various districts. I can report that yesterday in District 4 the proposed amendment was not endorsed; in other words, the opposition to the delay was almost unanimous. There was but one person voting in favor of it.

It would seem to me that in the broad concept of where we stand in the athletic image for the country, it would be a bad thing for the Convention to take any action that would indicate that we are not in favor of an academic floor of 1.600 or anything that would further delay it.

We have a Council to make the Official Interpretation. That is why we have Conventions. If we do not agree with the Interpretations we have an opportunity to get satisfaction and be rid of them.

Now, we have on the agenda of this meeting all of the Official Interpretations made by the Council and they will come up for action in their proper order. The Council in an additional year of operation and review can make further Interpretations, on the same basis as they could if you delayed another year.

I think we are ready. I think the institutions who have already devoted hundreds of man-hours, as well as the Association, are entitled to have the legislation put into operation in terms of the action taken by the Convention last year.

We all recognize that we are establishing an academic floor here. We are not attempting to establish an institutional standard for admission.

I would urge the delegates to the Convention to vote down this proposal to delay this matter and lay it over until later.

Earl Lory (University of Montana): I would like to ask for clarification of the proposed Amendment B, as a lesser amendment, if I might have the privilege to speak to that matter for just a moment.

President Barnes: Amendment A postpones the effective date, and Amendment B refers only to predictability being deferred one year, so in my opinion, if A passes B becomes unnecessary.

Mr. Lory: That is what I would like to speak to. The confusion, as

I understand it, is not in 1.600 in our institutions. The confusion arises in the unpredictability of 1.600.

I would like to ask if it is possible we be allowed to address ourselves to B, if A is turned down.

President Barnes: The problem here, Earl, is that this amendment was proposed by the Southeastern Conference and they have a right to request a vote on the proposed amendment.

Mr. Lory: I would ask one thing. I hope we will reject Amendment A and pass Amendment B.

Mr. Ramer: I want to speak in further support of the amendment. I am most respectful of not only the logic presented by Bob Ray, but his labor and work with all of us in achieving the legislation in question. I voted with Bob and concurred with the membership last year in supporting it—as a matter of fact, in opposition to the majority of those representing my own area.

I want my point clear here. I am still in support of the intent of this legislation, and I do not want my vote today to be construed as opposition to an academic floor.

This is the point I would question in Bob's presentation, namely the assumption that a vote to delay is a vote against the academic floor. My own feeling in support of the delay is that we simply have not achieved clarity and commitment we need to put this thing over, and I think this delay will permit it.

Now, Bob referred to the vote in the area meetings. I have not made reference to that. We took a straw vote there yesterday afternoon, and our vote was 3 to 1 in support of the delay or for the amendment. So I would not concur with the implication that all the area discussions were in rejection of the amendment.

I think an important point for us to consider here is this—that in supporting this delay one is not going on record in opposition to the establishment of an academic floor; one is not on record in opposition to the current legislation, but primarily is on record in regard to the deferring of the time for the establishment of clarity and commitment.

That is certainly my position and I wanted it made clear.

Arthur R. Reynolds (Colorado State College): Since there seems to be some confusion, particularly in regard to the predicted grade point average, as Earl Lory has suggested there should be little if any confusion so far as the question of whether a person has made a 1.600 grade point average after he is in school. To enable us to vote on the aspects which would delay for one year the predicted grade point average, where there does seem to be some confusion, I move to table the discussion on Amendment A. (The motion was seconded and defeated, 43-79.)

Carl E. Abner (University of Louisville): I believe a great deal of the confusion that surrounds the 1.600 rule involves the tables.

I would like some clarification with respect to that point. Let's assume, for example, that an institution or a conference submits a table which does not conform to the tables contained in the booklet. For example, let's assume the conference proposes the use of the grade point average rather than high school rank. Who would examine the forms and pass on whether or not they conform to the accreditation By-laws?

President Barnes: I believe partially your questions are answered in later amendments. It would be my thought that that decision would be made by the institution itself.

Mr. Abner: By the institution itself? In other words, the organization would not pass on whether that table met the tables taken from the booklet?

President Barnes: I believe it was presented in the book. You have any number of tables which are available for use on the matter. I have a better man to explain that form—Mr. Ray.

Mr. Ray: On that score, it seems to me we have a Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements that prepares the manuals, the forms for the basic data. President Barnes is suggesting that if in your institution's experience you have the basis for preparing a table that reflects what happens in your institution, or conference table, any one of these is acceptable in accordance with the Manual. Then when they are submitted the Committee determines whether or not they apply.

I hope that answers the question.

While I am here, Mr. President, I would like to say to my friend, Mr. Ramer, for whom I have the highest respect, that I certainly did not mean to imply that he desired to eliminate the legislation. My point was that if this Convention takes this kind of action that delays it, it is a matter of how it will be interpreted by the public in general.

I think the presidents of our institutions, by and large, and our faculties, have been told that the NCAA has taken the leadership on this score—that it intends to establish a simple academic floor for athletic competition—and I believe from the standpoint of their reaction as well as the press reaction, we present the college image in student athletics at this stage.

Mr. Reynolds: I would like to support Bob Ray in opposing the proposed amendment to delay. This legislation is not perfect, as I am sure all of us realize. I do not suppose it would be possible for us to draw up legislation which would satisfy all 600 men in the room at the moment. I don't think there is anyone in the room who is completely satisfied with the existing legislation. Each and every one of us opposes it on one score or another. It is somewhat more complex than anything we have done in the past. It is somewhat confusing to many of us. It does put a floor, and a very low floor, under our grants-in-aid and our eligibility requirements.

We are trying to present the best image that we possibly can. One year ago we passed legislation and we had the opportunity at that time to discuss it fully. We did discuss it then. We discussed it in the conferences in Denver, some six months prior to that. Many of us have been discussing it all through the last year or 18 months. I wonder if we will be any closer to being completely satisfied, completely free in our situation—one year from today than we are today?

I think we would make a very serious mistake to postpone for one more year. The legislation is on the books. It is fair. We have to get in there and actually operate it to see how it does work. We are never going to know all of the implications of it, all of the repercussions of it, until we actually have operated under the legislation.

So I strongly urge you to let the legislation go ahead and to try it. We can come back a year from now and eliminate it entirely, if that is the desire, or change it. But let's give it a try.

Joseph G. Echols (Virginia State College, Norfolk): My institution also has committed itself to comply with this regulation. I am not necessarily for the delay, but I say that any member institution trying to implement this regulation is penalized, because what it does may not be considered as legal. My point is there needs to be a certain amount of clarification, whether we need a year to get it clarified or not. Maybe that is too long. Maybe in re-editing the regulations, we could make it much clearer.

In the discussion in District 3 yesterday I think most of the disfavor for the regulation was not only the regulation itself, but how it should be implemented—whether an institution had the right to carry this out as it saw fit, and if so, if it would be in direct contrast to the regulation as proposed.

So, whether there is a delay or not, I certainly feel it should be made as clear as possible, so that any institution that is attempting to carry out the regulation should not be penalized.

President Barnes: I guess I have a real demand for the call for the question. The Chair was trying to be fair. It is the purpose of the Convention to let delegates express themselves, and I certainly am not terminating debate. (The amendment was defeated, 106-151.)

We will now proceed to B. This is proposed by the Big Eight Conference.

Merk W. Hobson (Big Eight Conference): The Big Eight Conference proposes to amend the effective date of By-law 4-6-(b)-(1) from January 1, 1966, to January 1, 1967.

This proposed amendment differs significantly from the previous motion. It has been reiterated time and time again in these discussions to establish a minimum academic standard in athletic competition. This standard is embodied in Section 2 of the legislation. The motion that I presented to you from the Big Eight Conference in no way affects the immediate implementation of academic standards. We are concerned rather with subparagraph (1) which establishes the predicted minimum grade point average as a basis for awarding academic aid.

There are several reasons for proposing the delay of subparagraph (1). It partly stems from an attempt to obtain and correlate the type of information which will enable us to interpret legislation in relationship to our institutions. Unfortunately, we found that the information from the different committees in terms of our conference experience was in error, and we have experienced delays. I think, however, the delay in deferring the controversial part of this legislation has several advantages from another point of view. Our coaching staff has to operate for the current year. I think the implementation of this rule will be far better if this experience can be accomplished during an interim period. Further, I think the NCAA itself, by this delay will have an opportunity to set up a mechanism for monitoring the results of this legislation. To my knowledge it has not such mechanism at the present time.

For this reason, we think a delay in the statistical portion of the

legislation can work to the advantage of all members. I move the adoption of the amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

Mr. Lory: I would like to speak for the motion, since I raised the question earlier. I do think the difficulty is in computing the predictability of 1.600. I would raise no objection to the floor of 1.600 for institutions. Our problem, I think, enters into the basic question of how does the institution predict the student's ability on entering the institution and from there on.

I would like to speak in favor of the motion for one simple reason—that for all the male students entering our institution we propose to predict their grades, so I can decide a year from now whether we are predicting right.

The man from New Mexico has convinced me of the difficulties of predicting. I should like to have the delay so we can have a better basis of comparison in our work. The confusion is on how you predict. We can argue that any student has the right to show that he is able to do better than predicted. I think we could argue on the basis of humanitarianism that everyone should have the right.

Therefore, I should like to speak in favor of the delay. I think we need to get a few more facts on our predictability in our own institutions, by studying the people who enter our schools in the fall and what they do during the year, and I will have the facts next year.

John A. Fuzak (Michigan State University): I have been a little reluctant to speak, as a member of this committee. I am more and more impressed by the fact that something we did a year ago and went through so thoroughly now becomes law, and many of the points that are now considered points of confusion were explained fairly clearly and forthrightly in this implementation manual which I am sure you read.

I am speaking in opposition to this amendment. I would like to point out that it is possible for any conference or any institution which has not completed its study in terms of its own situation to utilize the national tables for whatever period necessary. It was my impression this was the reason we had a full year to do this.

I can recognize again that not all of us had the opportunity of realizing the significance, but it is possible for any institution or any conference or group of institutions to utilize the national table until such time as they have devised or developed their own basis for doing this.

So I believe we should get under way with the legislation, and I am sure that this will stimulate people to do it rapidly. I have a feeling that at the end of one year we will still have some of the same problems, unless we provide stimulants to get on with it.

Jesse W. Mason (Georgia Institute of Technology): I would like to point out that I don't see a big difference between this amendment and the previous one. This specifically limits the students who enter after January 1, 1966. The second paragraph will of necessity not go into effect for a year. In practical terms there is no difference between this and the previous amendment.

Mr. Hobson: I think there is a difference in terms of the argument on the last motion. I think by passing this amendment you have no problems. We are adhering to the academic standards we established a year ago. It is merely deferring the operation.

President Barnes: Is there further discussion? (The motion was defeated, 84-163.)

The next amendment has been proposed by the Southwest Athletic Conference, and I will ask a delegate from that conference here to propose this amendment.

Edwin D. Mouzon (Southern Methodist University): I am now speaking for the Southwest Athletic Conference. It is the purpose of this amendment to strengthen the rules as they are now written. If an entering freshman does not have a predicted minimum grade point average of 1.600 he has no business either participating or practicing or having anything to do with an athletic squad. He needs to spend his time on his books. The purpose of this particular amendment is, if such a man is admitted to the institution he cannot get an athletic scholarship.

It states simply that we would drop out the words "(for which the recipient's athletic ability is considered in any degree)" so that the amendment would read this way:

"A member institution shall not be eligible to enter a team or individual competitors in an NCAA-sponsored meet, unless the institution:

"(1) Limits its scholarship or grant-in-aid awards, institutional employment and eligibility for participation in athletics or in athletic practice sessions to incoming student-athletes who have a predicted minimum grade point average of 1.600 . . ."

The purpose for this is to keep out of participation and practice any boy who does not have the predicted grade point average of 1.6.

I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded.)

Mr. Mason: I would like to speak about the deletion of "athletic ability." If that is passed the way it is, if you give a band scholarship to a student at your institution with less than 1.600 average, you are in violation.

Max O. Schultze (University of Minnesota): It was pointed out to me that as a result of the proposed deletion of the words "for which the recipient's athletic ability is considered in any degree" a boy would be prohibited from receiving any compensated employment if he is admitted. I feel this is an illegal encroachment on the individual's life.

I should invite attention to the fact that the word "athletics" is subject to all kinds of interpretations. It is not necessarily applied to the individual, that he cannot be on a varsity and be subject to subsidy.

There are other objections to this, which I shall not mention at this time.

Nick J. Wasylik (Lake Forest College): Does this mean, Mr. President, the youngster cannot be granted financial aid under 1.600 and get a job?

President Barnes: That is my understanding of it, and I think that was the point just referred to. Is there further discussion?

Mr. Davis: It just seems to me to be a part of a real hardship program. If we are establishing a public image, as Mr. Ray described, and if we are interested in getting a qualifying basis on which to

base the athletic program, without this amendment, it seems to me we are simply creating a subterfuge. Years ago, instead of athletic grants-in-aid, we found all kinds of difficulties growing out of this so-called work program in lieu of athletic scholarships. So we are back to the athletic scholarship program.

I would suggest this would encourage university faculties to bring in persons who did not qualify for athletic scholarships, and some kind of institutional work could be provided. He could be practicing with the team. He could be working out. He could participate, and in no way would the 1.600 requirement affect this type of individual student.

So I think if we operate under the 1.600 program, we should make it an effective one, and I think this is the heart of the effectiveness. Do we really mean it, or do we not?

Mr. Fuzak: I am in sympathy with the attempt at control that is indicated here, and I believe we will have to come to some sort of control and understanding. This amendment says that an institution must limit its scholarship and grants-in-aid and institutional employment to student-athletes. In other words, if you read this literally, it says that an institution cannot award any kind of grant-in-aid or scholarship to other than incoming student-athletes. I think this is a literal reading. I am sure it is not intentional.

It does something else. It denies the opportunity. It does get into the area of admission. An institution has a perfect right to admit someone who is below this predicted level. That individual is denied the opportunity for any kind of institutional employment by this amendment, and of course this would be a violation of the constitutional right.

This also says, as I read it, he never would become eligible for grant-in-aid, or employment in the institution. I am sure this is not intended either.

So I urge the defeat of this amendment.

Robert Johnson (College of William and Mary): I just want to express my complete support of the previous speaker. I believe any reading of this legislation as it is now written clearly says you cannot give institutional jobs to anyone not a student-athlete. I think this is obviously not the intent. Therefore, Mr. President, I move to table this amendment. (The motion failed for lack of a second.)

William R. Reed (Big Ten Conference): I would like to observe that in the remarks that have been made here there has been agreement with the statement made. I think some implementation of policies that are being established by the intended rule is going to be necessary. The difficulty is in the construction of this particular amendment. I think it is regrettable that the amendment is not more clear, because I think the intention is good.

Mr. Grubbs: I think you are all fully aware that the facts pointed out here were not the intent of the Southwest Conference in proposing this amendment. We obviously intended to imply that if a youngster did not meet the 1.600 prediction he would not be allowed a grant-in-aid or institutional employment or be allowed to participate on the freshman team or to take part in practice sessions. We certainly never intended to eliminate institutions from giving em-

ployment to any and all of their students. We simply meant that this rule would apply to prospective student-athletes who were below this average.

I might observe that this Convention has not at all times been perfect in what it has adopted. A year ago, if you will check the records, you will find we adopted a 1.600 rule which provided that all students who did not have exactly a 1.600 average could not play on our athletic teams. Later the rule was changed, as it should have been changed, to say if he had "less" than a 1.600, but the "less" was not in there when we voted on it a year ago.

Mr. Reed: I would like to move to table this measure with a view to presenting a request at a later time for suspension of the rules. This would permit the presentation of an amendment perfecting this motion and accomplishing what I believe is intended by many people who would like to vote for it but are unable to vote for it in its present form.

My motion is to table the amendment at this time. (The motion was seconded and approved, 205-12.)

President Barnes: The next amendment is proposed by the Atlantic Coast Conference.

James H. Weaver (Atlantic Coast Conference): We are proposing to amend By-law 4-6-(b)-(1) by adding the following: "and who have a combined score of at least 800 on the verbal and mathematics sections of the Scholastic Aptitude Tests, or a composite score of at least 18 on the American College Test, whichever test is required of all applicants;". I so move. (The motion was seconded.)

Mr. Ramer: I think I am possibly in agreement with the Atlantic Coast Conference in what it is trying to achieve. However, I would like to speak in opposition to the amendment, since it seems to me its approval would defeat one of the very fine provisions of our Academic Testing Committee's work in the projected formula—namely, full utilization, both of test results and high school rank in class or grade point average.

As I understand it, this would place increasing reliance upon test scores and decreasing reliance upon high school grade point averages or rank in class. While I understand, I think, the motivation for achieving this in some instances, (it is true, for example, that high school standards vary a great deal), nevertheless I believe the long-term desirable statistical balance between these two factors would be defeated in the approval of the amendment.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I am against this proposal.

Mr. Mason: I would like to point out that this particular amendment would get away from what I understood to be one of the main points of the original plan, which was to compare the student-athlete to the student body at his own institution rather than the student body in a given college to the student body in another institution. It would not make any particular difference to an institution such as ours, but putting this into effect would have the effect in many schools which belong to the NCAA of stating that the student-athlete had to be in the upper ten per cent of the student body.

Mr. Reynolds: I wonder if Art Mittman is here this morning. I know Bill Hubert is here, and perhaps others in testing. If I read the predicted grade point tables correctly the proposed amendment

would eliminate anyone who is not in the upper half of his high school graduating class.

I do not believe that is what we are wishing to do at this time.

William Hubert (University of New Mexico): I do not propose to be an expert. I do not believe you can say you would be eliminating anyone who was in the bottom half of his class. A person could make 800 in the college board or 1800 on the NCAA and still be below the 50 per cent mark in his rank in class. In fact, I have much data to indicate that is what happens.

If you look at the table with both factors involved, you will find that the student who ranks lowest in the class will predict the 1.600, and vice versa. These two factors do not necessarily tie together. The main reason, of course, is the differences in high school, the differences in the quality of education, and the differences in the universities in the United States.

I understood earlier that you were looking for a national floor. If so, this amendment is going to give you a uniformity as far as admissions for grant-in-aid are concerned throughout the country. It implements in my opinion exactly what you intend to do with the entire 1.600 rule on admission—that is, on granting grants-in-aid to young people. But it will not take into consideration all of those young people who you are saying we can predict to a high degree of accuracy that they will or they will not make the grade point average.

If he cannot make a 1.600 after he has gotten to the institution, then it seems quite obvious to me that you ought to have this as a basic floor. It also will take into consideration, incidentally, the variations in the schools, the qualities of the schools, etc. But when you start predicting on the basis of statistical evidence—and this is only one factor and this amendment in principle is a one-factor proposition—your probability of prediction is quite low. Consequently, as I say, in substance, if you meant what you said, a national floor on the basis of prediction, this amendment should pass. Otherwise in principle it should fail. You are predicting human lives. We are not betting on horse races, as somebody indicated the other day.

President Barnes: Is there further discussion? (The amendment was defeated, 16-185.)

We will proceed to E, as proposed by the Atlantic Coast Conference, and will the delegate from that conference propose the amendment?

J. W. Sawyer (Wake Forest College): The Atlantic Coast Conference submits an amendment to By-law 4-6-(b)-(2) as follows:

"Limits its subsequent scholarship and grant-in-aid awards and eligibility for participation to student-athletes who have a grade-point average of at least 1.300 for the full freshman year as defined by the Institution and, thereafter, a grade point average, either accumulative or for the previous academic year, of at least 1.600."

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

Carl E. Erickson (Kent State University): If you approve this, a person who does not predict 1.600 is eligible at the end of the first

year if he predicts 1.300. I think this is in opposition to the legislation as proposed.

President Barnes: Any further discussion? (The amendment was defeated, 11-197.)

Mr. Moore: Mr. Chairman, so far the Southeastern Conference, I don't believe, has had an amendment approved here. So in respect to that situation, I would like to withdraw both F. and G.

Limitations on Practice Seasons

Mr. Sawyer: The Atlantic Coast Conference wishes to offer an amendment to By-law 8-1-(b), which would allow basketball practice to start November 1 instead of October 15.

I move the adoption. (The motion was seconded.)

Bernie A. Shively (University of Kentucky): I would like to speak against this amendment. I represent the University Basketball Tournament Committee, the president of the National Basketball Coaches Association, and am a member of the Committee on Medical Aspects of Sports of the American Medical Association.

It is the feeling that 20 days of pre-conditioning practice is not enough for basketball players. Basketball is a strenuous game — one of the most strenuous games we have in our sports program today. If you limit pre-season practice to four weeks, taking out Sundays, taking out your Thanksgiving holidays, I think I am safe in saying that you have about 20 days of practice.

These groups feel that this is not enough conditioning for the boy to play basketball. We all know that the game of basketball is comparable to track. I think we all encourage our track boys, at least those boys who are good enough to make the Olympic teams, to work the year round.

We might compare it to football, where we have a two-platoon system. I think statistics show that each football player, when the two-platoon system is used, plays approximately 15 minutes in the game. That is actual running. I do not have any statistics on basketball, but it is almost 60 minutes of running.

So from the standpoint of physical condition, I urge this Convention to defeat this amendment.

Bill Wall (MacMurray College): I believe I am the only member of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Basketball Coaches here today. We would be quite opposed to this motion.

President Barnes: Is there further discussion? (The motion was defeated.)

The next proposed amendment is proposed by the NCAA University Basketball Tournament Committee and endorsed by NCAA Executive Committee and Council.

H. B. Lee (Kansas State University): The University Basketball Tournament Committee proposes that we amend Article 8 to permit an additional game to be played against a club member of the Basketball Federation of the United States of America, and that it continue to read "against a foreign team," etc. This does not mean two games, but one game against either a club team or against a foreign team, etc., as included in this By-law.

The purpose of this, at the request of the Federation, is to stim-

ulate competition in amateur "open" basketball. "Open" classification of basketball in the United States has declined. The Federation, which we support, has formed the Amateur Basketball Association for "open" competition in basketball. It is planning a national tournament, and it is the feeling that this amendment will stimulate competition between member institutions of the NCAA for such teams sponsored by the Federation, without using one of your 26 permissible games.

I move the adoption. (The motion was seconded.)

Al Smith (Ohio Athletic Conference): As a member of the Council of the Basketball Federation of the United States and as a member of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Basketball Association, I am sure that it is necessary for the NCAA to endorse wholeheartedly this new amendment. It is necessary because of the image that we are presenting throughout the world. John Bunn and Dick Romney are doing a tremendous amount of work on getting this Amateur Basketball Association off the floor, and we are going to need the enthusiastic support of every institution, high school, college and junior college, in order to do this.

I heartily endorse this amendment and ask you to vote for it unanimously.

Edward S. Steitz (Springfield College): Mr. President, I agree with the previous speakers. I wholeheartedly ask your support for this amendment. Those of us who have been involved with the struggle between the NCAA and the AAU in the area of basketball realize this places the Federation in a good position in dealing with the AAU. It also very frankly places us in a position of providing more competition so we can show the rest of the world that the Basketball Federation and the institutions in the Basketball Federation are the controlling organization of basketball in the United States.

(The amendment was approved.)

Exceptions to Playing Seasons

Arthur W. Nebel (University of Missouri): (Mr. Nebel read the proposed legislation.)

This is sponsored by the NCAA Council. Mr. President, I move this amendment be adopted. (The motion was seconded and approved. New B8-3 appears on page 45 of the Regulations Section.)

Afternoon Session

President Barnes: Gentlemen, I would like to call to order the afternoon session of the business meeting.

For the afternoon session, the first item of business will be the review of Interpretations. Before undertaking this review, are there any other motions which anyone would like to present?

1.600 Legislation

Mr. Grubbs: I would like to move that the motion on our proposed amendment be removed from the table. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

I would like to move that the rules of the organization be sus-

pendent in order that this proposed amendment as defined by the committee be considered. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

The proposed amendment that has been distributed is exactly the same as the existing legislation, with the exception that the clause which is underscored has been added. It reads: "and eligibility for participation in athletics or in organized athletic practice sessions."

We feel that by the addition of these words this legislation will be much more effective.

I move the adoption of this amendment to the amendment. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

Mr. President, I move that the amendment as amended be adopted. (The motion was seconded.)

Mr. Fuzak: As the new chairman of this Voting Committee, I would like to ask a procedural question. Is it intended that a student who is admitted and not predicting a 1.600, and who subsequently makes a B average, two years later still may not be given aid?

Mr. Grubbs: It is not—certainly not. No, sir. We feel that Part (1) of Article 4-6-(b)-(1) would govern the youngster who has been in school four years.

(The amendment was approved. New B4-6-(b)-(1) appears on page 36 of the Regulations Section.)

Summer Camps

President Barnes: I would like to request Art Reynolds to present the first Interpretation to you.

Mr. Reynolds: This proposed O.I. stems from a meeting of the Summer Camp Committee about a year ago. About 18 months ago it became apparent that the number of summer camps was rapidly growing, particularly in the Southwestern part of the country. A committee was appointed, which included Jim Weaver of the Atlantic Coast Conference, M. F. Hartvigsen of Brigham Young University, Bill Stetson of Swarthmore College, a representative from the high school activities, and me to serve.

Our first thinking was that perhaps this was something we should try to restrict or destroy. Upon further examination of the summer camp question, it became apparent to the Committee that it would be valuable to encourage camps, but to put certain restrictions upon them and to protect the interests of the athletes and the NCAA institutions.

The first amendment is to O.I. 16, as follows: (Mr. Reynolds read the proposed amendment.)

The first provision, then, is that a student-athlete may be employed as a supervisor, and in providing instruction in sports techniques at a summer camp, provided the camp has been certified by the Association, is in accordance with O.I. 136 of the By-laws.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the O.I. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

The B part proposes the certification procedure which will implement O.I. 136.

"It is permissible for NCAA members to provide their facilities for and permit staff personnel and student-athletes to participate in the conduct of a summer camp where sports instruction and com-

petition is offered provided the camp is certified by the NCAA as meeting the following qualifications and other regulations of the Association:

- (a) No secondary school student who has enrolled in the 11th grade or higher may be admitted to or associated with the camp.
- (b) The regular publicized enrollment costs may not be reduced or waived for any enrollee unless there is a published and announced policy in this regard and it is applied uniformly to all camp enrollees who qualify under the established policy.
- (c) The eligibility rules of the particular state high school activities or athletic association shall be observed."

I may note there in a case where there would be participation between the enrollees at one camp and another camp under this provision they would have to follow the high school rules and regulations accordingly.

"(d) College student-athletes may be employed as camp counsellors or may be enrollees provided no more than two student-athletes from the freshman or varsity football or basketball squads from any one NCAA member shall be employed or attend any one camp.

"(e) Student-athletes may be listed as staff members but their names and pictures cannot be used to promote or advertise the camps."

Mr. President, I move the adoption of O.I. 136. (The motion was seconded.)

Mr. Grubbs: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to ask a question, if the first part of O.I. 136 means this Interpretation is applicable only to those summer camps held on or with the use of facilities of the member institutions, or is it applicable to all summer camps all over the land?

Mr. Reynolds: It means only those which have been certified. A camp would not have to use college facilities to become a certified camp, but if it were a certified camp, then the college facilities and the college staff could be used in the camp.

Mr. Grubbs: I still want to ask another question. We have scattered throughout the land, of course, summertime camps for young men and young women that are not using the facilities of any of our institutions but have their own facilities. Oftentimes athletes might be employed as supervisors. I don't know, but I suspect that these camps run into the hundreds at least in the United States.

My question is: If one of our athletes is employed as a supervisor in one of these camps, which has been in operation, we will say, for twenty years, using their own facilities, does this camp have to receive certification from the NCAA in order to employ the youngster?

Mr. Reynolds: That would be my understanding of the legislation. What we are saying here is a student-athlete may be employed. Notice the old legislation that we have—"as a counsellor." That part would be dropped out. Going back up to the old O.I. 16 that we amended, he may be employed as a supervisor of children's sports programs such as a counsellor in a **summer camp**. That is being dropped out. And our provision is that if any student-athlete does,

he would have to be in a camp that has been certified under By-law 136.

James C. Loveless (De Pauw University): Under Section (d), I would like to ask a question. Does this concern only boys who are on athletic scholarships, or does it concern boys who are working in the camp who are not on athletic scholarships?

Mr. Reynolds: The amendment does not draw the line between boys who are on the athletic scholarship and those who do not have grants-in-aid. It rather says anyone who is on the freshman or varsity, either football or basketball would not be permitted, more than two members from a given squad.

Mr. Loveless: I would certainly be against this legislation.

Mr. Schultze: I have a question concerning the second line of the proposal, which in effect means that the NCAA members may permit staff personnel to participate. I am thinking of people on our athletic staffs who have nine-month appointments. Do we have any control over these people, either to permit or not to permit their activities during the period of time when they are not in the employment of the college?

Mr. Reynolds: I suppose the answer to that would be that the football coach, for example, who is on a nine-month contract, might well be out recruiting during the summertime. The NCAA does exert control over his recruiting activities as a coach and any of his communications and so on, so I think this would be within the precedence that we follow in our normal regulatory procedure.

Ross H. Smith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Our institution has been running a summer day camp, primarily for faculty and staff, children between the ages of eight and thirteen. For about ten years this has been going on.

Under Paragraph (a) do I interpret that the words "or associated with" would mean we cannot employ as a group leader a boy or a girl in the eleventh grade or higher?

Mr. Reynolds: That is the intent of the wording.

Mr. Smith: Is this intended to be the case?

Mr. Reynolds: I think so. It was written with the idea that the camp should not be a recruitment ground for a coach to get a few early licks on recruiting of freshmen by using them as camp counsellors or so on, if they are in the eleventh grade or twelfth grade.

Mr. Smith: Is it out of order to propose those two words be deleted or three words "or associated with"? Or is this basic intent?

President Barnes: I am sorry, in answering the question concerning amendments, it is not out of order to ask for amendments to Interpretations, so you may amend it.

Mr. Smith: Certainly in our case this has been a very vital force.

I would propose that we delete the words "or associated with." (The motion was seconded.)

I don't know whether it is possible for this group to understand how dangerous this sort of thing is to a number of campuses where camps are becoming part of the community program during the summer. It would certainly be a shame to legislate against the employment of young men and young women above the eleventh and twelfth grades who have been just group counsellors. They are not highly paid people. They are youngsters who spend the summer

for about \$100 or \$120 income and are in no way any part of a recruiting program.

William J. Flynn (Boston College): I would like an answer to the question: Does every camp in the United States have to be certified? The answer seems to be, Yes.

I asked this question yesterday when this was discussed at a meeting and the answer was "no," that it would only have to do with camps that were on the institution's property. I think that is the way it reads. I don't think it reads that every camp in the United States has to be certified.

President Barnes: I call to your attention that there is a motion pending on the floor, and I would like the discussion related to that, and then we can come back to other discussions on the interpretation. I ask that we confine this discussion to the proposed amendment, and then we can get on with the rest of it. (The motion was approved.)

Now, you are in order, Bill.

Mr. Flynn: I was asking the question whether this applies to all camps in the United States, and the answer seemed to be, yes. To me the language does not say it applies to all camps in the United States. It only applies to those camps that, according to the language, are on the institution's facilities. So I don't see where (a) or (b) applies to all camps in the United States.

Mr. Reynolds: Bill, let me see if I can clarify it for you. First, on O.I. 16, which we just passed a few minutes ago, this is an enlargement of the right of the student-athlete to be involved in a summer camp. We are saying now for the first time that a student-athlete may be employed as a supervisor and assist in providing instruction in sports techniques at a summer camp.

We are now enlarging and saying he may teach sports techniques provided the camp has been certified by the Association in accordance with O.I. 136.

Then in O.I. 136 we go on and spell out the various things that can be done, including campus facilities being used, campus personnel being used, and other divisions. This is an enlargement of the right to do a teaching work.

Mr. Flynn: But I disagree. Up here it says "has been certified by the Association in accordance with O.I. 136," and now in O.I. 136 it states that it is permissible for NCAA members to provide their facilities for, and so forth. This seems to me to have to do only with camps that are on educational institutions' facilities.

Mr. Reynolds: O.I. 136 does not say it is mandatory for the camp to use college facilities or college personnel. It merely makes it permissible. It is permissible for NCAA members to provide the facilities for and permit their personnel and student-athletes to participate.

Mr. Flynn: Well, I interpret, and I believe other members interpret that this legislation as it reads only has to do with camps that are at the facilities of educational institutions.

Mr. Reynolds: Certain people may interpret as they see fit, but the intent of the provision is that student-athletes now may on the basis of legislation just adopted teach sports techniques. And then we go ahead in 136 and make additional provisions on things that

are permitted, both as far as student personnel and coaches are concerned.

Robert Loomis (University of California, Davis): I would like an interpretation of the words in O.I. 136—"staff personnel."

Mr. Reynolds: The thinking there was coaches, assistant coaches, or it could be history professors who are not teaching in the summer who might want to be involved in the camp program. It could be any staff personnel who would be eligible under these provisions.

Mr. Loomis: It strikes me as being rather difficult to assess. On our campus we might have to certify 100 or 200 camps, and we don't have a single faculty member or academic member go to summer activities.

Mr. Wall: Has any facility been established to determine which camps are to be certified and how they are to be followed up?

Mr. Reynolds: The intent is that any camp which does meet these requirements would be certified by the NCAA office, and the requirement there under (b), the old O.I. 136, are the things that will serve as boundary lines as to whether or not a camp could obtain certification.

Mr. Patrick (Creighton University): Does this mean that the junior or senior in high school cannot enroll in any camp program unless he happens to be a member of the staff?

Mr. Reynolds: That is the idea, the idea being that the camp should not be a recruitment ground.

Mr. Patrick: Many of these young men do not even know when they are going into their junior year whether they are going to be basketball players or any other kind of game participants.

Mr. Smith: Although the amendment I quoted was accepted, I still consider the legislation unacceptable just on the basic infringement. I don't know how far this pendulum can swing. I suggest, without any great harangue at this time it is a prime consideration for the Council to see how far and in what areas this type of national legislation can be extended.

Mr. Flynn: This seems to rule out all juniors and seniors of high schools from becoming camp counsellors. I think there was a misunderstanding when we voted on O.I. 16. I would like to move reconsideration of that Interpretation.

President Barnes: Bill, please do not leave the microphone. If you are going to move for reconsideration, would you like to make a statement for the record that you voted for the amendment?

Mr. Flynn: I did vote affirmatively.

President Barnes: Then you are in order. (The motion was seconded and approved).

Now with that motion being passed, we are back at O.I. 16 itself. O.I. 16 has been moved, approved, and the motion has been seconded. Now the adoption of O.I. 16 is open for discussion.

Member: There are, as everybody knows, thousands of camps in the country—Boy Scout camps, Girl Scout camps, YMCA camps, private camps, etc., and it seems to me this legislation is restricting the employment of the camp directors to the extent that they would have more trouble than they now have in filling their staffs. It seems it is unwise legislation.

Mr. Reynolds: Let me suggest once again, if I may, that if we

vote down the proposal and change our vote of a moment ago, we would go back to the present legislation.

(The amendment was defeated.)

Principles Governing Financial Aid

Mr. Ramer: This is a proposed revision of O.I. 43. It is a simple proposal for the addition of one sentence which reads as follows: "Also, gifts given to a student (following completion of his eligibility) in appreciation or recognition of his athletic accomplishments must be evaluated in terms of Section 4, (b) and the value counted in administering aid."

Mr. Chairman, I move the approval of this. (The motion was seconded.)

Mr. Hobson: It seems to me the literal interpretation of this amendment would be that if a student were awarded a trophy in his senior year, this would be considered a violation.

Mr. Ramer: May I comment? I raised this question in the discussion in the Council on this matter. There is no intent to do away with trophies, only with gifts of monetary value, such as an automobile, for example. The Kiwanis Club in the student's home town might want to give him an automobile, and the monetary value would be out of bounds.

(The amendment was approved, 119-44. O.I. 43, as amended, appears on page 21 of the Regulations Section.)

Mr. Ramer: This second proposal will protect the student's right under appropriate conditions to obtain a job within seven days prior to the beginning of the institution's Christmas vacation period. There is no change in intent. This change involves merely more correct wording.

Now, proceeding to the second part, there is quite an addition, as you can see, which I shall read. (Mr. Ramer read the proposed amendment.)

I move the approval of this amendment. (The motion was seconded and approved, 170-5. O.I. 144, as amended, appears on page 21 of the Regulations Section.)

President Barnes: Under Principles of Ethical Conduct, again there is an addition to the O.I. on the Constitution which requires a two-thirds vote. I am going to ask Dick Clausen of the University of Arizona to present this.

Principles of Ethical Conduct

M. R. Clausen (University of Arizona): This morning you turned your attention to Constitution 3-6 and made a change in that particular section. I am asking for your approval of three new Official Interpretations. These interpretations are essentially clarifications and actually reinforcements for the Constitution.

The first is O.I. 51:

"A staff member of a member institution may provide information concerning the talents of college student-athletes to professional sports organization provided he does not receive, directly or indirectly, compensation or any other tangible award."

Mr. President, I move approval of this O.I. 51. (The motion was seconded and approved, 174-0.)

"O.I. 52. Staff members may not receive Christmas presents, gratuities or expense-paid trips through direct or indirect means for assistance to professional sports organizations in the scouting or signing of talent."

Mr. President, I recommend approval of O.I. 52. (The motion was seconded and approved, 178-0.)

"O.I. 53. Any compensational arrangement between a professional sports organization and a college staff member (e.g., for scouting other professional teams, assisting the professional employer in coaching his team) shall be construed to be prima facie evidence of an indirect arrangement to obligate the staff member's assistance in evaluating or procuring college talent."

I move the adoption of O.I. 53. (The motion was seconded.)

Walter Crowe (California State College, Long Beach): Does the word "staff" in each case denote the athletic department staff or the whole faculty of the school? I think that has been the point in all three of these.

Mr. Clausen: The reference is to the athletic staff.

(The motion was approved, 175-0.)

Principles Governing the Eligibility of Student-Athletes

Mr. Thoms: This pertains to existing legislation already on the books, and is merely an attempt to clarify.

"A student must have been regularly enrolled at a collegiate institution during a regular semester or term prior to January 11, 1961, to be exempt from this provision; a summer session shall not be construed to be a regular semester or term."

I move the approval, Mr. President. (The motion was seconded and approved, 143-0.)

O.I. 65 also refers to existing legislation. The official interpretation has been made, and it is now being clarified that:

"A freshman cannot compete in outside competition in the sport of soccer during the inter-collegiate season if his institution has a freshman soccer team or freshmen are eligible for the varsity; otherwise, outside competition in the sport of soccer is permissible."

I move the approval. (The motion was seconded.)

Mr. Smith: What is the point behind this? Is this strictly a local problem? All of us agree we would hope our freshmen would be out for soccer, but how can you penalize a kid who, on his own choice, says, "I am not going out for sports," unless there is a real situation that exists in one local area? I do not see how we can tell a student in our institution what he can or cannot do. Just to say he is a former squad member doesn't even use the words "student-athlete." It just says a freshman.

President Barnes: I might answer you. We have had considerable difficulty, particularly in the East. Recommendations have come from the soccer coaches committee that professional and semi-professional clubs are springing up all over because of the increase in popularity of soccer. They are imposing on our college students to play games in the soccer season or on Sunday, and many times under the student's name. At the request of the soccer association we did have a certification program to make sure the youngster's eligibility was protected.

It is for these main reasons that such an interpretation has been made. Questions are arising with increasing frequency, and there is a very sound purpose behind it, in my estimation.

(The motion was approved, 131-17.)

Eligibility for NCAA Events

Walter D. Bryant, Jr. (University of the South): The revision of this O.I. 102 simply grants the right to the freshman that the transfer student enjoys, and it will read as follows. (Mr. Bryant read the proposed legislation.)

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this revision.

(The motion was seconded and approved. O.I. 102, as amended, appears on page 46 of the Regulations Section.)

B. Revise O.I. 103 as follows: (Mr. Bryant read the proposed legislation.)

I move the adoption, Mr. Chairman. (The motion was seconded.)

It is my understanding that in the case of football, a boy who transfers during spring training from junior college to a college and participates in practice and goes back to junior college and gets his degree can come back and play before he completes his college year.

Mr. Moore: May I ask a question? You made a statement that a junior college boy might be in senior college and have spring practice and then return to a junior college and finish and get his degree. Would he be eligible?

Mr. Bryant: Under this legislation he would not be, Bernie. That is the purpose of it.

(The amendment was approved. O.I. 103, as amended, appears on page 46 of the Regulations Section.)

This is a new O.I. 108. Please disregard the wording in your Bulletin. It should read as follows:

"A student whose eligibility changes at the end of a quarter or semester shall become eligible or ineligible to compete on an inter-collegiate team on the first day of classes of the following semester or quarter."

It is my understanding that at the end of the midterm, the end of the first semester, the lad has been ineligible, but becomes eligible as a result of the semester's work. He would not be eligible—or ineligible—until the beginning of the next semester.

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this O.I. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

1.600 Eligibility

Bradford A. Booth (University of California, Los Angeles): I present for the consideration of the delegates O.I. 111:

"If a high school graduate attends a collegiate institution or institutions less than one full academic year (two full semesters or three full quarters), before his enrollment at the certifying institution, he shall be judged by his predicted grade point average as a high school graduate."

The purpose of this interpretation is to prevent a student who enters with a very low predictability from attending an inferior institution for a brief period, then transferring and being eligible.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this interpretation. (The motion was seconded.)

A. N. Smith (Ohio Athletic Conference): I would like to ask a question. Here the NCAA has defined an academic year as two full semesters or three quarters. Can you use either one?

Mr. Booth: No. For purposes of this legislation it is one academic year as defined in the legislation itself, namely two full semesters or three full quarters. This is a protection which I think we enthusiastically recommend.

Bernie Moore (Southeastern Conference): I believe also we should include some statement in there about the trimester institution.

Mr. Booth: As long as the legislation says, as it does, "one full academic year," I think we are on solid ground.

Earl Ramer (University of Tennessee): Does that mean we should have two trimesters, in your opinion? That would be my interpretation.

Mr. Booth: It would certainly be my assumption, too.

(The motion was approved.)

Marcus L. Plant (University of Michigan): Mr. President, this is an O.I. that also relates to the new rule. Proposed O.I. 112:

"A student's failing grade must be included in computing his grade point average; if he repeats the course, obtains a different grade and this grade then replaces the failure on his official transcript, the new grade may be counted. A 'withdrawn failure' (WF) shall be considered the same as a failure. In the instance when an institution permits a student who has failed a course to take a substitute course for purposes of satisfying a degree requirement and the institution records on the student's transcript the failing grade in the first course and his subsequent grade in the substitute course, then both grades shall be counted."

Mr. President, I move the approval of that O.I. (The motion was seconded.)

Howard Grubbs (Southwest Athletic Conference): Mr. President, this O.I. apparently takes care of the student who has failed and repeated. My question is this: Suppose the student has passed and then repeated. Is this to be treated in the same fashion?

Mr. Plant: I don't believe the O.I. covers that. This developed out of inquiries that came into the executive office during the past year. All three of the sentences relate to specific questions that were presented. But there has been no question presented as yet as to a student retaking a course that has been passed, so this O.I. is not intended to cover that. I do not know how that would be treated.

Kenneth H. McFall (Bowling Green State University): I think since you have a clause here, in the second clause, "he repeats the course," it refers to the first course, and that would solve it.

President Barnes: Would you like to make that in the form of an amendment?

Mr. McFall: I so move. (The motion was seconded.)

Edwin D. Mouzon (Southern Methodist University): My question was, the word "failure" is still there. How would that affect it?

Mr. Plant: "Replace the grade," perhaps might do it, "on his official transcript, the new grade may be counted."

Would that be agreeable to you?

Mr. McFall: Yes.

President Barnes: Does the seconder agree with the mover that we can make this change to clarify the statement?

The Secunder: Yes.

Mr. Plant: Then the change would be as follows:

The first clause would be unchanged:

"A student's failing grade must be included in computing his grade point average"—period. "If he repeats a course, obtains a different grade and this grade then replaces the grade on his official transcript, the new grade may be counted."

Mr. Ramer: Mr. Chairman, I think we need technical assistance here, from our admissions people. I understand it is not possible under an agreement reached by admission officers, who have a national organization, to replace a grade.

I think we may be able to obviate the difficulty here through phrasing that in this fashion, Mr. Plant—"replacing failure or grade in the computation of the academic average."

There is no intent on anyone's part to have a replacement of the previous grades, and that is what we may encounter if we follow the wording suggested.

I think if we insert that wording and leave out the two words "official transcript" then you have the wording—"replaces the failure or grade in the computation of grade point average, the new grade may be counted."

President Barnes: May I ask the mover of the first motion to substitute "grade" for "failure" to comment on this suggestion? Is it acceptable?

Mr. McFall: Yes.

President Barnes: The seconder, is it acceptable?

The Secunder: Yes.

Mr. Mouzon: I have one further question. In my institution, in computing the grade point average in each of those instances both grades must be counted.

As I understand, this is for purposes of computing the 1.600 or better, so that we would have a different computation for an athlete to get to 1.600 than our institution requires for graduation.

President Barnes: Gentlemen, before Mark comes back, we are still voting on an amendment to the amendment. May we confine the discussion to this.

Robert F. Ray (University of Iowa): I would like to ask, on this last point you made, if the registrar actually replaces the grade, or counts both of them. I think the language here covers that, because it says, "if he repeats and this grade then replaces . . ." If you don't do that, then you have to count them both.

Mr. Mouzon: I believe that is the way it would read, but I don't think that would be quite fair because I am sure the other institutions would insist that the low grade be counted. It seems to me if we insert the phrase "for NCAA purposes" or some such phrase, it would cover it.

Mr. Ray: It seems to me what we are trying to do is not to provide a different set of standards for registrars to evaluate from the one that is now followed by him in his particular institution.

I would like to have Mr. Plant comment on this, if he will, be-

cause it is my understanding in reading this—and I don't think the amendment changes it—that you do with regard to athletes what you do with regard to all of the students. This makes certain things permissible in a broad range of institutional practice. If the registrar records the grades then he computes the grade point average now, and he would continue to do that under this rule. However, if a student repeats the course and obtains a different grade, and that grade then replaces this grade, and that is now the institutional practice, this grade point average may be computed.

In other words, what you are trying to say is do what you now do for all students; don't give an athlete any special privilege so that in computing the grade point average for the purpose of this rule you need to establish another bookkeeping system. You are under NCAA rules, under one system, but that may not be in accordance with institutional practice. Am I correct?

Mr. Plant: That is correct for the purpose of the O.I. as originally drafted, and I think it is so maintained—to keep the institutional standard as it is. It is not intended to set up other standards. I don't know if it does that or not; it is not our purpose to do it. It is our purpose to say, "Keep on doing what you are doing." It is quite possible an institution may have stricter standards than this. That is true in a good many cases.

Mr. Mouzon: We don't want to interfere with the bookkeeping systems. We have already done it in a great many institutions, because there are a great many institutions that do not use the 4.0 grade point system. Some are going to have a lot of trouble adjusting to it. Some have seven or eight passing grades. We have already changed the bookkeeping system; whether we like it or not, it is true.

Mr. Ramer: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me the intent of this amendment is not to invade the institutional prerogative in determining grade point average, eventually as graduation and other matters may be involved. This is strictly for our interpretation as a national group in arriving at a grade point average as we interpret this 1.600 legislation. It seems to me that involved in our deliberations here there is no intent to invade the responsibility and integrity of an institution in determining its grade point averages for other purposes.

Mr. Johnson (College of William and Mary): I am still not clear about the insertion of the phrase on the computation of grade point average—whether this implies, as Mr. Ray suggested, that a separate kind of computation can be performed for the purpose of adhering to the 1.600 rule or not. As I try to understand this amendment, it seems this would be conceivable, that there might be some opportunity here for some choice.

William Hubert (University of New Mexico): In our institution an F grade obtained in a course remains on the student's transcript and is used in determining the grade point average, regardless of whether or not he retakes the course and gets another grade in the course.

In our conference we have a grade point average the student must maintain to be able to participate, and our conference rule says that an F grade must be counted, but if the course is repeated and a

different grade is obtained, then the new grade replaces the F grade.

In our institution we set the grade point average on our athletes on the one which determines eligibility for our conference. If you do not allow a school to do this, it puts that school at a disadvantage to one that does allow this practice of replacing the grade with the new grade he gets in the course.

President Barnes: We are still on the amendment to the amendment, until we get that cleared up. May we stick to the amendment?

(The amendment to the amendment was approved.)

Lysle Butler (Oberlin College): It seems to me unfair to permit double standards for NCAA eligibility. If every state is going to have policies and the individual institutions, I am questioning whether or not we need national legislation. I just want to make that point.

Mr. Johnson: I believe I understand it correctly, but I want to be sure. We have also put a period after the words "grade point average." In other words, a student's failing grade must be included in the grade point average.

I understand that must be done, regardless of the policies of the institution or any other possibilities that might arise. Those failing grades must be included. Is that right?

Mr. Plant: That would be subject to the rest of the intent of the O.I.

Mr. Johnson: Not if there is a period there.

Mr. Plant: The fact that there is a period is merely a matter of punctuation. It does not make a separate entity.

Mr. Johnson: Then the F need not necessarily be counted.

Mr. Plant: If you repeat the course.

Jesse W. Mason (Georgia Institute of Technology): I would like to point out that, even as amended, all it says is the new grade may be counted. It does not say the old one does not have to be counted.

Mr. Hubert: I would like to propose an amendment to the amendment.

"The failing grade must be included in computing the grade point average—period. If he repeats a course, obtains a different grade and this grade then replaces the failure or the previous grade in the computation of his grade point average for purposes of compliance with the NCAA 1.600 requirement—period."

President Barnes: You move an amendment to the interpretation?

Mr. Hubert: Yes. (The motion was seconded.)

Max O. Schultze (University of Minnesota): I am not quite certain whether or not I am in order, but I wonder if it might not be wise in the rather complicated and confusing aspects of this to refer this back to our Council and to have it clarified by the Convention next year. I think we possibly could live and survive without this O.I. for one year at least.

I move to table the matter. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

President Barnes: Now, we will move on to O.I. 113, and in regard to that, gentlemen, you have new terminology which was distributed by the Voting Committee.

Mr. Booth: In light of the discussion at the Faculty Round Table

on Monday, the Council has rewritten O.I. 115 after the fashion you find on the mimeographed sheet.

"If a student who has attended at least one full academic year (two full semesters or three full quarters) at a collegiate institution transfers to an NCAA member institution, the second institution, in determining his eligibility under this legislation shall count all academic courses taken at the previous institution—and only academic courses. The definition of academic courses is left to each institution."

The purpose of this clarification is simply to insure that a transfer student's eligibility shall be determined upon his academic record and not on any "Mickey Mouse" courses. The determination of what is valid academic work is left up to the individual institution.

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this interpretation. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

Mr. Plant: This also is a proposed O.I. that received rather extensive discussion and as a result has received a revision from the form in which it appeared as Item D on page 132. It has been reduced to one sentence that appears on the mimeographed sheet.

"O.I. 114. The actual sixth, seventh or eighth semester high school ranking or grade point average shall be used."

Mr. President, I move the approval of that. (The motion was seconded.)

Mr. Moore: I would like an answer to the question: What are you going to do about the youngster who applies and does not obtain from his high school his rank in class?

Mr. Plant: I understand you are asking what we will do with the youngster who cannot get the rank in class or grade point average. In some areas the actual rank may not be obtainable right away, and a system may be worked out for grade point average. Last year we concluded that could be done.

Mr. Hubert: Would you explain what you mean by "The actual sixth, seventh or eighth?" Does that mean we can use the first three years if we wish or the first four years or the first three and a half, at our discretion?

Mr. Plant: Yes, that is correct.

(The amendment was approved)

Mr. Booth: O.I. 115, Mr. President, now reads:

"A student who establishes a grade point average of 1.600 or better at the conclusion of his freshman year (including summer school if attended) shall qualify under By-law 4-6-(b)-(2) during his sophomore year even though at the conclusion of the first semester (or first or second quarters) of that year his accumulative academic grade point average registers below 1.600. A student-athlete who establishes less than a 1.600 grade point average at the conclusion of his freshman year (including summer school if attended), however, shall qualify under By-law 4-6-(b)-(2) if at the conclusion

of the first semester (or first or second quarter) of his sophomore year, his accumulative grade point average for the previous two semesters (or 3 quarters) is 1.600 or better. These same principles shall be applicable to the junior and senior years.

“(NOTE: If a student receives a four-year grant but fails to meet the 1.600 requirement at the conclusion of a given academic year, aid then must be withdrawn until the student attains the required grade point average.)”

This, of course, means that the student who qualifies for a grant receives it for a full academic year. If he goes to summer school the summer school grades must be counted, but if he does not qualify at the period when he is reconsidered, he may do so at the end of any semester in which his over-all average or his average for the two semesters or three quarters reaches 1.600.

The note, of course, indicates that all grants must be reviewed each year.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this official interpretation. (The motion was seconded.)

J. William Davis (Texas Technological College): A matter of inquiry. This new O.I. 115 catches me a little unprepared in the sense that we are proposing to offer an amendment on summer school, and now summer school becomes inserted in another place where we had not anticipated it.

May I ask, if we offer the proposal on summer schools, can it also be included in O.I. 115 if it passes in its present form, or should we offer the amendment at this time?

Our plan was to offer it in connection with 116, but the procedure has been changed.

President Barnes: Mr. Davis, you have several prerogatives here. If you care to exercise one, the Chair will entertain it.

Mr. Davis: I do not care at which point. I do want to note the fact that we want to propose it, and I do not want it to be rejected by having inserted summer schools in one which is already adopted, which was not in the original publication.

If you would like me to do it, I will propose it at the present time.

Mr. Ramer: Mr. Chairman, I simply wanted to ask Mr. Davis now not to prejudice it in any way on the one to follow.

Mr. Davis: It is my understanding, that the insertion of the summer school in O.I. 115 would virtually require that summer schools be accepted in the figures on 1.600 average. The proposal of the Southwest Conference is going to be that in order to strengthen this O.I. 116 requirement summer schools not be counted. That is this Note 2, at the bottom of the page, which we have announced prior to this meeting.

It might be most expeditious to offer an amendment to the proposal that Mr. Booth just offered—that we delete “including summer school.” (The motion was seconded.)

I would like to offer the reason behind this proposal. It is our conclusion that if we are going to operate on the basis of a 1.600 quality score, then it should be minimum. In the other legislation which has

just been adopted we refer to the regular semester, two regular semesters of the academic year, and in most of our legislation when we are talking about the school year we exclude summer school.

Mr. Booth made reference a moment ago to "Mickey Mouse" courses. I am not sure of the definition of that, but I would suggest this is opening the gate if we should include summer schools to the inclusion of all courses, and the student who failed to make up his deficiencies of 1.600 through the regular semester of the academic year went to summer school and took what might be termed "Mickey Mouse" courses could raise his grade point average to that of 1.600.

I believe sincerely that is a means of repeating, and I think if correspondence or extension or summer school would help, it would be very rare indeed that a man in summer school, correspondence or extension course could not find something whereby he could make up his academic deficiencies to the 1.600 level.

I think this is quite a different question from the man in school. I think it relates directly to the question of 1.600. We must make it on the basis of what we consider to be in all of our legislation—our regular academic year.

Mr. Booth: Mr. President, far be it from me to cast aspersions on the Southwest institutions, but I should also like to have it on record that at my institution summer school is every bit as difficult as any other session, and so are our correspondence courses. I don't believe, as far as my institution is concerned at any rate, there is any possibility of a student raising his averages with a series of inferior courses.

Mr. Hubert: I just want to point out to Mr. Davis that the term "Mickey Mouse" course does not only refer to a summer session. A student can get into a "Mickey Mouse" course during the first or second semester.

Mr. Schultze: Mr. President, I am also a little bit troubled about the proposal to exclude summer school sessions, because I think we are moving toward an era where the student-athletes for various good legitimate reasons go to summer school. I think we must remember that this kind of legislation would have an impact on those students who receive no subsidy whatever. I would be equally effective, and they could not go to summer school and follow the course of study.

I think the type of thing Mr. Davis has in mind—and I have a great deal of understanding and sympathy for him—is institutional. If the institution wants to relax in that respect, it is going to relax anyway, and I think the place to tighten up is at the institutional level.

Hal Cornell (University of South Carolina): Isn't it common practice in institutions of this country to allow all students to use summer school to reestablish eligibility to re-enter school. Isn't that common practice, where the boy is deficient, that he can go to summer school 12 weeks and earn sufficient points to re-enter school in the fall?

Now we are denying that privilege. Therefore, I do not believe we should allow the summer school to be excluded.

(The amendment to the amendment was defeated.)

President Barnes: Now we are back on the amendment to the O.I. itself and it has been moved and has been seconded, and we are now discussing that.

(The amendment was approved.)

Mr. Booth: I draw your attention to O.I. 116, on page 132.

"A student-athlete who establishes less than a 1.600 grade point average at the conclusion of his freshman year may not receive scholarship or grant-in-aid assistance for attendance at summer school. This same principle shall be applicable to subsequent academic years."

In order to get that before the assembly, I would move its approval. (The motion was seconded.)

Mr. Moore: The Southeastern Conference opposes the deletion of the word "not" in the Official Interpretation, in the third line. If a student is permitted to go to summer school and make up deficiencies, we think that institution should be allowed to extend a grant-in-aid if it so wishes. So we would like to delete the word "not", just before "receive scholarship or grant-in-aid."

I would like to move the adoption of that amendment. (The motion was seconded and defeated, 60-96.)

David S. McAlister (Citadel): I would like to offer the following opinion, that the Association is not authorized to consider this motion in its present form, in that it violates the Constitution of this Association, page 5, Section 4: The phrase "commonly accepted educational expense" is defined in O.I. 2 of Constitution 3-1.

Turning to page 15, we find it defines "commonly accepted educational expenses" and it includes the summer school session, and before you can do anything about this kind of resolution, I submit that you must repeal the statement in your Constitution, which must be done by two-thirds vote.

So I offer, sir, that the Official Interpretation, is out of order.

Mr. Plant: To give consideration to this, as Colonel McAlister has mentioned, the view I have taken is the two positions that are in conflict are two Official Interpretations. To the extent that an official interpretation relates to the Constitution it requires a two-thirds vote. O.I. 2 on page 15 permits summer sessions. The proposed O.I. would restrict summer session grades. That word "not" in there is a modification of O.I. 2, but it seems to me a two-thirds vote of the assembly would properly enact the legislation. It is not necessary to circulate proposed Official Interpretations or modifications of Official Interpretations three weeks prior to the Convention.

Earl C. Lory (University of Montana): I don't see it that way. What we are saying is the student with less than 1.600 would not receive aid. But I don't see any conflict between O.I. 2 and O.I. 116. The restriction is only if it is less than 1.600.

Mr. Plant: Prior to the proposal of O.I. 116, the student below 1.600 could be awarded assistance for attendance at summer school. So that restriction is put around O.I. 2.

Mr. Lory: It would be true of any semester. If he had less than 1.600 he cannot get aid this semester or any.

Mr. Plant: But the legislation authorizing that was duly circulated within the By-laws, you see. This has not been circulated. This is

purely an O.I. But the answer to that, as I see it, is a modification of one Official Interpretation by another.

I should point out this is merely an opinion, and it is subject to appropriate motion to test the feeling of the assembly on it.

Mr. McAlister: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say I would accept that interpretation adopted by two-thirds vote. I think that would be legal.

President Barnes: With the understanding that Colonel McAlister just stated, it is the interpretation of the Chair and the interpretation of the Parliamentarian that this would require a two-thirds vote. (The motion failed to meet the two-thirds majority, 98-51, and was defeated.)

Recruiting

Willis J. Stetson (Swarthmore College): This is in connection with By-law 6-3 and revises O.I. 133 by adding the clause at the end in the bold type. I don't think this needs to be read again. On the basis of our membership in the sports federation, it would seem appropriate that the Association adopt this revision.

Accordingly, Mr. Chairman, I so move. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

Extra Events

Glenn W. Holcomb (Oregon State University): In reference to Extra Events, Article 7 of the By-laws, we propose to add a new O.I. 170 on the subject:

"The provisions of this Article apply to contests or events held at any time during the calendar year."

Mr. President, I move the approval. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

Mr. Stetson: A new O.I. 171:

"The new certification procedures of subdivisions B and C do not apply to contests or competitions held in other nations."

B and C have to do with gymnastics and track.

I move the approval of the interpretation. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

Limitations on Out-of-Season Practice

Harvey C. Chrouser (Wheaton College): O.I. 176, referring to Limitations on Out-of-Season Practice. You have the complete O.I. as it is printed on page 133 before you. The only thing we have in addition is the bold type at the end, to avoid abuses in practice. I don't think there is any further explanation needed.

I move its adoption, Mr. President. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

President Barnes: Now we are going to ask for a report on revision of Executive Regulations. Actually, no action is required, but I do want the members of the Executive Committee to report.

Mr. Johnson: May I go back and ask a question. On this summer school, we voted both ways. We voted against the amendment, the change that they could go to summer school, and we voted against the proposed O.I. that they couldn't. All I want to know is: How about the violation? Can they go to summer school or can't they?

Mr. Plant: The proposal, as it came in, said you could get the grades in summer school. This was a proposal to amend, but it didn't work out. That was defeated, with the word "not" in it. That proposal became a modification of the Constitutional requirement and failed to get two-thirds vote, so we are right back where we were before. Summer school grades are therefore permissible.

President Barnes: Gentlemen, if you will turn to page 134, we will receive a report on the revisions in Executive Regulations, and the report will be given by Jesse Hill of California.

Jesse T. Hill (University of Southern California): You have at hand the revisions in Executive Regulations, as approved by the Executive Committee. It is our feeling that this action is a provision that clarifies and makes more definitive the distribution of receipts from NCAA events. This does not call for approval, but we hope that the Convention goes along with this action the Executive Committee has taken.

President Barnes: Now, on the final revision, because it pertains to hockey, we have an ice hockey expert, Victor Stout of Boston University.

R. Victor Stout (Boston University): This refers to a revision in Executive Regulation made on ice hockey and the words in bold-face type are simply an addition to clarify the allowable expense items connected with the hockey tournament.

President Barnes: Are there other proposals or other resolutions to be presented to the Convention?

15. OTHER PROPOSALS, RESOLUTIONS

Guido Daub (University of New Mexico): On October 12 of 1965 President Tom Popejoy, of the University of New Mexico, sent a copy of a resolution to the NCAA Council, which decided not to take any action on, but suggested a member or delegate to the Convention representing the Western Athletic Conference and the University of New Mexico, or either group, propose this resolution for adoption at this body.

This resolution refers to the change in the football rules which were used this past year, allowing two-platoon football; that is, two-platoon football in the sense that a team would have a defensive platoon and an offensive platoon.

On December 10, 1965, President Popejoy circulated this resolution to the presidents of all member institutions of the NCAA for their comment or review, to discuss it with their representatives attending this conference.

I might read to you an excerpt from one reply which was written by an athletic director, and he said:

"We do and did oppose the change in the rules that in effect established two-platoon football for the reasons indicated by the resolution, but more important in my estimation are other factors.

"1. Platoon football destroys or diminishes any honest-to-goodness carryable opportunities that I believe are inherent in a body-contact sport. It eliminates the opportunity for a boy who has made a mistake on offense to make up for that mistake on defense and vice versa, and it becomes easy for a boy to blame the other unit for lack of success.

"2. Platoon football forces increased recruiting for a greater number and thereby opens the door wider for rules infraction. You need not only a greater number to fill out a 44-man squad, but a greater number of extra players to prepare the playing squad for back holders, placers, opposing team plays, etc.

"Ironically, if actual records were kept, I do not believe you would find more boys playing as one of the platoon proponents argues."

He concluded by saying: "I would add a rule to this resolution to keep the coaches from calling plays."

This is the way one athletic director felt about this resolution.

The resolution is printed in the call of the meeting today on page 107, the copy regarding the Council action taken in October, and, Mr. President, I move that this body approve this resolution:

"Whereas, the Football Rules Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association has adopted a series of rule changes culminating in the rule permitting the substitution of a full team, and

"Whereas, the resulting platoon system requires a larger squad and coaching staff, thus resulting in more athletic scholarships for the players and more salaries for additional coaches, and

"Whereas, the platoon system denies the privilege of many football players to participate in both defense and offense, and

"Whereas, most institutions operate their intercollegiate athletic programs at a deficit, and

"Whereas, increased football costs as a result of the platoon system will either divert funds from educational and general purposes or decrease funds for other sports,

"Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the membership of the National Collegiate Athletic Association recommends to the Football Rules Committee that it revert to the rule permitting the substitution of two players plus any injured player on any down, with the substitution of a full team occurring only at the end of a quarter."

(The motion was seconded.)

Herbert O. Crisler (University of Michigan): Do I understand, sir, this has been before the Council?

President Barnes: Yes, sir.

Mr. Crisler: And it has been referred to the committee?

President Barnes: May I read that paragraph?

After the Council considered this, it:

"Voted that the Council is not in a position to render an immediate decision concerning the resolution and requested that the matter be referred to the Football Rules Committee for its consideration and subsequent report to the Council; however, the Western Athletic Conference or any member thereof is free to propose the resolution to the membership at the 1966 Convention."

Mr. Crisler: This will be before the Rules Committee?

President Barnes: It depends on what the assembly does here.

Mr. Crisler: I shudder to think what might happen, with the size of this group, if we got into a matter of revising football rules or establishing new ones. I can testify that the men on that committee are representative of our NCAA organization. They are dedicated, and they are familiar with all phases of football. If we get into a

discussion and revision of the football rules here, I shudder to think what might happen.

If I am in order, I would move that this resolution be tabled. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

Delegate: May I have a clarification on the amendment that was passed?

President Barnes: Are you talking about an amendment or a resolution?

Delegate: An amendment that was passed, page 124, NCAA. We eliminated the word "calendar year" and made it "academic year." On page 130 we inserted the word "freshman" and he could compete after a calendar year of residence. Which would take precedence?

Mr. Plant: I think the gentleman has a point. That will have to be changed. That was drafted before this one was drafted.

I think this is the prerogative of the Constitution and By-laws Committee. They do make editorial changes.

President Barnes: It seems that no other proposals or resolutions are to be offered. We will have the report of the Committee on Committees, and the chairman is E. Hoyt Brawner of Denver.

16. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

E. Hoyt Brawner (University of Denver): Mr. President and Gentlemen: If I may at this time, I would like to acknowledge the following committee members: Asa Bushnell, Cameron Deeds, Don Faurot, A. T. Gill, Walter Hass, Robert James, Hugh McCurdy, Bernie Moore, Neils Thompson, Marshall Turner, and David Price, for their efficiency and cooperation in working on the Committee. (The Committees for 1966, as nominated by the Committee on Committees and elected by the Convention, are set forth in the Register of this Yearbook.)

17. REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

President Barnes: The next item on the agenda is the report of the Nominating Committee, by Ernie McCoy of Pennsylvania State.

Ernest McCoy (Pennsylvania State University): Mr. President and Gentlemen: I would first like to thank the members of this Nominating Committee who worked so diligently last evening: Robert W. Pritchard, Roy B. Clogston, Marcus L. Plant, Norvall Neve, Chris H. Groneman, Milton F. Hartvigsen, Bradford A. Booth, Samuel E. Barnes, Harry M. Cross, Mox A. Weber.

(The Officers of 1966, as nominated by the Nominating Committee and elected by the Convention, are set forth in the Register of this Yearbook.)

President Barnes: I want to thank everyone at the Convention. You have covered a multitude of material at this session, including the amendments and interpretations, and I know you are anxious to be on your way, but I do want to express a word of appreciation for the wonderful help I have had this year from Fran Smiley, the Executive Committee and the Council and the executive director and his entire staff in Kansas City. It has been a challenging year. I think we have accomplished a lot. I think the Association is on the road and with your help and ours it will continue to go on.

My deep thanks and appreciation. This Sixtieth Convention is declared adjourned. Thank you.

(The Convention adjourned at 4:45 p.m.)

SECTION IV

Report of the Treasurer

The accounts of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, set forth on pages 111-122, were audited by the Francis A. Wright Company, a firm of accountants and auditors located in Kansas City, Missouri. The Company's report, signed by Ralph E. Bostwick, CPA, included the following exhibits and schedules which "fairly reflect the financial position of the National Collegiate Athletic Association on August 31, 1965, and the income and expense of that organization for the fiscal year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted principles of accounting applied on a basis consistent with that of preceding years."—Francis E. Smiley, NCAA Secretary-Treasurer.

ASSETS

		Year Ended August 31	
		1965	1964
Current Assets			
Cash on hand and in banks		\$485,551.79	\$401,090.58
Accounts receivable—trade		52,355.25	46,853.90
Interest receivable		293.75	2,500.00
Inventories		27,894.77	27,532.75
Television program expense paid in advance		22,090.70	10,308.46
Prepaid expense		8,248.61	6,794.60
Total Current Assets.....		596,434.87	495,080.29
Investments			
Funded Cash Reserve—Schedule 1		226,570.06	221,159.87
Other Investments—Schedule 2		320,998.69	280,978.82
Total Investments		547,568.75	502,138.69
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Cost Less Depreciation
Fixed Assets			
Furniture and equipment ...	\$47,618.87	\$23,090.60	\$24,528.27
Leasehold improvements ..	1,109.16	77.61	1,031.55
	<u>\$48,728.03</u>	<u>\$23,168.21</u>	<u>\$25,559.82</u>
Cost of Fixed Assets Less Accumulated Depreciation			
		25,559.82	19,422.47

Other Assets		
Unamortized advance—New York		
Publications	7,500.00	10,000.00
Travel advance to employee—television program		1,000.00
Travel deposits	425.00	425.00
Total Other Assets	7,925.00	11,425.00
Total Assets	<u>\$1,177,488.44</u>	<u>\$1,028,066.45</u>

LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND SURPLUS

	Year Ended August 31	
	1965	1964
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	\$ 589.00
Olympic contributions	989.40	55,666.85
Medical and travel insurance collections and expense	136,584.52	106,278.27
Due to participating colleges—meets and tournaments	23,363.38	26,416.96
Payroll taxes withheld	3,280.67	2,417.88
Total Current Liabilities	<u>164,217.97</u>	<u>191,368.96</u>
Deferred Income		
Publications	3,211.05	4,000.82
Statistical	3,150.55	2,791.50
Dues	37.50	325.00
Total Deferred Income	<u>6,399.10</u>	<u>7,117.32</u>
Reserves		
Funded Cash Reserve—Schedule 1	226,570.06	227,159.87
Special Reserve Fund	30,699.61	6,125.33
Investment Trust	15,000.00	40,000.00
College Division—football	54,054.78	
College Division—other events	44,381.78	37,376.02
Ice hockey tournaments	25,275.19	20,948.33
Baseball	11,949.09	10,350.68
Indoor track and field	10,148.43	
College World Series contract	10,000.00	10,000.00
Outdoor track and field	5,533.59	732.49
Postgraduate Scholarships	38,230.39	
Sports medicine research	8,028.00	3,152.00
Special Committee	5,736.53	6,872.94
Committee on Academic Testing.....	3,710.98	5,825.95
Awards	2,450.13	1,093.50
Special model management manual	2,097.94	
Conference of Conferences.....		1,043.42
Total Reserves	<u>493,866.50</u>	<u>370,680.53</u>

Surplus		
Schedule 3	513,004.87	458,899.64
<hr/>		
Total Liabilities, Reserves and		
Surplus	\$1,177,488.44	\$1,028,066.45
<hr/>		

FUNDED CASH RESERVE (Exhibit A, Schedule 1)

August 31, 1965

Savings Accounts	Cost
Baltimore Bank	\$ 10,000.00
City National Bank and Trust Company	10,000.00
Commerce Trust Company	10,000.00
First National Bank	10,000.00
Home Savings Association	10,000.00
Homestead Savings Association	10,000.00
Mercantile Bank and Trust Company	10,000.00
Metropolitan Savings and Loan Association	10,000.00
Swedish American Savings and Loan Association	10,000.00
Traders National Bank	10,000.00
<hr/>	
	\$100,000.00

United States Government Securities

	Maturity Date	Int. Rate	Maturity Value	Market Value	
Federal Land Bank					
Consolidated Federal					
Farm Loan					
Bonds	12-20-65	4 %	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 24,984.38	\$ 25,510.42
U.S. Treas. Notes	8-15-66	4 %	63,000.00	62,931.10	63,085.94
U.S. Treas. Notes	8-15-67	3¾ %	13,000.00	12,902.50	13,184.64
U.S. Treas. Bonds	8-15-68	3¾ %	25,000.00	24,679.69	24,789.06
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$126,000.00	\$125,497.67	\$126,570.06

Total Funded Cash Reserve Investment to Exhibit A...\$226,570.06

ADVISORY INVESTMENT TRUST ACCOUNT

(Exhibit A, Schedule 2)

August 31, 1965

United States Government Securities—(at cost)

	Maturity Date	Int. Rate	Maturity Value	Market Value	Cost
U.S. Treas. Bills	10-14-65		\$ 20,000.00	\$ 19,236.00	\$ 19,803.60
U.S. Treas.					
Notes	11-15-65	4 %	22,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00
Federal Land Banks—					
Consolidated					
Federal Farm					
Loan Bonds	3-20-68	4¼ %	10,000.00	9,937.50	9,925.00
U.S. Treas. Bonds	8-15-68	3¾ %	5,000.00	4,935.94	5,010.94

U.S. Treas. Bonds 2-15-80	4 %	10,000.00	9,762.50	9,875.00
U.S. Treas. Bonds 6-15-83	3¼ %	26,000.00	22,685.00	26,000.00
U.S. Treas. Bonds 5-15-85	4¼ %	10,000.00	9,956.25	10,000.00
U.S. Treas. Bonds	5-15-85/75 4¼ %	10,000.00	9,956.25	10,037.50
		<u>\$113,000.00</u>	<u>108,469.44</u>	<u>112,652.04</u>

Corporation Stocks (at cost)	Number of Shares	Class		
American Telephone & Telegraph	200	Capital	13,375.00	9,247.63
E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.	25	Common	5,762.50	3,977.44
General Electric Company....	50	Common	5,231.25	4,432.72
General Motors Corporation..	33	Common	3,271.12	1,234.85
B. F. Goodrich Company.....	50			
International Business Ma-		Common	2,850.00	3,974.19
chines Corp.	13	Capital	6,487.00	5,815.50
Johns Mansville Corporation..	50	Common	2,562.50	3,006.88
Monsanto Chemical Co.....	110	Common	8,978.75	4,664.30
National Lead Company.....	75	Common	5,353.12	6,778.69
Northern States Power Co....	200	Common	7,350.00	4,811.50
Phillips Petroleum Co.....	100	Common	5,387.50	5,582.04
Pitney-Bowes Inc	100	Common	4,187.50	4,315.38
Standard Oil Company of				
Indiana	200	Common	9,125.00	4,868.13
Texaco, Inc.	109	Capital	8,488.37	4,281.59
			<u>88,409.61</u>	<u>66,990.84</u>

Corporation Bonds	Mat. Date	Int. Rate	Maturity Value		
John Deere Co.....	10-31-86	4½ %	\$10,000.00	9,875.00	9,925.00
Illinois Central					
Equip. Trust.....	12- 1-72	4½ %	5,000.00	4,737.50	4,874.07
Louisville & Nashville					
R.R. Equip. Trust	1- 1-69	4½ %	5,000.00	4,862.50	4,941.73
Seaboard Airline					
R.R. Equip.	8- 1-68	4¼ %	10,000.00	9,825.00	10,057.44
Southern Pacific					
Equip. Trust.....	11- 1-73	4½ %	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,340.00
			<u>\$40,000.00</u>	<u>39,300.00</u>	<u>40,138.24</u>
Other:					
Principal Balance—Advisory Trust Account				686.32	686.32
				<u>686.32</u>	<u>220,467.44</u>

Other Government Securities:

U. S. Treas. bonds..	2-15-95	3 %	\$100,000.00	85,625.00	100,531.25
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Total Other Investments to Exhibit A....\$322,490.37 \$320,998.69

ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS (Exhibit A, Schedule 3)**August 31, 1965**

Balance September 1, 1964.....\$458,899.64

Additions:

General Income—Schedule 3A\$382,924.37

Less: General Expense—Schedule 3B..... 334,103.76

48,820.61

National Collegiate Athletic Bureau

Net Income—Schedule 3C 34,778.07

Total Net Income for the Fiscal Year

Ended August 31, 1965 83,598.68

Increase in equity of N.C.A.B. publications
over previous year balance 4,999.42Increase in equity of N.C.A.B. Statistical
Division due to beginning and ending
balances of unearned income and ac-
counts receivable 1,294.74Elimination of balance in reserve for In-
vestment Trust at 8-31-64 40,000.00Elimination of remaining balance in re-
serve for Conference of Conferences.... 798.12

Total Additions to Surplus130,690.96

\$589,590.60**Deductions:****Transfers to Special Reserves:**

Special Reserve Fund.....\$33,500.00

Investment Trust 15,000.00

Special Committee Reserve.. 6,000.00

Sports Medicine Research... 5,000.00

Awards 2,000.00

Special Model Management.. 1,000.00 62,500.00

Distribution to NCAB based on 1963-64

publications net income..... 11,272.98

Payments for legal expense in
excess of budgeted retainer..... 1,828.17

Payments for moving expense 884.16

Payments for appreciation
plaques and silver bowls 100.42

Total Deductions from Surplus..... 76,585.73

Balance August 31, 1965..... \$513,004.87**GENERAL INCOME (Exhibit A, Schedule 3A)****August 31, 1965****Year Ended August 31****1965 1964**

Membership Dues\$ 57,550.00 \$ 56,587.50

Meets and Tournaments

Basketball—Schedule 3A-1	246,948.84	240,603.58
Olympic basketball		19,705.95
Indoor track.....	5,763.14	
Track and field	3,951.25	316.47
Ice hockey	2,103.75	1,601.85
Baseball	1,442.18	4,415.17
Gymnastics	972.94	291.11
Wrestling	741.86	1,427.35
Swimming	685.01	1,284.19
Tennis	43.72	
	<u>262,652.69</u>	<u>269,645.67</u>
Royalties and Other		
Administrative fee—TV assessments	34,000.00	34,000.00
Don Spencer Advertising Company.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Registration fees	1,855.00	1,755.00
Football program articles	518.15	438.20
Sundry	436.44	541.65
	<u>41,809.59</u>	<u>41,734.85</u>
Investment Income		
Schedule 3A-2	20,912.09	18,434.12
	<u>20,912.09</u>	<u>18,434.12</u>
Total General Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 3.....	<u>\$382,924.37</u>	<u>\$386,402.14</u>

BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT—UNIVERSITY DIVISION
(Exhibit A, Schedule 3A-1)

August 31, 1965

	Year Ended August 31 1965	1964
Income		
Gross receipts	\$507,418.23	\$491,538.32
Expense		
Awards and trophies	3,776.66	4,217.94
NCAA executive office expense.....	2,912.86	1,788.51
Committee members expense	2,058.94	1,593.70
Film expense	1,648.59	975.91
Telephone, telegraph and postage	1,612.00	931.88
Printing	890.51	773.22
Press expense	570.98	
Secretarial assistance	50.00	50.00
	<u>13,520.54</u>	<u>10,331.16</u>
Total Expense	<u>13,520.54</u>	<u>10,331.16</u>
Excess of Income over Expense	493,897.69	481,207.16
Less Distribution of net receipts to participating universities	246,948.85	240,603.58
	<u>246,948.85</u>	<u>240,603.58</u>
Net Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 3A...	<u>\$246,948.84</u>	<u>\$240,603.58</u>

INVESTMENT INCOME (Exhibit A, Schedule 3A-2)**August 31, 1965**

	Year Ended August 31	
	1965	1964
Income		
Interest—U. S. Government securities	\$ 12,199.65	\$ 11,068.17
Interest—savings accounts	3,967.69	3,464.29
Dividends—corporate securities	2,548.15	2,148.03
Interest—corporate securities	1,775.00	2,200.00
Interest—loans	1,325.00	
Gain on sale of corporate securities	19.87	186.93
Gain on sale of U. S. Government securities		147.50
Total Income	21,835.36	19,214.92
Expense		
Trustees fees	917.27	775.30
Safe deposit box rental	6.00	5.50
Total Expense	923.27	780.80
Net Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 3A..	\$ 20,912.09	\$ 18,434.12

GENERAL EXPENSES (Exhibit A, Schedule 3B)**August 31, 1965**

	Year Ended August 31	
	1965	1964
Rules Committee Meetings		
Football	\$ 9,352.02	\$ 8,049.58
Basketball	6,246.41	4,646.04
Track and Field	3,465.91	4,126.92
Swimming	3,119.94	3,088.55
Baseball	2,090.83	1,984.62
Wrestling	1,727.34	2,845.98
Fencing	1,513.18	640.31
Skiing	1,323.34	1,555.67
Gymnastics	994.00	1,759.20
Soccer	903.91	941.70
Ice Hockey	850.00	1,261.04
La Crosse	434.62	417.79
	32,021.50	31,317.40
Other Committee Meetings		
Council	9,625.07	9,252.20
Infractions	8,589.99	9,720.46
Executive	4,409.66	5,028.91
Special	3,917.78	915.55
Public Relations	3,704.45	1,720.19
College	2,208.56	1,786.63
Extra Events	685.59	508.90
Miscellaneous		7.98
	33,141.10	28,940.82

Meets and Tournaments		
Indoor track	1,842.60	
Cross Country	334.00	360.00
Insurance	1,400.00	500.00
	<u>3,576.60</u>	<u>860.00</u>
Miscellaneous		
Annual convention	10,193.10	11,617.31
Complimentary membership guides	1,305.30	1,427.63
	<u>11,498.40</u>	<u>13,044.94</u>
Grants		
National Collegiate Athletic Bureau	\$ 51,500.00	\$ 50,000.00
National Association of Basketball Coaches	3,000.00	3,000.00
Track and Field Statistics	1,200.00	1,200.00
Miscellaneous	475.00	1,650.00
	<u>56,175.00</u>	<u>55,850.00</u>
General and Administrative		
Salaries	111,758.85	99,841.88
Printing and duplicating	23,692.04	18,748.08
Rent	12,833.09	8,123.76
Annuity and insurance	10,930.07	5,488.13
Postage and express	7,141.58	7,289.74
Director and staff expense	6,913.94	5,891.95
Telephone and telegraph	6,264.96	5,878.64
Office supplies and expense	4,277.88	4,118.15
Depreciation	2,524.42	2,452.41
Membership dues	2,461.00	2,490.00
Stationery	2,391.34	1,561.40
Payroll taxes	2,294.14	2,160.71
Legal	1,200.00	
Office equipment repairs	764.09	582.09
President, secretary and treasurer expense	423.33	
Subscriptions	319.25	456.75
Contingency	218.50	2,504.47
Utilities	164.12	528.14
Miscellaneous	1,118.56	1,207.70
	<u>197,691.16</u>	<u>169,324.00</u>
Total General Expense to Exhibit A,		
Schedule 3	<u>\$334,103.76</u>	<u>\$299,337.16</u>

**NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC BUREAU
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
(Exhibit A, Schedule 3C)**

	Year Ended August 31	
	1965	1964
Publication Income		
Book sales	\$120,568.37	\$120,593.52

Advertising	13,706.56	12,713.23
Newsstand and special edition sales	8,875.24	4,389.38
Miscellaneous	256.00	398.00
Total Publication Income	143,406.17	138,094.13
Less Direct Expense:		
Manufacturing	43,636.70	47,925.39
Transportation	8,860.69	10,193.31
Promotion	2,699.45	1,191.12
Editing	2,690.40	2,936.62
Professional	100.00	
Miscellaneous	19.00	652.01
Total Direct Expense	58,006.24	62,898.45
Gross Publication Income	85,399.93	75,195.68
Statistical Service Income		
Basketball score service	10,707.26	6,516.50
Statistical service	4,192.00	3,955.75
Statistical subscriptions	4,154.50	5,108.75
Schedules and publishers service	2,411.00	2,805.00
Printed forms	2,321.34	2,131.53
Total Statistical Service Income	23,786.10	20,517.53
Grants		
General Operating—NCAA	51,500.00	50,000.00
Allocation from television assessment	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total Grants	61,500.00	60,000.00
Total Income	170,686.03	155,713.21
General and Administrative Expense		
Schedule 3C-1	135,907.96	119,612.03
Net Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 3....\$	34,778.07	\$ 36,101.18

COLLEGE DIVISION BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT
(Exhibit A, Schedule 3E)

	Year Ended August 31	
	1965	1964
Income		
Gross receipts	\$139,721.09	\$109,496.35
Less: Game expense	33,893.60	28,000.35
Net Receipts	105,827.49	81,496.00
Less: Rebates to colleges	18,013.84	15,404.52
	87,813.65	66,091.48

Expenses		
Team expense	42,818.56	33,320.03
Administrative:		
Awards and trophies	3,453.43	3,531.26
Telephone, telegraph and postage	2,040.57	1,433.31
Committee members' expense	1,867.24	1,685.86
Printing	1,335.84	1,096.76
NCAA executive office expense	1,271.73	801.33
Film duplication	106.87	
Evansville Tourney Corporation	16,905.58	8,818.41
Total Expense	69,799.82	50,686.96
Excess of Income over Expense	18,013.83	15,404.52
Less: Income transferred to College		
Division Reserve Fund	18,013.83	15,404.52
Net Income	\$ —0—	\$ —0—

BASEBALL TOURNAMENT INCOME AND EXPENSE
(Exhibit B)

Income		
Ticket sales	\$ 42,659.00	
Coupon book sales	5,680.00	
Program sales	1,424.68	
Television rights	1,010.00	
Total Income	50,773.68	
Expense		
Team expenses	\$ 31,887.22	
Publicity and promotion	7,548.80	
Stadium expense	4,923.18	
Game expense	2,081.31	
Ticket expense	1,622.62	
NCAA executive office expense	804.20	
Awards	549.39	
Total Expense	49,416.72	
		1,356.96
Less Distribution:		
Omaha College World Series Committee...	678.48	
NCAA Baseball Reserve Fund	678.48	1,356.96
Net Income	\$ —0—	

TELEVISION INCOME AND EXPENSE
(Exhibit A, Schedule 3D)

	Year Ended August 31	
	1965	1964
Income		
Assessments	\$260,880.00	\$153,000.02

Less: Refunds to contributing schools		75,301.18
Net Assessments	260,880.00	77,698.84
Expense		
Salary—program director	6,499.92	6,000.00
Publicity and public relations	20,002.24	15,000.00
NCAA operating expenses and assessments	15,000.00	15,000.00
Attendance statistics and analysis	10,000.00	10,000.00
Grant to Football Rules Committee	4,000.00	4,000.00
Committee meeting expense	3,729.92	13,246.94
Printing and duplicating	2,303.25	2,704.95
Telephone and telegraph	2,127.39	2,748.91
Program director's secretarial assistance ..	880.00	960.00
Special travel and entertainment	811.15	6,867.56
Postage	475.50	371.10
Program director's office expense	53.33	49.38
Legal fees		750.00
Total Expense	65,882.70	77,698.84
Excess of Assessments over Expense....	194,997.30	—0—
Less: Transfers to Reserve Funds—		
Federation Reserve	\$84,880.00	
College Div. Football Reserve.	60,000.00	
Postgraduate Scholarships		
Reserve	50,117.30	194,997.30
Net Income	\$ —0—	\$ —0—

**NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC BUREAU
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE
(Exhibit A, Schedule 3C-1)**

	Year Ended August 31	
	1965	1964
Salaries	\$ 81,252.04	\$ 68,153.54
Postage and mailing	11,955.14	9,544.40
Printing and duplicating	10,933.25	9,831.73
Rent	6,000.00	6,000.00
Telegraph	4,226.61	4,002.88
IBM tabulating	3,195.87	2,697.40
Office supplies	2,648.11	1,979.43
Amortization of publication advance	2,500.00	2,500.00
Payroll taxes	2,032.10	1,806.86
Amortization of NCAB equity purchase		2,000.00
Janitor	1,586.50	1,703.57
Telephone	1,582.22	1,661.08
Meetings and entertainment	1,326.92	1,192.99
Depreciation	1,101.44	1,018.08
Insurance	978.06	800.35
Utilities	887.20	762.07
Contingency		876.66
Travel	776.10	596.58

Promotion	702.04	151.30
Professional services	600.00	600.00
Automobile allowance	600.00	600.00
Building maintenance	433.07	579.49
Office equipment repairs	327.63	302.86
Miscellaneous	263.66	250.76

Total General and administrative Expense to Exhibit A, Schedule 3C	<u>\$135,907.96</u>	<u>\$119,612.03</u>
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Financial Reports of 1964-65 ***Meets and Tournaments***

BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP **Omaha, Nebraska, June 7-11, 1965**

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$42,599.00	
Coupon book sales	5,680.00	
Program receipts	1,424.68	
Television rights fee	1,010.00	
Miscellaneous	60.00	\$50,773.68

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense		
Bozell and Jacobs	\$7,203.88	
District and national publicity ...	250.00	
Fontenelle press headquarters ...	94.92	\$ 7,548.80

Ticket and administrative expense		
Jack Clauff	\$ 971.00	
Printing	651.62	\$ 1,622.62

Games expense		
J. Kyle Anderson	\$ 316.20	
L. C. Timm	196.19	
John J. McManus	192.75	
Umpires	715.00	
Scorekeeper	112.50	
Bat boy suits	62.48	
Major league umpires	486.19	
Local transportation	680.00	\$ 2,761.31

Awards	\$ 549.39	\$ 549.39
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Stadium expense		
Stadium rental	\$2,000.00	
Omaha Towel	124.90	
Stadium workers	1,591.00	
Scoreboard signs	70.00	
Refreshments	311.00	
Liability insurance	75.00	
Police	615.00	
Temporary cover	27.00	
Telephone	37.68	
Sound system	50.00	
Miscellaneous	21.60	\$ 4,923.18

NCAA executive office expense	\$ 804.20	\$18,209.50
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NET RECEIPTS \$32,564.18

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses and pro rata		
Connecticut, University of	\$ 3,848.00	
Lafayette College	3,786.22	
Florida State University	4,514.00	
Ohio State University	3,428.00	
St. Louis University	2,039.00	
Texas, University of	3,008.00	
Arizona State University	4,474.00	
Washington State University	6,110.00	\$31,207.22
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS		\$ 1,356.96
50% to Omaha reserve fund	\$ 678.48	
50% to NCAA tournament reserve fund	678.48	

BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

First-Round Games

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, March 8, 1965

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 31,468.22	
State and City taxes	1,626.29	
Program receipts	828.08	
Radio rights fees	875.00	\$ 34,797.59

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 137.00	
Ticket and administration expense	2,510.63	
Games committee and officials expense	925.98	
Games expense	1,668.85	\$ 5,242.46

NET RECEIPTS \$ 29,555.13

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses		
Connecticut, University of	\$ 1,095.50	
Pennsylvania State University	1,150.40	
Princeton University	286.00	
Providence College	1,081.40	
St. Joseph's College	240.00	
West Virginia University	1,697.60	\$ 5,550.90
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS		\$ 24,004.23

First-Round Games

Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, March 9, 1965

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 15,968.00
Program sales	545.95
Program advertising	420.00
Radio rights fees	700.00
Dinner tickets	250.00

Postage receipts	56.00	\$ 17,939.95
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DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 886.16	
Ticket and administration expense	984.98	
Games committee and officials expenses....	769.62	
Games expense	1,426.49	\$ 4,067.25

NET RECEIPTS	\$ 13,872.70
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DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses		
Dayton, University of	\$ 1,273.60	
DePaul University	1,396.00	
Eastern Kentucky State College	656.50	
Ohio University	1,764.80	\$ 5,090.90

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 8,781.80
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First-Round Games

Texas Technological College, Lubbock, March 8, 1965

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 9,688.85	
Program sales	373.03	
Postage on ticket orders	10.00	
Radio rights fees	200.00	\$ 10,271.88

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 94.72	
Ticket and administration expense	477.33	
Games committee and officials expenses	1,144.44	
Games expense	928.47	\$ 2,644.96

NET RECEIPTS	\$ 7,626.92
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DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses		
Colorado State University	\$ 1,978.30	
Houston, University of	2,008.00	
Notre Dame, University of	3,288.00	
Oklahoma City University	1,615.36	\$ 8,889.66

TOTAL DEFICIT	\$(1,262.74)
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East Regional

University of Maryland, College Park, March 12-13, 1965

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 71,442.00	
Program sales	1,014.22	
Radio rights fees	1,425.00	
Postage	112.90	\$ 73,994.12

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 3,825.51	
Ticket and administration expense	3,105.54	
Games committee and officials expense	1,511.91	
Games expense	5,061.16	\$ 13,504.12

NET RECEIPTS \$ 60,490.00

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses		
North Carolina State College	\$ 1,655.52	
Princeton University	1,360.00	
Providence College	1,788.80	
St. Joseph's College	1,185.00	\$ 5,989.32

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 54,500.68

Midwest Regional

University of Kentucky, Lexington, March 12-13, 1965

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 66,376.50	
Program sales	1,431.25	
Program advertising	654.96	
Radio rights fees	900.00	\$ 69,362.71

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 1,180.36	
Ticket and administration expense	3,649.11	
Games committee and officials expense	1,549.98	
Games expense	2,463.87	\$ 8,843.32

NET RECEIPTS \$ 60,519.39

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses		
Dayton, University of	\$ 1,185.00	
DePaul University	1,560.00	
Michigan, University of	1,820.80	
Vanderbilt University	1,464.00	\$ 6,029.80

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 54,489.59

Midwest Regional

Kansas State University, Manhattan, March 12-13, 1965

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 57,438.00	
Program sales	1,828.00	
Program advertising	469.92	
Radio rights fees	1,375.00	\$ 61,110.92

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 580.46	
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Tickets and administration expense	3,043.16	
Games committee and officials expense	1,797.11	
Games expense	2,713.40	\$ 8,134.13

NET RECEIPTS \$ 52,976.79

Competing teams' expenses

Houston, University of	\$ 2,929.60	
Oklahoma State University	1,252.96	
Southern Methodist University	2,110.40	
Wichita State University	937.00	\$ 7,229.96

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 45,746.83

West Regional

Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, March 12-13, 1965

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 51,861.50	
Program receipts	1,682.05	
Radio rights fees	645.00	\$ 54,188.55

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 1,584.27	
Tickets and administration expenses	2,079.38	
Games committee and officials expense	1,893.17	
Games expense	3,798.49	\$ 9,355.31

NET RECEIPTS \$ 44,833.24

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses

Brigham Young University	\$ 480.00	
Oklahoma City University	3,583.04	
San Francisco, University of	2,251.80	
UCLA	2,338.40	\$ 8,653.24

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 36,180.00

National Finals

Memorial Coliseum, Portland, Oregon, March 19-20, 1965

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$152,702.00	
Radio rights fees	3,640.00	
Program receipts	1,821.89	\$158,163.89

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 241.05	
Ticket and administration expense	600.65	
Games committee and officials expense	4,469.74	
Games expense	19,809.93	\$ 25,121.37

NET RECEIPTS \$133,042.52

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses

Michigan, University of	\$ 4,809.60
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Princeton University	7,229.80	
UCLA	2,683.20	
Wichita State University	3,342.08	\$ 18,064.68
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS		\$114,977.84

Financial Summary
1965 National Collegiate Basketball Championship

RECEIPTS

First-Round Games		
University of Pennsylvania	\$ 24,004.23	
Western Kentucky State College	8,781.80	
Texas Technological College	(1,262.74)	\$ 31,523.29
Regionals		
University of Maryland	\$ 54,500.68	
University of Kentucky	54,489.59	
Kansas State University	45,746.83	
Brigham Young University	36,180.00	\$190,917.10
Finals		
Memorial Coliseum, Portland, Oregon.....		\$114,977.84
Television		
Sports Network, Inc.		\$170,000.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS		\$507,418.23

DISBURSEMENTS

Administration	\$ 8,548.74	
Committee expense	2,058.94	
NCAA executive offices expense	2,912.86	\$ 13,520.54
NET RECEIPTS		\$493,897.69

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Princeton University	\$ 22,084.83
University of California, Los Angeles.....	22,084.83
University of Michigan	22,084.83
Wichita State University	20,077.12
University of Dayton	12,046.28
DePaul University	12,046.28
University of Houston	12,046.28
Oklahoma City University	12,046.28
Providence College	12,046.28
St. Joseph's College	12,046.28
Brigham Young University	10,038.58
North Carolina State College	10,038.58
Oklahoma State University	10,038.58
University of San Francisco	10,038.58
Southern Methodist University	10,038.58
Vanderbilt University	10,038.58
Colorado State University	4,015.44

University of Connecticut	4,015.44	
Eastern Kentucky State College	4,015.44	
Ohio University	4,015.44	
University of Notre Dame	4,015.44	
Pennsylvania State University	4,015.44	
West Virginia University	4,015.44	\$246,948.85

To NCAA Treasurer\$246,948.84

\$493,897.69

CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS

Michigan State University, East Lansing, November 23, 1964

RECEIPTS

Entry fees\$ 416.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense

Entry blanks and announce-		
ments	\$ 140.77	
Supplies	170.16	
Clerical expense	11.97	
Postage	4.02	
Meetings	223.17	
Transportation	119.86	
Awards	201.43	
Coaches meetings	131.14	
Course maps	27.07	
Food stores	24.98	\$ 1,054.57

Games expense

Equipment	91.39		
Films	260.00		
Public address	58.50		
Buildings and grounds expense.	39.41		
Program printing	176.00	625.30	1,679.87

DEFICIT (Absorbed by Michigan State University

and NCAA)\$ (1,263.87)

FENCING CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Detroit, Detroit, Michigan, March 19-20, 1965

RECEIPTS

Entry fees\$ 1,190.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Banquet for coaches and contestants	\$ 631.80	
Petty cash	200.00	
James Costello, armorer	403.79	
Transportation for contestants	367.60	
Awards	118.10	
Officials' fees	25.00	
Armorer's expenses	103.03	
Program expense	39.75	\$ 1,889.07

DEFICIT (Absorbed by University of Detroit)\$ (699.07)

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, June 21-28, 1965

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 438.00
Entry fees	1,010.00
	<u>\$ 1,448.00</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense

Entry blanks and announce-

ments

Golf caps

Supplies

Clerical expense

Postage

Telephone and telegraph

Meetings

Badges

Ticket and Administration expense

Printing tickets

Clerical expense

Games committee and officials

expenses

Officials fees

Travel expense of games

committee

Games expense

Awards

Equipment

Buildings and ground expense

Program expense

Other printing

Barbecue

Press portfolios

Press telephones

DEFICIT (Absorbed by University

of Tennessee and NCAA)

GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, April 2-3, 1965

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 6,111.35
Entry fees	228.00
Program sales	243.15
Television rights fees	4,000.00
	<u>\$ 10,582.50</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense

Entry blanks and announce-

ments

Publicity posters	82.05		
Other advertising	273.15	\$	661.91
<hr/>			
Ticket and administration expense			
Printing tickets	\$ 258.13		
Ticket seller and takers	80.00		
Clerical expense	300.00	\$	638.13
<hr/>			
Games committee and officials expenses	\$ 2,222.01		
Games expense			
Awards	\$ 63.70		
Films	438.35		
Training room	25.20		
Building and grounds expense ..	449.40		
Badges	25.95		
Organ rental	60.00		
Corsages	16.80		
Velour backdrop	60.85	\$	1,140.25
		\$	4,662.30
<hr/>			
NET RECEIPTS			\$ 5,920.20
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ADDITIONAL RECEIPTS			
First round, University of Denver	\$ 459.00		
First round, San Jose State College	579.59		
Semifinals, Pennsylvania State University	3,306.01		
<hr/>			
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS			\$ 10,264.80

DISBURSEMENT OF NET RECEIPTS

Medals, trophies and lapel pins	\$ 535.44		
10% of balance to NCAA Treasurer	972.94		
Balance to competing institutions	8,756.42	\$	10,264.80
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ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, March 18-20, 1965

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 29,622.00		
Program sales	1,275.70		
Program advertising	1,240.00	\$	32,137.70
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DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense			
Supplies	\$ 51.57		
Clerical expenses	560.00		
Postage	87.28		
Telephone and telegraph	107.63		
Meetings	223.20		
Coaches dinner	900.00		
Press box	106.75	\$	2,036.43
<hr/>			

Ticket and administration expense			
Printing tickets	\$ 349.17		

Ticket sellers and takers	1,020.00		
Clerical expense	129.77		
Players and officials passes.....	112.74	\$	1,611.68
<hr/>			
Games committee and officials expenses			
Officials	\$1,493.92		
Games committee	330.36	\$	1,824.28
<hr/>			
Games expense			
Awards	\$ 609.95		
Equipment	81.00		
Motion pictures	400.00		
Training room	231.50		
Labor	1,132.78		
Police	649.76		
Firemen	88.00		
Program expense	2,134.00		
Oranges, gum, snacks	57.20		
Hospitality committee	130.41		
Staff meals	46.69		
Press box food	58.45		
License	8.00	\$	5,627.74
			\$ 11,100.13
<hr/>			
NET RECEIPTS			\$ 21,037.57

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 2,103.75		
Team travel allowance	6,680.10		
Per diem allowance	3,600.00		
50% of balance to NCAA Ice Hockey Reserve Fund	4,326.86		
50% of balance to competing institutions....	4,326.86	\$	21,037.57

INDOOR TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Cobo Hall, Detroit, Michigan, March 12-13, 1965

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 54,784.00		
Television rights fee	15,000.00	\$	69,784.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Facilities			
Arena rental	\$4,800.00		
Ushers	2,114.00		
Labor	913.00		
Decorating	714.00		
Public address	567.00		
Furniture rental	50.00	\$	9,158.00
<hr/>			
Ticket sale expense			
Direct mail	\$4,302.00		
Clerical services	215.00		

Arena box office	447.00		
Ticket printing	506.00	\$	5,470.00
<hr/>			
Meet conduct			
Hospitality	\$1,097.00		
Games committee expense	2,568.00		
Equipment	2,084.00		
Officials fees	692.00		
Signs and banners	468.00		
Announcer	282.00		
Clerical service	200.00		
Awards	171.00		
Medical service	100.00		
Contingency	531.00	\$	8,193.00
<hr/>			
Printing and production			
Program printing	\$3,216.00		
Credentials	75.00		
Miscellaneous printing	178.00	\$	3,469.00
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Promotion			
Publicity	\$ 421.00		
Outdoor billboards	670.00		
Rack and window cards	495.00		
Radio-TV advertising	469.00		
Motion pictures	341.00	\$	2,396.00
<hr/>			
NCAA executive office expense.....	1,892.60		30,578.60
<hr/>			
NET RECEIPTS			\$ 39,205.40
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DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS			
10% to NCAA treasurer	\$ 3,920.54		
Competitors' travel expenses and maintenance allowance	14,988.00		
50% of balance to participants	10,148.43		
50% of balance to Indoor Track Meet reserve fund	10,148.43	\$	39,205.40
<hr/>			

SKIING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Crystal Mountain, University of Washington, Seattle,
March 25-27, 1965

RECEIPTS

Entry Fees	\$ 280.00		
Program sales	60.55		
Program advertising	430.76		
Television rights fee	2,420.00		
Room and board receipts	1,296.60	\$	4,487.91
<hr/>			

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense
Entry blanks and announce-

ments	\$ 104.40		
Other advertising	19.95		
Supplies	116.32		
Clerical expense	54.51		
Telephone and telegraph	21.08		
Meetings	279.09	\$	595.35
Officials expenses			192.20
Games expense			
Awards	\$ 284.78		
Equipment and supplies	1,177.22		
Buildings and grounds expense	995.07		
Program expense	871.32		
Electric timer rental	362.26		
Motor pool	432.42		
Meals and lodging	2,555.60	\$	6,678.67
			\$ 7,466.22
DEFICIT (Absorbed by the University of Washington)			\$(2,978.31)

SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP

Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, December 3 and 5, 1964

<i>First-Round Games</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>	<i>Net</i>
Trinity College	\$ 990.00	\$ 115.67	\$ 874.33
State Univ. College (Cortland)...	568.75	521.42	47.33
Michigan State University	500.00	299.85	200.15
Franklin & Marshall College.....	968.00	421.25	546.75
U. S. Naval Academy.....	500.00	156.00	344.00
University of Bridgeport.....	500.00	245.75	254.25
San Jose State College.....	1,025.85	457.05	568.80
<i>Quarter-Finals</i>			
U. S. Military Academy	500.00	273.70	226.30
Michigan State University.....	500.00	299.86	200.14
U. S. Naval Academy	500.00	127.86	372.14
St. Louis University	718.00	203.64	514.36
<i>Finals</i>			
Brown University	2,073.75	2,300.65	(226.90)
		NET RECEIPTS	\$ 4,148.55
		Less Awards	30.00
			\$ 4,118.55

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Proration to Competing Teams on Mileage Basis	
San Jose State College	\$ 1,054.34
U. S. Air Force Academy	642.49
St. Louis University	580.71
East Stroudsburg State College.....	399.49
Michigan State University	358.31
University of Maryland	288.30
U. S. Naval Academy	201.81
U. S. Military Academy	177.10
University of Bridgeport	140.04

Fairleigh Dickinson University	98.85		
Dartmouth University	74.14		
Hartwick College	65.90		
Trinity College	37.07	\$	4,118.55

SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, March 25-27, 1965

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$	4,956.00	
Entry fees		729.00	
Program sales		241.00	
Television rights fees		3,850.00	\$ 9,776.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense			
Entry blanks and announcements	\$	57.40	
Other advertising		27.60	
Supplies		40.00	
Clerical expense		73.00	
Postage		18.20	
Telephone and telegraph		93.58	
Meetings		67.15	
Postage meter insert		15.25	
Jacket emblems		59.00	\$ 451.18

Ticket and administrative expense			
Printing tickets	\$	148.85	
Ticket sellers and takers		190.00	
Clerical expense		79.25	
Transportation		27.07	
Printing application blanks....		19.00	
Postage		16.30	\$ 480.47

Games expense			
Awards	\$	530.78	
Equipment		373.03	
Films		342.07	
Training room		72.00	
Buildings and ground expense..		379.43	
Police and ushers		83.25	
Program printing		133.00	
Final summaries		162.90	
Additional printing		232.74	\$ 2,309.20

NET RECEIPTS \$ 6,535.15

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$	653.51	
Prorated to competitors for travel expense...		5,881.64	\$ 6,535.15

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of California, Los Angeles, June 14-19, 1965

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 3,228.50	
Entry fees	810.00	
Program receipts	957.00	
Television rights fees	1,000.00	\$ 5,995.50

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense		
Entry blanks and preliminary announcements..\$	48.76	
Publicity posters	369.25	
Other advertising	24.13	
Supplies	71.87	
Clerical expense	65.50	
Postage	24.20	
Telephone and telegraph	39.80	
Meetings	84.00	
Dinner for coaches, etc.....	379.37	
Barbecue for players, etc.....	487.10	\$ 1,593.98

Ticket and administrative expense	86.82
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Games committee and officials expenses		
Officials fees	\$ 100.00	
Parking expense	281.25	381.25

Games expense			
Awards	\$ 610.35		
Equipment	1,118.58		
Buildings and grounds expense	1,012.65		
Police and ushers	709.84		
Program expense	1,162.89	\$ 4,614.31	\$ 6,676.36

DEFICIT (Absorbed by University of California, Los Angeles)	(\$ 680.86)
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TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of California, Berkeley, June 17-19, 1965

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 36,789.25	
Program sales	2,104.03	
Program advertising	1,169.15	
Ticket sales postage	341.50	\$ 40,403.93

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	
Entry blanks and announcements	\$ 78.20

Publicity posters	560.10		
Other advertising	547.64		
Supplies	401.67		
Clerical expense	108.73		
Postage	742.33		
Telephone and telegraph	152.11		
Meetings	368.80	\$	2,959.58
<hr/>			
Ticket and administration expense			
Printing tickets	\$ 685.81		
Ticket sellers and takers	1,400.36		
Clerical expense	651.95		
Ticket applications	648.96	\$	3,387.08
<hr/>			
Games committee expense	\$	520.00	
<hr/>			
Games expense			
Awards	\$ 657.64		
Equipment	2,742.15		
Motion pictures	2,160.00		
Training room	411.61		
Building and grounds expense ..	4,883.18		
Public address	983.42		
Police and ushers	1,887.22		
Program expense	3,300.48		
Track survey	1,440.00		
Press box lunches	464.85		
Coaches dinner	1,350.00	\$	20,280.55
<hr/>			
NET RECEIPTS			\$ 13,256.72
<hr/>			
DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS			
10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 1,325.67		
Prorated to competitors for travel expenses..	11,931.05	\$	13,256.72
<hr/>			

WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Wyoming, Laramie, March 25-27, 1965

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 10,909.32		
State and city taxes	222.13		
Entry fees	554.00		
Program sales	552.00		
Television rights	5,000.00	\$	17,237.45
<hr/>			

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense			
Entry blanks and announcements	\$ 38.75		
Publicity posters	173.25		
Other advertising	55.95		
Supplies	162.91		
Clerical expense	194.95		

Postage	183.66	
Telephone and telegraph	105.85	
Meetings	198.28	
Freight charges	174.01	\$ 1,287.61

Ticket and administration expense

Printing tickets	\$ 142.80	
Ticket sellers and takers	617.17	
Clerical expense	193.75	
State and city taxes	222.13	
Badges	74.69	\$ 1,250.54

Games committee and officials expenses

Officials fees	\$2,683.43	
Travel expense of games committee	540.00	
Match maker's per diem	45.00	\$ 3,268.43

Games expense

Awards	\$ 444.78		
Equipment	188.70		
Films	841.75		
Training rooms	123.50		
Buildings and ground expense..	914.03		
Police and ushers	316.00		
Programs expense	1,433.62		
Electricians	199.60		
Attendants	204.37		
Cleanup crews	360.00	\$ 5,026.35	\$ 10,832.93

NET RECEIPTS \$ 6,404.52

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 640.45	
Prorated to competitors for travel expense..	5,764.07	\$ 6,404.52

**Financial Summary of 1965 College Division
Basketball Championship**

	Gross Receipts	Game Expenses	Net Receipts	Team Expenses	Gain or (Loss)
<i>Regionals</i>					
Northeast	\$ 8,894.50	\$ 2,189.16	\$ 6,705.34	\$ 2,411.00	\$ 4,294.34
East	8,888.00	2,922.82	5,965.18	1,978.35	3,986.83
Midwest	8,274.75	2,430.19	5,844.56	3,009.26	2,835.30
South Central .	9,536.00	2,554.67	6,981.33	4,614.24	2,367.09
Midwest	9,961.44	2,569.15	7,392.29	4,624.80	2,767.49
Southwest	2,768.50	2,051.06	717.44	3,647.16	(2,929.72)
Pacific Coast ..	6,159.50	2,261.28	3,898.22	6,043.10	(2,144.88)
Great Lakes ..	9,092.95	2,340.95	6,752.00	3,052.05	3,699.95
	\$63,575.64	\$19,319.28	\$44,256.36	\$29,379.96	\$14,876.40
<i>Finals</i>					
Evansville	\$76,145.45	\$14,574.32	\$61,571.13	\$13,438.60	\$48,132.53

REGIONALS

Gross receipts\$63,575.64

Expenses

Game\$19,319.28

Team 29,379.96

Administration

Individual awards ..\$ 488.50

Trophies 892.26

Telephone, telegraph,
postage 1,214.65

Handbooks 258.28

Promotion posters .. 409.64 \$ 3,263.33

Committee

William Maybry ...\$ 253.30

George Ziegenfuss.. 92.60

Richard P. Koenig.. 344.50

Edward Steitz 387.20 \$ 1,077.60

NCAA executive offices

Charles Neinas\$ 293.73 \$ 293.73 \$53,333.90

Regionals net receipts\$10,241.74

FINALS

Gross receipts\$76,145.45

Expenses

Game\$14,574.32

Team 13,438.60

Administration

Individual awards ..\$1,590.42

Trophies 482.25

Telephone, telegraph,
postage 825.92

Handbooks 258.28

Promotion posters .. 409.64

Film 106.87 \$ 3,673.38

Committee

William Maybry ...\$ 121.00

Richard P. Koenig.. 129.92

Edward Steitz 213.32

Donald Perkins 325.40 \$ 789.64

NCAA executive offices

Charles Neinas\$ 450.02

Michael Cleary 272.98

NCAA staff at

Evansville 202.59

Coaches and Com-
mittee breakfast.. 46.43

Evansville press

subscription 5.98 \$ 978.00

Evansville Tourney Corporation.	\$ 2,500.00	\$35,953.94
Finals net receipts		\$40,191.51
Total net receipts		\$50,433.25
Evansville Tourney Corporation (per contract)		14,405.58

NET RECEIPTS \$36,027.67

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Evansville College	\$ 1,330.55	
Southern Illinois University	1,330.55	
St. Michael's College	1,330.55	
North Dakota, University of	1,330.55	
Akron, University of	716.45	
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Sciences.	716.45	
Seattle Pacific College	716.45	
Washington University	716.45	
Abilene Christian College	409.41	
Albright College	409.41	
Assumption College	409.41	
Bellarmino College	409.41	
Bethune Cookman College	409.41	
Central Michigan University	409.41	
Central Missouri State College	409.41	
Cheyney State College	409.41	
College of Steubenville	409.41	
Colorado State College	409.41	
Concordia Teachers College	409.41	
Doane College	409.41	
Fresno State College	409.41	
Hartwick College	409.41	
Jackson State College	409.41	
LeMoyne College	409.41	
Long Island University	409.41	
Minnesota, University of (Duluth)	409.41	
Moorhead State College	409.41	
Nevada Southern University	409.41	
Randolph-Macon College	409.41	
San Francisco State College	409.41	
State University of New York, Buffalo	409.41	
Virginia State College (Norfolk)	409.41	\$18,013.84
To NCAA Treasurer		\$18,013.83

\$36,027.67

Schedule A (Team Expenses)

Regionals

Abilene Christian College	\$ 1,891.76
Assumption College	960.00
Bellarmino College	100.00

Bethune Cookman College	1,895.60	
Central Michigan University	1,067.05	
Cheyney State College	429.25	
College of Steubenville	469.20	
Colorado State College	2,439.20	
Concordia Teachers College	947.60	
Doane College	942.50	
Evansville College	658.64	
Fresno State College	2,135.00	
Hartwick College	490.00	
Jackson State College	1,037.40	
Long Island University	1,029.10	
Minnesota, University of (Duluth)	1,478.00	
Moorhead State College	707.60	
Nevada Southern University	2,162.30	
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Sciences	520.00	
Randolph-Macon College	1,628.76	
St. Michael's College	961.00	
San Francisco State College	1,745.80	
State University of New York, Buffalo	911.30	
Virginia State College (Norfolk)	1,960.00	
Washington University	812.90	\$29,379.96
<hr/>		
<i>Quarterfinals</i>		
Akron, University of	\$ 1,243.20	
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Sciences	1,577.10	
Seattle Pacific College	3,976.00	
Washington University	870.80	\$ 7,667.10
<hr/>		
<i>Semifinals</i>		
North Dakota, University of	\$ 2,338.00	
St. Michael's College	2,794.40	\$ 5,132.40
<hr/>		
<i>Finals</i>		
Southern Illinois University	\$ 639.10	\$ 639.10
<hr/>		
TOTAL TEAM EXPENSES		\$42,818.56

**COLLEGE DIVISION
CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS**

Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois, November 14, 1964

RECEIPTS

Entry fees	\$ 358.00
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DISBURSEMENTS

Coaches luncheon	\$ 113.50
Coaches clinic	45.00
Hosting teams	99.26
Telephone	50.00
Labor	37.65
Postage	60.00
Advance publicity	66.90
Programs	143.15
Transportation	25.00

Contestants' numbers	20.00		
Movies and photographs	50.00	\$	710.46
			<hr/>
DEFICIT (Absorbed by Wheaton College) ..		\$	(352.46)

**COLLEGE DIVISION
REGIONAL FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS**

Atlantic Coast

Orlando, Florida, December 12, 1964

Gross receipts	\$24,218.37		
75% of gross receipts to NCAA		\$18,147.95	

Team expenses

East Carolina College	\$5,245.00		
University of Massachusetts	7,291.20	\$12,536.20	

25% of balance to College Division

Football Reserve Fund	\$ 1,402.95		
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**75% of balance prorated to
competing institutions**

East Carolina College	\$2,104.40		
University of Massachusetts	2,104.40	\$ 4,208.80	\$18,147.95

Mideast

Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December 12, 1964

Gross receipts	\$ 6,307.35		
75% of gross receipts to NCAA		\$ 4,730.51	

Team expenses

Middle Tennessee State College	\$ 840.00		
Muskingum College	4,222.50	\$ 5,062.50	

DEFICIT (Absorbed by College Division

Football Reserve Fund)	\$ (331.99)		
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Midwest

Abilene, Texas, December 12, 1964

Gross receipts	\$ 6,453.75		
75% of gross receipts to NCAA		4,840.31	

Team expenses

Lamar State College	\$ 4,620.00		
State College of Iowa	5,792.50	\$10,412.50	

DEFICIT (Absorbed by College Division

Football Reserve Fund)	\$(5,572.19)		
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Pacific Coast

Sacramento, California, December 12, 1964

Gross receipts	\$23,495.00		
75% of gross receipts to NCAA	17,612.25		

Television rights fee	1,245.00	\$18,857.25
Team expenses		
Montana State College	\$6,686.00	
Sacramento State College	1,680.00	\$ 8,366.00
25% of balance of College Division		
Football Reserve Fund	\$ 2,622.45	
75% of balance to competing institutions		
Montana State College	\$3,934.40	
Sacramento State College	3,934.40	\$ 7,868.80
		\$18,857.25

**COLLEGE DIVISION
GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS**

Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, June 7-11, 1965

RECEIPTS

Entry fees	\$ 205.00
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DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense

Entry blanks and preliminary announcements	\$ 21.93	
Supplies	15.60	
Dinner	111.00	\$ 148.53

Ticket and administration expense	12.00	
Transportation of Games Committee	7.87	
Equipment	195.13	\$ 363.53

DEFICIT (Absorbed by Southwest Missouri State College)	\$ (158.53)
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**COLLEGE DIVISION
SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS**

Illinois State University, Normal, March 18-20, 1965

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 682.00	
Entry fees	729.00	
Program receipts	330.00	\$ 1,741.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense

Entry blanks and preliminary announcements	\$ 171.70	
Publicity posters	3.95	
Other advertising	27.73	
Supplies	23.43	
Postage	3.88	
Telephone and telegraph.....	11.55	
Meetings	62.55	\$ 304.79

Ticket and administration expense	164.00	
Games committee and officials expenses....	200.00	

Games expense			
Buildings expense	\$ 5.58		
Program printing	469.55		
Entrant tags	31.00		
Insurance	27.00		
Official passes	12.00		
Miscellaneous	9.20	554.33	\$ 1,223.12

NET RECEIPTS \$ 517.88

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 51.78		
Prorated to competitors for travel expenses..	466.10	\$	517.88

**COLLEGE DIVISION
TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS**

California State College, Los Angeles, June 8-16, 1965

RECEIPTS

Entry fees	\$ 390.00
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DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense			
Entry blanks and preliminary announcements	\$ 34.12		
Supplies	26.10		
Clerical expense	29.90		
Meetings	43.15		
Dinner	105.00		
Hospitality room	15.10	\$ 253.37	
Games committee and officials expenses....	27.15		
Games expense			
Tennis balls	\$ 134.40		
Motion pictures and permanent records	28.00		
Coaches meetings	58.63	221.03	\$ 501.55

DEFICIT (Absorbed by California State College,
Los Angeles) (\$ 111.55)

**COLLEGE DIVISION
TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS**

California State College at Long Beach, June 11-12, 1965

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 879.25		
Entry fees	336.00	\$ 1,215.25	

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense			
Clerical expenses	\$ 81.25		
Meetings	10.50	\$ 91.75	
Ticket and administration expense			
Printing tickets	\$ 11.44		

Ticket sellers and takers	80.00	\$	91.44	
Games committee and officials expenses....	\$	146.00		
Games expense				
Equipment	\$	32.55		
Training room		56.26		
Buildings and grounds expense		133.20		
Public address		70.00		
Police and ushers		88.75		
Committee and coaches meeting		41.00		
Stadium cost		462.37		
Officials' coffee		12.50		
Equipment men		35.00		
Cleanup		60.00		
Telephones	80.00	\$	1,071.63	\$ 1,400.82
DEFICIT (Absorbed by California State College at Long Beach)			(\$	185.57)

**COLLEGE DIVISION
WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS**

Colorado School of Mines, Golden, March 11-13, 1965

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$	1,673.50		
Entry fees		300.00		
Program sales		136.75	\$	2,110.25

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense				
Entry blanks and announcements	\$	36.43		
Publicity posters		5.00		
Supplies		5.68		
Telephone and telegraph		19.89		
Meals	38.50	\$	105.50	
Ticket and administration expense				
Printing tickets	\$	148.50		
Tickets sellers and takers.....		108.25		
Clerical expenses		97.20		
Gifford Massey	1.02	\$	354.97	
Games committee and officials expenses....	\$	617.77		
Games expense				
Awards	\$	28.50		
Training room		60.00		
Police and ushers		30.00		
Program expense	475.64	\$	594.14	\$ 1,672.38

NET RECEIPTS \$ 437.87

Net receipts transferred to College Division reserve fund.

Regulations Section

Constitution

By-laws

Official Interpretations

Executive Regulations

Recommended Policies and
Practices

Procedure for Enforcement
Program

Classification of Institutions

The numbering of the following pages conforms to the page numbering used in the NCAA Manual, which contains the same material published in separate form. Copies of the NCAA Manual may be obtained from the NCAA executive offices.

Table of Contents

There was a general revision of the Association's Constitution and creation of the By-laws at the 45th Convention, January 13, 1951. The dates of additions to or revisions of the Constitution and By-laws since 1951 are indicated following the particular paragraph or section.

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Official Interpretations. The Council of the Association, from time to time, issues interpretations as to the scope, meaning, effect and application of the provisions of the NCAA Constitution and By-laws. Interpretations of the Constitution shall be subject to a favorable vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting at the next annual Convention; interpretations of the By-laws shall be subject to majority vote of the delegates present and voting at the annual Convention. These interpretations, as approved, are set forth in a special section following the constitution and the By-laws.

Recommended Policies and Practices. The Council periodically issues recommendations to the membership regarding the administration and conduct of intercollegiate athletics. The Council believes that many athletic problems can best be treated by the development of uniform attitudes and policies through NCAA guidance and recommendations rather than legislation.

Constitution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

ARTICLE 1

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate C1
Athletic Association."

ARTICLE 2

C2

PURPOSES AND FUNDAMENTAL POLICY

Section 1. Purposes. The purposes of this Association are:

C2-1

(1) The stimulation and improvement of programs to promote and develop educational leadership, physical fitness, sports participation as a recreational pursuit, and athletic excellence through competitive intramural and intercollegiate programs. (*Revised: 1/8/64*)

(2) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports in conformity with the Constitution and By-laws of the Association.

(3) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing and good sportsmanship.

(4) The formulation, copyrighting and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.

(5) The preservation of collegiate athletic records.

(6) The supervision of the conduct of regional and national collegiate athletic contests under the auspices of this Association and the establishment of eligibility therefor.

(7) The cooperation with other amateur athletic organizations in the promotion and conduct of national and international athletic contests.

(8) In general, the study of any phase of competitive athletics and the establishment of standards therefor, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane.

(9) To legislate through By-laws or by resolution of a Convention upon any subjects of general concern to the members in the administration of intercollegiate athletics. (*Adopted: 1/11/52*)

Section 2. Fundamental Policy. It is the fundamental policy of C2-2
this Association that legislation governing the conduct of the intercollegiate athletic programs of member institutions shall apply to basic athletic issues such as admissions, financial aid, eligibility and recruiting; that the member institutions shall be obligated to apply

and enforce this legislation, and the enforcement program of the Association shall be applied to an institution when it fails to fulfill this obligation. (Adopted: 1/11/61)

C3

ARTICLE 3

PRINCIPLES FOR THE CONDUCT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

- C3-1 Section 1. Principle of Amateurism and Student Participation.** An amateur student-athlete is one who engages in athletics for the physical, mental, social and educational benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom athletics is an avocation. One who takes or has taken pay, or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics or has directly or indirectly used his athletic skill for pay in any form shall not be eligible for intercollegiate athletics, it being understood that a student-athlete may accept scholarships or educational grants-in-aid from his institution provided such aid is not in conflict with the governing legislation of this Association. (Revised: 1/8/54; 1/8/60)

[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on pages 15-20.]

- C3-2 Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility.** The control and responsibility for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics shall be exercised by the institution itself and, in the case of institutions having a membership in a regional athletic conference, by such conference. (Revised: 1/10/53)

[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on page 20.]

- C3-3 Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards.** A student-athlete shall not represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he has been admitted in accordance with the regular published entrance requirements of that institution; unless he is in good academic standing as determined by the faculty of that institution, and unless he is maintaining satisfactory progress toward a degree as determined by the regulations of that institution. (Revised: 1/11/52)

[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on page 20.]

- C3-4 Section 4. Principles Governing Financial Aid.**

(a) Any student-athlete who receives financial assistance other than that administered by his institution shall not be eligible for intercollegiate competition; provided, however, that this principle shall have no application to assistance received from anyone upon whom the student-athlete is naturally or legally dependent, nor shall it have application to any financial assistance awarded on bases having no relationship whatsoever to athletic ability. (Adopted: 1/11/52; revised 1/10/53)

(b) When unearned financial aid is awarded to a student and athletic ability is taken into consideration in making the award, such aid combined with other aid the student-athlete may receive from employment during semester or term time, other scholarships

and grants-in-aid (including governmental grants for educational purposes) and like sources, may not exceed commonly accepted educational expenses. [NOTE: The phrase "commonly accepted educational expenses" is defined in O.I. 2 of Article 3, Section 1, of the Constitution, page 15.] (Adopted: 1/11/57)

(c) In all cases, the institutional agency making the award of aid shall give the recipient a written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms thereof. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on pages 20-21.]

Section 5. Principle Governing Recruiting. The recruiting of student-athletes shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association. C3-5

Section 6. Principles of Ethical Conduct. It shall be a member institution's responsibility to apply and enforce the following principles: C3-6

(a) Individuals employed by or associated with a member institution for the administration, the conduct or the coaching of intercollegiate athletics, and students competing in intercollegiate athletics shall deport themselves with honesty and sportsmanship at all times to the end that intercollegiate athletics, as a whole, their institution and they, as individuals, shall stand for the honor and dignity of fair play, and the generally recognized high standards associated with wholesome competitive sports. (Adopted: 1/11/52)

(b) Staff members of the athletic department of a member institution shall not accept compensation, directly or indirectly, for the scouting of athletic talent or the negotiating of talent contracts for professional sports organizations. (Adopted: 1/9/59; revised: 1/12/66)

[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on pages 21-22.]

Section 7. Principle Governing Competition in Post-Season and Non-Collegiate Sponsored Contests. Competition by member institutions in post-season contests and in contests, meets and tournaments which are not sponsored, promoted, managed and controlled by a collegiate entity shall conform to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules or regulations prescribed by the By-laws of the Association. C3-7

Section 8. Principle Governing Playing and Practice Seasons. Organized practice and playing seasons in football and basketball shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association. (Adopted: 1/8/54) C3-8

Section 9. Principle of Educational Objective of Intercollegiate Athletics. The competitive athletic programs of the colleges are designed to be a vital part of the educational system. A basic purpose of this Association is to maintain intercollegiate athletics as an integral part of the educational program and the athlete as an integral part of the student body, and, by so doing, retain a clear line of demarcation between college athletics and professional sports. (Adopted: 1/9/59) C3-9

Section 10. Principles Governing the Eligibility of Student-Athletes. An institution shall not permit a student-athlete to represent C3-10

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it in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he meets the following requirements of eligibility: (Adopted: 1/11/61)

(a) He must complete his seasons of participation within five calendar years from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution, time spent in the armed services, on official church missions or with recognized foreign aid services of the United States government being excepted. [NOTE: The Council may by a two-thirds vote of its members present and voting approve exceptions to this paragraph on behalf of student-athletes of the national service academies who have exhausted eligibility in one sport but wish to compete in another sport or sports in which they have eligibility remaining.] (Adopted: 1/11/61 to be applicable to student-athletes entering collegiate institutions subsequent to that date; revised: 1/13/62, 1/9/63)


[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on page 22.]

(b) He shall be denied his first year of varsity athletic competition if, following his graduation from high school and before his enrollment in college, he was a member of a squad which engaged in any all-star football or basketball contest which was not specifically approved by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations or all of the state high school athletic associations involved; the Council of this Association may designate a committee to act in place of any state association which declines to assume the jurisdiction described in this paragraph. (Adopted: 1/11/61; revised: 1/13/62)

(c) He must not participate in any organized, outside basketball competition except during the permissible playing season specified in Article 8 of the By-laws; such participation shall require the member institution to rule the student-athlete ineligible for intercollegiate competition in the sport of basketball. Participation by residents of Puerto Rico in the Superior Basketball League of Puerto Rico is exempted from this ruling. [NOTE: The Council shall have authority to waive this provision to permit student-athletes to participate in official Pan American or Olympic tryouts and competition, or participate in other international competition officially approved by the Department of State of the United States government and sanctioned by the Council of the Association. Request for Council sanction must be made by the institution at least 30 days prior to that competition.] (Adopted: 1/13/62; revised: 1/9/63, 1/8/64, 1/13/65)

(d) He shall be denied eligibility for intercollegiate soccer competition if, following his enrollment in college and during any year in which he is a member of the intercollegiate squad or team in soccer, he competes as a member of any outside soccer team during the intercollegiate soccer season or if he competes on any occasion as a member of an outside soccer team which is not approved by the Council of this Association. [NOTE: The intercollegiate soccer season shall be interpreted to be the period of time between the opening of the institution's formal freshman or varsity practice and the last soccer game of the institution's regular schedule as well as any post-season intercollegiate soccer competition.] (Adopted: 1/13/65)

[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on page 22.]



ARTICLE 4

C4

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for Membership. Colleges, universities and other institutions of learning in the United States, its territories or possessions, with acceptable academic standards which accept and observe the principles set forth in the Constitution and By-laws of the Association are eligible for membership in this Association. C4-1

Section 2. Conditions and Obligations of Membership. The members of this Association severally agree: (1) to administer their athletic programs in accord with the Constitution, the By-laws and other legislation of the Association; (2) to schedule intercollegiate contests only with institutions which conduct their athletic programs in conformity with such principles; (3) to observe directions of the Council made pursuant to the provisions of Section 6 of this Article or by the annual Convention, to refrain from athletic competition with designated institutions; (4) to establish and maintain high standards of personal honor, eligibility and fair play; (5) to sponsor a minimum of four intercollegiate sports, and in every sport season there shall be at least one sport. (Revised: 1/11/52, 1/10/53, 1/8/58) C4-2

Section 3. Classes of Membership. Membership shall be of the following classes: C4-3

- (a) Active
- (b) Allied
- (c) Associate
- (d) Affiliated

(a) Active members shall consist of four-year colleges and universities duly elected to active membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Active members shall be entitled to all privileges of members of the Association under the Constitution, By-laws and Executive Regulations of the Association and all privileges incidental thereto.

(b) Allied members shall consist of athletic conferences or associations of colleges and universities, all of the members of which are active members of this Association, duly elected to allied membership under the provisions of the By-laws; provided, however, that a conference or an association with forty or more members may qualify as an allied member if ninety per cent of its member institutions are active members of the Association. Allied members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except the right to compete as such in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/13/62)

(c) Associate members shall consist of educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, duly elected to associate membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Associate members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except (1) the right to compete in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association, (2) the right to vote and (3) the right of its representatives, as such, to hold any elective office in the Association except membership on rules committees.

(d) Affiliated members shall consist of other groups and associations, intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes, duly elected under the provisions of the By-laws. Affiliated members shall be entitled to be represented by one non-voting delegate at the annual Convention of the Association, and shall have such other privileges as may be accorded to affiliated members by the By-laws of the Association.

C4-4 Section 4. Election to Membership. The By-laws shall prescribe the procedure by which eligibility for and election to membership shall be effected.

C4-5 Section 5. Annual Dues of Members. The dues of all classes of members shall be as prescribed by the By-laws.

C4-6 Section 6. Termination of Membership—Discipline of Members.

(a) Disciplinary powers of the Association shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of this Section and the By-laws. (*Adopted: 1/8/54*)

(b) The membership of any member failing to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or failing to meet the conditions and obligations of membership may be terminated or suspended, or the member otherwise disciplined, by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention, provided that a member shall not be suspended or its membership terminated unless: (*Revised: 1/11/52, 1/10/53, 1/8/54*)

(1) Notice of intention to move such termination or suspension, stating the grounds on which such motion will be based, is given in writing to the Secretary of this Association, and to the president of such member on or before the first day of November prior to the Convention; (*Revised: 1/10/53*)

(2) The Council approves the giving of the notice of intention to move for such termination or suspension; and

(3) Such notice is included in the official notice of the Convention.

(c) Disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination of membership or suspension may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem. (*Adopted: 1/10/53; revised: 1/8/54*)

(d) If any member of an athletic conference is found to be ineligible for active membership in this Association, such conference shall be ineligible for allied membership, and the membership of any such conference, previously elected to allied membership, shall be terminated. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(e) The membership of any active, allied, associate or affiliated member failing to pay the annual dues for one year shall be automatically terminated. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(f) Upon any termination or suspension of membership, all rights and privileges of the member shall forthwith cease. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

Section 7. Reinstatement of Members.

C4-7

(a) Any member whose membership has been terminated under Section 6-(b), of this Article may be reinstated to membership by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(b) Any member whose membership has been suspended may be reinstated to good standing in accordance with the terms, if any, of the suspension action; or at any time after six months from the date of such suspension by (1) vote of a majority of the Council, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(c) Any member disciplined by the Council of the Association shall resume good standing in accordance with the terms of the disciplinary action taken, or may be restored to good standing at any time by (1) vote of a majority of the Council members present and voting, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention. (*Adopted: 1/10/53*)

**ARTICLE 5
ORGANIZATION**

C5

Section 1. Council. The establishment and direction of the general policy of the Association in the interim between Conventions is committed to a Council of eighteen members, which shall be elected at any annual Convention of the Association. The Council shall be constituted as follows: (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

C5-1

(a) The President and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex officio members, and shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Council.

(b) Nine members of the Council shall be the eight District Vice-Presidents of this Association and a Vice-President-at-Large. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(c) Seven members-at-large elected by the Association at the annual Convention who shall serve for a term of three years, and who shall not be eligible for election or re-election as members-at-large after having served one term as members-at-large, until three years have elapsed. (*Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/57, 1/11/61*)

A person who has become ineligible for election as a Vice-President as provided in this Article, by reason of having been elected and once re-elected, remains eligible for election as a member-at-large, subject to the limitations upon re-election which are prescribed for members-at-large. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows:

(1) Immediately after election.

(2) At the time of the annual Convention, prior to the business session thereof.

(3) At such other times as the President may direct.

The Council, prior to the annual Convention, shall appoint a Nominating Committee, and a Committee on Committees, which shall report to the Convention nominees for officers and for the commit-

tees of the Association, respectively, for the ensuing year. It shall also appoint such other administrative committees as may be necessary for executing the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association, on the Council, the Executive Committee, or other committees of the Association, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The person so elected shall serve until the next annual Convention following his election.

C5-2 Section 2. Executive Committee. There shall be an Executive Committee of the Association which shall consist of ten members and which shall be constituted as follows: (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(a) The President, Vice-President-at-Large and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex officio members of the Executive Committee. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Executive Committee. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(b) Seven members of the Executive Committee to serve for a period of one year shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual Convention or promptly by mail vote thereafter. At least one new member shall be elected each year. (*Revised: 1/11/57, 1/8/58, 1/8/60*)

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is empowered to transact the business and administer the affairs of the Association, and to carry out the policies of the Association and the Council. It may transact such part of said business as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the Secretary in his minutes and reported to the Council and to the Association at the annual Convention or any prior meeting. It shall adopt a budget for the ensuing fiscal year prior to the end of any current fiscal year. It shall have authority to employ, upon approval of the Council, an Executive Director and to employ such other persons as may be necessary to an efficient operation of the business of the Association. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council prior to the business session of the annual Convention. (*Revised: 1/11/52*)

C5-3 Section 3. Officers.

(a) Designation of officers.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, eight District Vice-Presidents (one from each geographic district, each of whom shall be a member of the faculty of a member institution in the district from which he is elected), a Vice-President-at-Large and a Secretary-Treasurer. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(b) Election of officers.

The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual Convention.

The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected for a term of one year. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected for a term of two years, except that at the first election (January 13, 1951) held under this Constitution, the Vice-Presidents elected from the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Districts shall be elected for a term of one year.

Vice-Presidents may be once re-elected but are not eligible for election or re-election as Vice-Presidents after having served two terms under this Section, until three years have elapsed. (*Revised: 1/11/57*)

(c) Duties of officers.

(1) President. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Association, the Executive Committee and the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Executive Committee whenever necessary, and a special meeting of the Association when requested in writing by twelve or more members of the Council. In the absence of the President, or in case he is incapacitated, one of the Vice-Presidents to be chosen by him (or in case of the President's disability, by the Executive Committee), shall take his place and perform his duties.

(2) District Vice-Presidents. Each District Vice-President shall represent the interests of his district. He shall carefully observe the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district and shall render a report in writing to the annual Convention on the conditions of athletics in his district, with such suggestions and recommendations as he deems advisable. He shall determine the eligibility of applicants within his district for membership in the Association as provided in the By-laws and shall perform such other duties as the President may designate. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(3) Vice-President-at-Large. The Vice-President-at-Large shall represent the interests and viewpoints of the smaller institutions of the Association, work in close cooperation with the College Committee and aid in the formation of any policies to further the cause of intercollegiate athletics in smaller institutions. (*Adopted: 1/8/54*)

(4) Secretary-Treasurer. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association, the Council and the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Association at each annual Convention the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association, the Council, or the Executive Committee may direct.

He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual Convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements during the preceding fiscal year ending August thirty-first, which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual proceedings. This report shall be in such form as to facilitate a comparison of the items of income and expenditure in connection with the various activities of the Association during the fiscal year just concluded, with the corresponding items for the preceding year.

Prior to the end of any fiscal year, he shall present to the Executive Committee a proposed operating budget for the ensuing fiscal year.

Section 4. Districts. For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association, it shall be divided into eight geographic districts as follows: C5-4

1. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

2. Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, West Virginia.

3. Alabama, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia.

4. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.

5. Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota.

6. Arkansas, New Mexico, Texas.

7. Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Utah, Wyoming.

8. Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.
(Revised: 1/8/60, 1/13/65)

The By-laws may provide for the inclusion of any member in any district other than the one above specified.

[NOTE: An illustration of the eight geographic districts may be found on page 94.]

C6

ARTICLE 6

BY-LAWS, EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

C6-1

Section 1. By-laws. The Association may at any annual Convention adopt or amend any By-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution by a majority vote of the members present and voting, except where a greater majority may be required by the By-laws. Except as otherwise specifically set forth in this Constitution, the By-laws may provide rules and regulations governing the administration of college athletics by any members of the Association; the establishment and control of events, meets, tournaments, games and other athletic contests sponsored under the auspices of the Association; the procedures for administering and enforcing the provisions of this Constitution and of the By-laws; the adoption of rules of play and competition in the various sports, and the delegation of authority in connection with such subjects to other individuals, officers or committees. The enumeration of the foregoing particulars which may be included in the By-laws shall not limit in any way the general power and authority in the adoption of By-laws permitted by the first sentence of this Section. (Revised: 1/11/52, 1/11/61)

C6-2

Section 2. Executive Regulations. The Executive Committee shall have power to adopt Executive Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

C6-3

Section 3. Resolutions. Legislation may be enacted through resolutions not inconsistent with the Constitution or By-laws at any annual Convention by a majority of the delegates present and voting, provided the legislation proposed is of a temporary character effective only for the time specified in the resolution itself; such resolution, if passed by a majority of the delegates present and voting, may on motion supported by a majority of the delegates present and voting be referred to the entire membership for a subsequent mail vote conducted by the officers under conditions approved by the Council. A two-thirds majority of the members voting in any such mail vote shall be required for the enactment of the legislation proposed in the resolution. (Adopted: 1/11/52)

ARTICLE 7 MEETINGS

C7

Section 1. Annual Convention. There shall be an annual Convention of this Association during the second week of January, or at such other time as may be prescribed by the Executive Committee. (Revised: 1/11/57) C7-1

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Association shall be called by the President on the written request of twelve or more members of the Council. C7-2

Section 3. Quorum. Fifty active members represented as prescribed in this Constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Association. C7-3

Section 4. Representation at Meeting. Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual Convention and at special meetings by one to three accredited delegates. C7-4

Each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Member and non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

Section 5. Certification and Voting of Delegates. Delegates shall be certified to the Secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations. C7-5

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate, it shall designate the delegate entitled to cast its vote. Whenever the Association votes by roll call, either written or viva voce, on any question, on demand of any delegate the names of the delegates as they vote shall be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials. No delegate shall represent any active or allied member unless he is actually identified with such member.

ARTICLE 8 COMMITTEES

C8

The By-laws shall provide for such committees as the Association may consider necessary. The By-laws may establish the number of members and tenure of all committees established by this Constitution except the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE 9 AMENDMENTS

C9

This Constitution may be amended at any annual Convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Association at least one month before the Convention meets. The Secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed amendment to all members of the Association not later than three weeks before the Convention. A proposed amendment to the Con-

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stitution may be amended at the Convention by a majority vote of the members present and voting; provided that the amendment to the proposed amendment does not increase the modification of the Constitutional provision to be amended; and provided further that the amendment to the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary prior to 1 p.m. on the day preceding the final business session of the Convention. The Secretary shall prepare copies of the amendment to the proposed amendment for distribution before or during the business session of the Convention. The Council, however, after deliberation may propose amendments to amendments at the time of the Convention without meeting the procedural requirements described in this Article provided that in each instance the proposed amendment to an amendment has been approved by two-thirds of the Council. (Revised: 1/11/61, 1/8/64)



Official Interpretations of the N. C. A. A. Constitution

A. Article 3, Section 1. Principle of Amateurism and Student Participation. (Page 4)

O.I. 1. The terms of this principle do not apply to a student-athlete's participation in a contest or match not recognized by this Association as an intercollegiate sport.

INSTITUTIONAL AID

O.I. 2. Financial aid may be awarded to any student-athlete for any term or session (including summer session) during which he is in attendance, provided he has been admitted to the institution as a regular student. Financial aid awarded by an institution to a student-athlete should conform to the rules and regulations of the awarding institution and that institution's conference (if the institution holds such affiliation), but in the event such aid exceeds commonly accepted educational expenses (tuition and fees, room and board, required course-related supplies and books, and not to exceed \$15 per month for incidental expenses) for the undergraduate period of the recipient, it shall be considered to be "pay" for participation. In addition, the following practices are interpreted as constituting "pay" for participation in intercollegiate athletics:

(a) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award on the basis of a student-athlete's prowess or his contribution to a team's success.

(b) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of an injury which prevents the recipient from participating in athletics.

(c) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of a student-athlete's decision not to participate in athletics. [NOTE: This does not prohibit an institution from cancelling institutional aid when a student-athlete voluntarily renders himself ineligible for intercollegiate competition.]

(d) Payment of excessive or improper expense allowances. It shall be permissible to provide only actual and necessary expenses on intercollegiate athletic trips; it is not permissible to pay:

(1) Money to team members or individual competitors for unspecified or unitemized expenses;

(2) Expenses incurred by a student-athlete in competing in a non-college event in which the payment of such expenses is prohibited by the rules governing such meet or tournament;

(3) Expenses incurred by a student-athlete in competing in an event which occurs during a time when the student-athlete is not regularly enrolled in a full-time program of studies.

[The institution may pay actual and necessary expenses for participation in national championship events, Olympic and Pan American qualifying competition, competition during the Christmas and spring vacations as listed on the institution's official calendar, or tours approved and sanctioned by the Department of State.]

(e) Award of excessive complimentary tickets. Complimentary tickets awarded to team members shall not exceed four per student-athlete.

It is not permissible for a member institution to pay the educational costs of one or more of its student-athletes to attend the summer school of another institution.

O.I. 3. Tutoring expenses, athletic medical insurance and death and dismemberment travel insurance for student-athletes may be financed by the institution without such payments being considered violations of this principle, these items being construed to be benefits reasonably incidental to a student's participation in intercollegiate athletics.

O.I. 4. It is permissible for an institution to provide travel uniforms to its student-athletes not to exceed slacks and a sport coat or jacket (marked with the institution's name, insignia or initials), it being understood that during the student-athlete's college career the travel uniform shall be handled (checked in and out) in the same manner as a game uniform. It is permissible for an institution to give the travel uniform to the student-athlete upon completion of his eligibility.

O.I. 5. If a student-athlete lives and eats off campus, the institution may pay the student-athlete an amount equal to the institution's official board and room allowance as listed in its catalogue. If such a figure is not available, then the institution should average the board and room costs of its student-athletes living on campus in dormitories and use this figure. It is not permissible for an institution to provide the regular board allowance in cash to a student-athlete who lives off campus and then provide him with free meals on the training table. Meals provided on the training table in such a case must be deducted from the student-athlete's board allowance at the regular cost figure.

O.I. 6. It is not permissible for an institution to waive, to pay in advance or to guarantee payment of the following charges for a prospective student-athlete unless such waivers, advance payments, refundable deposits or guarantees conform to institutional policy as it applies to other prospective student-grantees:

(a) The processing fee the institution requires before its admissions office evaluates a prospect's application;

(b) The fee for orientation-counseling tests required of all incoming freshmen;

(c) The fee for pre-admission academic testing;

(d) Advance tuition payment or room deposit.

If the student-athlete enrolls and is awarded scholarship or grant-in-aid assistance covering institutional fees, the fees described in (a) through (d) may be rebated as part of the institution's regular fees.

An institution may not relieve a student-athlete of his responsibility to pay the required deposit against dormitory damage or the required deposit with the ROTC department for military equipment.

O.I. 7. It is not permissible for an institution to award a prospective student-athlete financial assistance on a provisional basis, subject to the recipient reporting in satisfactory physical condition. If an institution has accepted a student-athlete for admission, and its scholarship committee has awarded the student-athlete financial assistance, then the institution is obligated to follow through with its financial commitment even though the recipient reports at enrollment time with an injury which prevents him from engaging in intercollegiate athletics or he is unable to pass the physical examination given to him by the institution's physician prior to the start of practice. (The institution's obligation is limited to the term of the original award.)

O.I. 8. It is not permissible for an institution to make its dormitory available on a rent-free basis to a prospective or enrolled student-athlete (except as provided for in O.I. 2, page 15) during the summer. An institution may rent dormitory space to a prospective or enrolled student-athlete during the summer months provided the rental is at the regular institutional rate and it is the institution's policy to make such dormitory space available on the same basis to all prospective or enrolled students.

O.I. 9. A member institution may not pay the expenses incurred by one of its student-athletes in returning to his home town to receive an award in recognition of his athletic prowess, or for other personal purposes.

O.I. 10. Special arrangements designed to provide a student-athlete with extra benefits which are not made available to the student body in general shall be considered to be violations of NCAA principles. Included in this category are special discounts on purchases, loans without interest, indefinite or special arrangements on installment payments, regular or periodic use of an automobile without charge or at a reduced charge, free transportation (or at reduced rates) to and from the site of a summer job; further, it shall not be permissible for an athletic staff member or other representative of the athletic interests of a member institution to sign or cosign a note with an outside agency to arrange a loan for a student-athlete or for the benefit of his family, relatives or friends. It is understood that this ruling is not intended to interfere with the regular administration of a member institution's loan fund for the student body in general [NOTE: This interpretation is also related to Article 3, Section 4-(a), of the Constitution.]

PROFESSIONAL RULINGS

O.I. 11. Any student who signs or has ever signed a contract to play professional athletics (whether for a money consideration or not); plays or has ever played on any professional team in any sport; receives or has ever received, directly or indirectly, a salary or any other form of financial assistance (including scholarships or edu-

cational grants-in-aid) from a professional sports organization or any of his expenses for reporting to or visiting a professional team no longer is eligible for intercollegiate athletics.

O.I. 12. Any student-athlete who agrees or has ever agreed to be represented by an agent or an organization in the marketing of his athletic ability or athletic reputation no longer shall be eligible for intercollegiate athletics.

O.I. 13. The phrase "or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics" shall apply not only to the promise of pay when such is to be received during a student-athlete's collegiate career but, also, when such pay is to be received following completion of his collegiate eligibility.

O.I. 14. A student-athlete may participate as an individual or as a member of a team against professional athletes, but he may not participate on a professional team; further

(a) He may play summer baseball as an amateur on any team not under the jurisdiction of professional baseball, provided it meets the foregoing definition and he does not receive pay for participation;

(b) He may have played ice hockey on a team in the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association prior to his matriculation at a member institution, provided that any student-athlete who has been a member of a team in the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association shall be ineligible if he has received, directly or indirectly, any salary, division or split of surplus, or has received payment for any expenses in excess of actual and necessary expenses on team trips, a reasonable allowance for one meal for each practice and home game and actual and necessary travel expenses to practice and home games; and no student-athlete who matriculates at a member institution on or after September 1, 1963, shall represent his institution in ice hockey unless there is on file in the office of the director of athletics an affidavit in form prescribed by this Association signed by the student-athlete stating his compliance with this provision. [The prescribed affidavit form is printed at the conclusion of these interpretations, page 22.]

(c) Any student-athlete who signs or has ever signed Tryout Agreement A or Option Agreements B and C, as used by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the National Hockey League, whether for a money consideration or not, no longer is eligible for intercollegiate athletics.

JOB INCOME

O.I. 15. Compensation paid to a student-athlete for work performed not only must be commensurate with the going rate in that locality for services of like character, but also must be given for services actually performed and not for services expected or promised to be performed that never in fact are performed. Such compensation may not include any remuneration for value or utility which the student-athlete may have for the employer because of the publicity, reputation, fame or personal following the student-

athlete has obtained because of his athletic ability [NOTE: This interpretation does not prevent an institution from providing a student-athlete with a grant-in-aid which carries with it a partial work requirement.]

O.I. 16. A student-athlete may be employed as a supervisor of children's sports programs, such as a counsellor in a summer camp or in a recreation department program, and his duties may include some coaching and officiating responsibilities provided that any instruction is a part of the over-all terms of employment and not on a fee-for-lesson basis; he also may work in a tennis or golf shop provided he does not give instruction for compensation.

O.I. 17. A student-athlete may not serve as an instructor for compensation in a physical education class in which he teaches sports techniques; however, in the latter part of his senior year he may enter into agreements relative to future teaching assignments in a high school or college without affecting his eligibility under the terms of this principle.

O.I. 18. A student-athlete may be employed or permitted to officiate in the intramural sports program of his institution, and he may be permitted to officiate games or contests in which the players are not above the junior high school or ninth grade level. In neither case may his compensation exceed the going rate for such employment or officiating, nor may it exceed the permissible, maximum amount of financial aid described in Article 3, Section 4-(b), NCAA Constitution. He may not officiate for compensation in any other form of athletic contests outside his institution.

AWARDS

O.I. 19. Individual intercollegiate athletic awards and similar mementos to student-athletes shall be limited to those approved and administered by the institution, or its conference, in keeping with traditional college requirements as to what constitutes an acceptable award. An institution may award a sport blazer (with an appropriate insignia or letter) in place of a letter sweater or jacket as an individual intercollegiate athletic award.

O.I. 20. It is not permissible to provide awards or prizes of a tangible nature to student-athletes in recognition of their outstanding performances in particular contests.

ADVERTISING AND APPEARANCES

O.I. 21. A student-athlete may not receive remuneration for the use of his picture in connection with a commercial product and his picture may not be associated with a commercial product in such a way as to imply endorsement of the product. The student-athlete may not permit or sanction the use of his name or picture to advertise, recommend or promote the sale or use of commercial products of any kind, and he may not receive remuneration for impliedly endorsing a commercial product through his use of such product.

O.I. 22. If a student-athlete's appearance on radio or television is related in any way to his athletic ability or prestige, the athlete may

not under any circumstances receive remuneration for his appearance. Under such circumstances, however, an athlete may appear on a sponsored radio or television program provided he does not endorse or impliedly endorse any commercial product. He may receive legitimate and normal expenses directly related to such an appearance.

O.I. 23. It is permissible for the group picture of an institution's football squad to appear on a calendar which is distributed as an advertisement for a particular business, it being understood that there shall be no indication that the squad members or the institution endorse the product or service of the calendar sponsor.

B. Article 3, Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility. (Page 4)

O.I. 30. An institution's "responsibility" for the conduct of its intercollegiate athletic program is interpreted to include a responsibility for the acts of an outside agency or organization when said institution's executive or athletic administration has knowledge that the agency or organization exists for furtherance of the institution's intercollegiate athletic program or when any staff member of the institution participates or assists in the functions of the agency or organization. When an institution is informed by a responsible source that a violation may have occurred, the institution is obligated to investigate diligently and take appropriate action.

C. Article 3, Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards. (Page 4)

O.I. 35. The phrases "good scholastic standing" and "satisfactory progress" are to be interpreted at each member institution by the academic authorities who determine the meaning of such phrases for all students, subject to controlling legislation by any conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

D. Article 3, Section 4. Principles Governing Financial Aid. (Pages 4-5)

O.I. 40. The phrase "administered by," as used in Section 4, (a), is interpreted as follows: A scholarship or grant-in-aid is "administered by" an institution if the institution, through its regular committees or other agencies for the awarding of scholarships and grants-in-aid to students generally, has the final determination of the student-athlete who is to receive the award and the amount or value of the award he is to receive. Special committees appointed to award grants-in-aid or scholarships to student-athletes do not meet this requirement.

O.I. 41. Payments to a student-athlete for his participation in reserve training programs of the Military Service shall not be construed to be "governmental grants for educational purposes" or income "from employment during semester or term time," as the phrases are used in Section 4, (b). For example, payments by the U.S. Government for a student's participation in advanced ROTC or National Guard training shall not be so construed under the terms of this principle.

O.I. 42. Payments by the U.S. Government under the terms of the War Orphans Education Program shall not be construed to be "gov-

Accepted for financial Rule

ernmental grants for educational purposes" and, thus, such income need not be counted in computing maximum financial assistance.

O.I. 43. An institution must count income from any employment during semester or term time, regardless of whether the student-athlete's job is one which he obtained following completion of his eligibility in his senior year. Also, gifts given to a student (following completion of his eligibility) in appreciation or recognition of his athletic accomplishments must be evaluated in terms of Section 4-(b) and the value counted in administering aid. Any bonus or salary from a professional sports organization, or any other income from participation in an athletic event, no matter when received or contracted for, shall be counted as income during semester or term time. If it appears that a student-athlete's income from such sources, when coupled with the value of the institution's grant-in-aid or scholarship, will equal or exceed "commonly accepted educational expenses" for the balance of the academic year, then the institution will have fulfilled its obligations under this provision if it terminates all institutional aid as of the date the student-athlete begins working on the job or begins his professional career. Payments credited to a student-athlete's accounts and which are not refundable by the institution to the scholarship office or other appropriate institutional agency need not become the student's obligation.

O.I. 44. A student-athlete who is receiving scholarship or grant-in-aid assistance subject to the provisions of Section 4-(b) may:

(a) Obtain a job within seven days prior to the beginning of his institution's Christmas vacation period (provided it is necessary for him to do so to secure the job during the Christmas vacation);

(b) Accept an honorary cash award for outstanding academic achievement if it is a standing scholarship award published in the institution's catalog, the basis of the award is the candidate's academic record at the awarding institution and the award is determined by competition among the students of a particular class or college of the institution.

The income derived from the week's additional employment in (a) or the honorary academic cash award described in (b) need not be counted in computing the maximum allowable financial aid under Section 4-(b).

O.I. 45. The phrase, "during semester or term time," as used in Section 4, (b), shall be considered to be all-inclusive from the opening to the closing of an academic year, except for the official vacation periods properly listed on the institution's official calendar.

E. Article 3, Section 6-(b). Principles of Ethical Conduct. (Page 5)

O.I. 51. A staff member of a member institution may provide information concerning the talents of college student-athletes to professional sports organizations provided he does not receive, directly or indirectly, compensation or any other tangible reward.

O.I. 52. Staff members may not receive Christmas presents, gratuities or expense-paid trips through direct or indirect means for assistance to professional sports organizations in the scouting or signing of talent.

O.I. 53. Any compensational arrangement between a professional

Constitutional Interpretations

Art. 3, Sec. 6-(b)

sports organization and a college staff member (e.g., for scouting other professional teams, assisting the professional employer in coaching his team) shall be construed to be prima facie evidence of an indirect arrangement to obligate the staff member's assistance in evaluating or procuring college talent.

F. Article 3, Section 10-(a). Principles Governing the Eligibility of Student-Athletes—Five-Year Rule. (Page 6)

O.I. 60. A student must have been regularly enrolled at a collegiate institution during a regular semester or term prior to January 11, 1961, to be exempt from this provision; a summer session shall not be construed to be a regular semester or term.

G. Article 3, Section 10-(d). Principles Governing the Eligibility of Student-Athletes—Soccer. (Page 6)

O.I. 65. A freshman cannot compete in outside competition in the sport of soccer during the intercollegiate season if his institution has a freshman soccer team or freshmen are eligible for the varsity; otherwise, outside competition in the sport of soccer is permissible.

Affidavit

For intercollegiate ice hockey eligibility per O.I. 14, Article 3, Section 1, NCAA Constitution, page 18.

State of _____

County of _____

I, _____, being first duly sworn, depose and say:

1. The date of my birth is _____.

2. The following is a complete report of my participation as a representative of any team whatever, or as an individual, experienced outside the United States, since my twentieth birthday and prior to my matriculation at a college in the United States:

3. I have never signed Tryout Agreement A or Option Agreement B or Option Agreement C as used by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the National Hockey League.

4. I have never received any salary; division or split of surplus; educational expenses from any hockey club; or any other expenses in excess of actual and necessary expenses on team trips, a reasonable allowance for one meal for each practice and home game, and actual and necessary travel expenses to practice and home games.

Subscribed and sworn to before me _____
Signature

this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Notarial Seal

Notary Public

By-Laws of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

ARTICLE 1

B1

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for membership, conditions and obligations of membership, classes of membership, termination of membership and reinstatement to membership are governed by Article 4 of the Constitution of the Association. **B1-1**

Section 2. Election to Membership.

B1-2

(a) Election to Active Membership.

An institution wishing to become an active member of this Association shall make application to the Secretary on a form prepared by the Secretary, accompanying such application with a check for the annual dues which would be payable by it if an active member of the Association. The Secretary shall determine whether the applying institution is accredited by its regional accrediting agency. If the institution is not so accredited, the application shall be disapproved. If, however, the institution is so accredited, it shall be deemed to have satisfied the Association's requirement of acceptable academic standards and the Secretary shall refer its application to the Vice-President of the district in which the institution so applying is located. The Vice-President shall then ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant has acceptable athletic standards. A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting in the district shall elect the applicant to membership provided the total vote cast shall represent at least fifty per cent of the total active membership of the district. When the vote has been completed the Vice-President of the district shall report it to the Secretary, and the Secretary shall thereupon certify the election or failure of election of the applicant and notify the applicant thereof. The number of votes cast for or against the applicant and the identity of the active members casting such votes shall not be disclosed by the Vice-President of the district or by the Secretary. Should the applicant fail to qualify academically or fail of election, the dues paid by it shall be refunded. (*Revised: 1/11/56*)

(b) Election to Allied Membership.

Athletic conferences or associations, eligible for allied membership under Article 4, Section 3, (b), of the Constitution, may be elected to such allied membership by a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(c) Election to Associate Membership.

Educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, may be elected to associate membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by majority vote of the Council.

(d) Election to Affiliated Membership.

Other groups or associations eligible for affiliated membership under the provisions of the Constitution of this Association may be elected to affiliated membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by majority vote of the Council.

(e) Re-election to Membership.

If an institution resigns its active or associate membership and, subsequently, applies to re-establish its membership, such application must first be approved by the Association's Council before such institution becomes eligible for re-election to membership in accordance with above paragraphs (a) or (c). (*Adopted: 1/7/55*)

B1-3 Section 3. Dues of Members.

(a) The annual dues of the various classes of membership shall be:

(1) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 students, \$37.50.

(2) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 students or over but not more than 1499 students, \$75.00.

(3) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 1500 students or over but not more than 2499 students, \$112.50.

(4) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 2500 students or over but not more than 3999 students, \$150.00.

(5) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 4000 students or over, \$200.00.

(6) Allied members which have an average undergraduate male enrollment in their member institutions of 1000 or more students, \$100.00; other allied members, \$25.00. (*Revised: 1/11/52*)

(7) Associate members, \$25.00.

(8) Affiliated members, \$25.00; unless a lesser amount is set by the Council. (*Revised: 1/13/62*)

(b) Dues are payable on September first of each year and are delinquent ninety days from and after September 1. No member which is delinquent in the payment of its dues shall be permitted to vote, or to compete in meets or tournaments of the Association. The Constitution of the Association provides for termination of membership on failure of a member to pay dues for one year.

B1-4 Section 4. The following transfer of active members from their regular geographic districts is hereby made in accordance with Article 5, Section 4, of the Constitution:

(a) From District 2 to District 3
West Virginia University, Morgantown

(b) From District 2 to District 4
Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia (*Adopted: 1/10/53*)

(c) From District 3 to District 2
Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia (*Adopted: 1/9/59*)
Maryland State College, Princess Anne (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland (Adopted: 1/13/62)
Howard University, Washington, D. C. (Adopted: 1/13/62)
U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland

- (d) From District 3 to District 6
Centenary College, Shreveport, Louisiana (Adopted: 1/12/66)
- (e) From District 4 to District 5
Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio (Adopted: 1/8/58)
- (f) From District 5 to District 4
University of Iowa, Iowa City
- (g) From District 6 to District 5
North Texas State University, Denton (Adopted: 1/8/58)
- (h) From District 6 to District 7
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque
- (i) From District 7 to District 5
University of Colorado, Boulder
- (j) From District 8 to District 7
Idaho State University, Pocatello
University of Idaho, Moscow (Adopted: 1/13/65)

Section 5. Discipline of Members. The Council shall receive and consider complaints which may be filed with the Association which charge the failure of any member institution to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or the failure of any member to meet the conditions and obligations of membership in the Association. The Council shall have the authority, upon the filing of such a complaint, or upon its own initiative, to institute an inquiry or an investigation regarding the possible failure of any member institution to maintain such standards or meet such conditions or obligations. (Adopted: 1/8/54) **B1-5**

Procedure governing the Council in the performance of its duties under this Section shall be formulated and published by it and circularized to the membership of the Association. A member under investigation shall be given notice of any specific charges against it and of the facts upon which such charges are based, and shall be given an opportunity to appear before the Council to answer any such charges by the production of evidence. All members of the Association are under obligation to cooperate with the Council and to answer all relevant inquiries submitted to them by it. (Adopted: 1/8/54)

The Council shall determine whether it shall recommend that disciplinary action be taken by the next annual Convention or whether the Council shall itself impose disciplinary measures authorized by Article 4, Section 6, of the Constitution. (Adopted: 1/8/54)

ARTICLE 2

FINANCES

Section 1. General Fund. All income from membership dues, from activities of the Association, and all income from other sources except as may be otherwise provided in the Constitution, By-laws or **B2 B2-1**

Executive Regulations, shall be deposited in the general fund, and, subject to regulations directing its distribution otherwise, shall be available, without restriction, to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

B2-2 Section 2. Expenditures. Funds of the Association shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee under regulations adopted by it.

B2-3 Section 3. The Executive Committee shall have power by the adoption of Executive Regulations to provide for all fiscal arrangements concerning tournaments and meets conducted under the auspices of the Association, funds for Olympic Games, income and distribution of income of the Association, the requirement of bond for officers of the Association charged with the handling of funds, and provision for audits and accounts.

B3

ARTICLE 3

COMMITTEES

B3-1 Section 1. (a) The following are the general committees established by the Association:

Executive Committee	Olympic Committee
Eligibility Committee	Constitution and By-Laws Committee
Extra Events Committee	Committee on Competitive
College Committee	Safeguards and Medical
Nominating Committee	Aspects of Sports
Committee on Committees	
Committee on Credentials	

The terms of the members of these committees are set forth in the following paragraphs and the terms shall commence upon the members' election. The members of each committee shall be elected for the term specified, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected only for the unexpired portion of the term. Whenever it is necessary to adjust the membership of these committees, so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of fewer years than those specified. Otherwise, a member may not succeed himself unless the following descriptions of the various committees specifically provide for an exception. (Adopted: 1/8/58)

(b) The Executive Committee is appointed as provided in the Constitution. Its duties are those assigned to it by the Constitution, the By-laws and the Executive Regulations.

(c) The Eligibility Committee shall consist of three members. The members shall be elected by the Council for terms of six years, one member to be elected every two years. At least two of the members shall be elected from the membership of the Council and one of the three members shall be elected by the Council as chairman. The Eligibility Committee shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes

competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation; provided that such application is in accordance with the published and circularized interpretations of the Council concerning the Constitution and By-laws of the Association. The Executive Director is authorized to apply the eligibility rules of the Association subject to review by the Eligibility Committee upon the request of any member. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/56, 1/8/58)

(d) The Extra Events Committee shall consist of five members, one to be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms of five years, one member to be elected each year. The duties and functions of the Extra Events Committee are set forth in Article 7 of the By-Laws. (Revised: 1/8/58)

(e) The College Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and one at-large. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for a term of four years, except that not less than two members shall be elected each year. One of the members shall be designated as chairman. A member may not succeed himself, but may serve one term as a district representative and one term as a member-at-large. The Committee may consider and bring to the attention of the Association by its recommendations any athletic matter of common interest to the smaller colleges in the Association and shall in particular be responsible for arranging and conducting the program of that session of the annual Convention which is devoted to the athletic interests of the smaller colleges. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/57)

(f) The Nominating Committee shall consist of eleven members, four of whom shall be the District Vice-Presidents of the Association whose terms do not expire that year and seven of whom shall not be members of the Council or officers of the Association. Each district of the Association shall be represented and there shall be three at-large members. Of the seven members who are not District Vice-Presidents, at least three shall be from College Division members and at least three from University Division members. The Nominating Committee shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association, and the Council shall designate one of the members of the Committee as chairman. The Nominating Committee shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention one or more nominees for each of the offices of President, the eight District Vice-Presidents, the Vice-President-at-Large, the Secretary-Treasurer and the seven members-at-large of the Council. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/8/58, 1/8/60)

(g) The Committee on Committees shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and three at-large. At least four of the eleven members shall be elected from College Division members and at least four from University Division members. The members shall be appointed annually and the chairman shall be appointed by the Council prior

to the annual Convention of the Association. The terms of the members shall be limited to one year with continuous membership of a district representative limited to two terms. The chairman shall be required to have served at least one term as a district representative and his tenure as chairman shall be limited to two terms in addition to the term or terms he served as a district representative. The Committee on Committees shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention nominees for all of the rules committees and meets and tournament committees, as provided for in Section 2 and Section 3 of this Article, and of all general committees listed in Section 1-(a), of this Article except the Executive Committee, the Eligibility Committee, the Nominating Committee, the Committee on Committees, and the Committee on Credentials. (*Revised: 1/10/53, 1/8/54, 1/11/56, 1/8/60*)

(h) The Committee on Credentials shall be appointed prior to the business session of each Convention by the Executive Committee. The Committee shall consist of such number as the Executive Committee shall designate and shall have authority to examine the credentials of delegates to the annual Convention and to determine the authority of any delegate to vote or represent a member at the Convention, subject to appeal to the Convention.

(i) The Olympic Committee shall consist of nine members to serve for a period of four years, one member from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and a member-at-large to be elected as chairman. The Committee shall be elected by the annual Convention and members may be elected to succeed themselves. The Committee shall be responsible for the planning and direction of the Association's Olympic activities, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Through annual reports, it shall keep the membership informed of any developments related to the national or international Olympic movement which should be brought to the attention of the universities and colleges of the nation. (*Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/11/57, 1/8/58*)

(j) The Constitution and By-laws Committee shall consist of three members, one to be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms of six years, one member to be elected every two years. The Committee shall classify all legislation enacted by the Association which amends the Constitution or By-laws and it shall be responsible for the accurate incorporation of such legislation into the Constitution or By-laws. The Committee's actions shall stand as final, subject to review at the next succeeding Convention of the Association at the request of any member. (*Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/8/58*)

(k) The Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports shall consist of seven members, one to be elected as chairman. The membership of the Committee shall represent the fields of athletic administration, coaching, physical education, physiology, medicine and athletic training. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms not to exceed six years and at

least one new member shall be elected every two years. One member shall be selected from the membership of the NCAA Football Rules Committee. The Committee, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, shall collect and develop pertinent information regarding desirable training methods, prevention and treatment of sports injuries and utilization of sound safety measures at the college level. The Committee shall disseminate such information as might appropriately be brought to the attention of the Association's membership, and recommend the establishment of policies and standards designed to better training methods and the safety factor in college athletics. (Adopted: 1/8/58; revised: 1/8/60, 1/13/65, 1/12/66)

Section 2, (a) The following are the rules committees established by the Association: **B3-2**

Basketball	Soccer
Football	Fencing
Gymnastics	Lacrosse
Ice Hockey	Wrestling
Swimming	Skiing
Track and Field	Baseball
(Revised: 1/8/64)	

It shall be the duty of the above committees to establish and maintain rules of play in their respective sports consistent with sound tradition of the respective sports and of such character as to insure good sportsmanship and healthful participation by the competitors. It shall also be the duty of rules committees in sports for which national records are maintained to approve such records. The Council may authorize any rules committee to cooperate with other national organizations in the development of common playing rules. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/8/58)

The rules committees for baseball, basketball, football, swimming, track and field and wrestling shall be elected on the district representation plan, under which not less than two members of a committee shall be elected each year. Members of the basketball and football rules committees shall be elected for terms of six years. Members of the baseball, swimming, track and field and wrestling rules committees shall be elected for terms of four years. A member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. A member may not succeed himself, except that the secretaries of the basketball, football, swimming, track and field, wrestling and baseball rules committees may be re-elected without restriction. Whenever necessary to adjust the membership of these committees so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be elected or re-elected for less than a full term. (Revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/57, 1/8/58, 1/13/62, 1/9/63)

The rules committee for fencing, gymnastics, ice hockey, lacrosse and skiing all shall consist of six members. One member of each committee shall be elected each year. All members of these committees shall be elected for terms of six years, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. The rules committee for soccer shall consist of seven members, one member to be elected each year. Members of this committee shall be elected for terms of seven years, except

that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. No member of any of the six committees may succeed himself, but he may serve one term as chairman in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. Whenever necessary to adjust the membership of these committees so that at least one vacancy will occur each year, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of less than six years, or in the case of the Soccer Rules Committee less than seven years. (Adopted: 1/8/58; revised: 1/8/60, 1/13/65)

The members of all rules committees shall be elected at an annual Convention of the Association. Members of rules committees unless otherwise specified shall be on the staff of a voting member of the Association. The terms of members of the rules committees shall commence on the first day of September following their election, except that members of the Basketball and Football Rules Committees shall take office the first day of January following their election. (Revised: 1/11/52, 1/8/54, 1/8/58, 1/11/61)

The chairman of any rules committee may designate a secretary or rules editor, or both, from the membership of the committee. The Executive Committee may appoint a secretary, a rules editor or advisory committees from non-members of any rules committee upon the request of the chairman of the committee. (Revised: 1/11/52)

(b) The Basketball Rules Committee shall consist of fourteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, four at-large and one who shall represent junior college basketball interests and one who shall represent secondary school basketball interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One at-large member of the Committee shall be elected as chairman and one at-large member shall be designated as secretary-rules editor. (Revised: 1/9/59, 1/13/62)

(c) The Football Rules Committee shall consist of fifteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, five at-large and one who shall represent junior college football interests and one who shall represent secondary school football interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One of the members-at-large shall serve as chairman and one of the members-at-large shall serve as secretary-rules editor. (Revised: 1/11/52, 1/9/59, 1/13/62)

(d) The Swimming Rules Committee shall consist of thirteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large and two who shall represent secondary school swimming interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight, and the other at-large representative shall be designated as secretary. One of the members shall be elected as chairman. (Revised: 1/8/58, 1/11/61, 1/9/63, 1/8/64)

(e) The Track and Field Rules Committee shall consist of fourteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-

large, one who shall represent junior college track and field interests, and two who shall represent secondary school track and field interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight and the other at-large representative shall be designated as secretary. One of the members shall be elected as chairman. (Revised: 1/8/58, 1/9/59, 1/11/61, 1/9/63, 1/8/64)

(f) The Soccer Rules Committee shall consist of seven members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman and one of whom shall represent secondary school soccer interests. (Revised: 1/8/64, 1/13/65)

(g) The Fencing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. (Revised: 1/8/58)

(h) The Gymnastics Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(i) The Ice Hockey Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman and one of whom shall represent secondary school hockey interests. (Revised: 1/10/53)

(j) The Lacrosse Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. There may be an advisory committee of six members elected from the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

(k) The Wrestling Rules Committee shall consist of fourteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large, one who shall represent junior college wrestling interests and two who shall represent secondary school wrestling interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight and the other at-large representative shall be designated as secretary. One of the members shall be elected as chairman. (Revised: 1/8/58, 1/9/59, 1/9/63, 1/8/64)

(l) The Skiing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. (Adopted: 1/10/53)

(m) The Baseball Rules Committee shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, and three at-large. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight and the other at-large representative shall be designated as secretary. One member of the Committee shall be elected as chairman. (Adopted: 1/7/55; revised: 1/11/57, 1/9/59, 1/9/63)

Section 3. (a) The following are the tournament committees established by the Association: **B3-3**

University Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees

College Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees

College Football Committee and Selection Committees

Golf Tournament Committee

Tennis Tournament Committee

College Cross-Country Meet Committee

Members of tournament committees unless otherwise specified shall be on the staff of a voting member of the Association. The terms of the members of the tournament committees are set forth in the following paragraphs and shall commence the first day of September following their election. The members of each committee shall be elected by the annual Convention for the term specified, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected only for the unexpired portion of the term. Whenever it is necessary to adjust the membership of these committees, so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of fewer years than those specified. Otherwise, a member may not succeed himself unless the following descriptions of the various committees specifically provide for an exception. (*Adopted: 1/8/58; revised: 1/13/62, 1/13/65*)

(b) The University Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be nominated by the National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States. One of the six shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The University Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the University Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee. (*Revised: 1/10/53, 1/11/56, 1/11/57, 1/8/58, 1/9/59*)

The University Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the National Collegiate Basketball Tournament and for a final National Collegiate Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article 5, Section 2. (*Revised: 1/11/56*)

(c) The College Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of four members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of four years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman four years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The College Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the College Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee. (*Adopted: 1/11/56; revised: 1/8/60*)

The College Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the National College Division Basketball Tournament and for a final National College Division Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article 5, Section 2. (*Adopted: 1/11/56*)

(d) The Golf Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. One of the members shall be a representative of a College Division institution. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Golf Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual National Collegiate and National College Division Golf Tournaments of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article 5, Section 2. (*Revised: 1/8/58, 1/8/60, 1/9/63*)

(e) The Tennis Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. One of the members shall be a representative of a College Division institution. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Tennis Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual National Collegiate and National College Division Tennis Tournaments of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article 5, Section 2. (*Revised: 1/8/58, 1/8/60, 1/9/63*)

(f) The College Cross-Country Meet Committee shall consist of three members, including the cross-country coach of the host institution. One of the members shall be elected to serve as chairman. The two elected members shall be chosen for terms of six years, one member to be elected every three years. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual National College Division Cross-Country Meet of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article 5, Section 2. (*Adopted: 1/8/58; revised: 1/8/60*)

(g) The College Football Committee shall consist of four members, one from each of the NCAA College Division regions. One member shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of four years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman four years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The College Football Selection Committees shall be appointed by the College Football Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee.

The College Football Committee shall arrange for and supervise the College Division regional football championships sponsored by the Association, subject to the provisions of Article 5, Section 2. (*Adopted: 1/13/65*)

Section 4. The Association may from time to time establish other committees for any purpose and provide for their appointment or election, tenure and duties. **B3-4**

ARTICLE 4

B4

ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR N.C.A.A. EVENTS

Section 1. Individual Eligibility. Any participant in a National Collegiate Athletic Association event must meet all of the following requirements for eligibility, except that a participant in an NCAA-sponsored College Division event is granted certain exceptions under Section 2. (*Revised: 1/11/57*) **B4-1**

(a) He must be eligible under the rules of the intercollegiate athletic conference of which his institution is a member, or, if his institution is not a member of any conference, then he must be eligible under the rules of his own institution.

(b) He must be eligible to represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition under all of the applicable provisions of Article 3 of the Constitution. (*Incorporated: 1/11/61*)

(c) He must, at the time of competition, be registered for at least a minimum full-time program of studies as defined by his institution, which, in any event, shall not be less than 12 semester or quar-

ter hours; or, if the competition takes place between terms, he must have been so registered in the term immediately preceding the date of competition. (*Revised: 9/1/59 to become effective 9/1/59*)

(d) He must have completed a full freshman year of two full semesters or three full quarters or one academic year as defined by the certifying institution, or he must have completed one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the certifying institution after transfer from another collegiate institution, except that if he is a graduate of a junior college or presents a minimum of forty-eight (48) semester hours or a minimum of seventy-two (72) quarter hours of acceptable transferable credit from a junior college, or presents a minimum of twenty-four (24) semester hours or thirty-six (36) quarter hours of transferable degree credit with a "B" average from a junior college, this provision shall not apply. (*Revised: 1/13/62, 1/9/63, 1/13/65, 1/12/66*).

(1) A student who transfers from a junior college after attendance at any four-year college must complete one calendar year of residence at the certifying institution unless he has completed a minimum of twenty-four (24) semester hours or a minimum of thirty-six (36) quarter hours at, and also has graduated from the junior college, or is readmitted to the four-year college first attended. (*Adopted: 1/9/59; revised: 1/8/64*)

(2) A student who transfers from a collegiate institution while he is disqualified or suspended for academic or disciplinary reasons must complete two calendar years of residence at the certifying institution. (*Adopted: 1/13/62*)

(e) He must not previously have engaged in three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved, it being understood that:

(1) Participation as a representative of any team whatever, or as an individual, experienced in a foreign country by an alien student-athlete, in each twelve-month period after his twentieth birthday, and prior to his matriculation at a member institution, shall count as one year of varsity competition as referred to above. [*The provision relating to alien student-athletes applies to those who entered member institutions the 1961-1962 academic year or enter thereafter.*] *Revised: 1/8/54, 1/7/55, 1/11/61, 1/13/65*)

(2) Participation by a freshman on a varsity team must be charged as a season of varsity competition and must be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to above, except that participation by a freshman on the varsity team of a junior college or of an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 shall not be counted as a season of varsity competition for purposes of paragraph (e); however, freshmen are not eligible for NCAA-sponsored events unless they qualify under Section 2. (*Revised: 1/8/54, 1/7/55, 1/13/65, 1/12/66*)

(3) Competition by a student-athlete representing his institution in international competition during the summer vacation period shall not affect his seasons of eligibility, provided that the competition has been approved by the Department of State and sanctioned by the NCAA Council, it being understood that

request for Council sanction must be made by the institution at least 30 days prior to the competition. (Adopted: 1/13/65)

[Official interpretations of the preceding paragraphs are contained in the interpretations section on pages 46-47.]

(f) He must complete his seasons of participation within 10 semesters or 15 quarters of residence from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution. [This applies to student-athletes who were enrolled in collegiate institutions on or before January 11, 1961; Article 3, Section 10-(a), of the Constitution (page 6) governs the eligibility of student-athletes entering collegiate institutions subsequent to January 11, 1961.] (Adopted: 1/9/59)

(g) He must not have received or satisfied the requirements for a baccalaureate or equivalent degree, except that a student who is eligible during the term in which he completes his work for the degree remains eligible for any NCAA event that begins within 30 days after he completes the requirements for the degree. (Revised: 1/9/59) 60

(h) He must never have competed in any athletic competition under an assumed name or otherwise with intent to deceive. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

Section 2. College Division Exceptions. The following exceptions to Section 1 are granted in connection with NCAA-sponsored College Division events: (Revised: 1/9/59) B4-2

(a) Freshmen who are otherwise eligible may be permitted to compete in College Division events provided their institution has an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 1250. Such freshmen are eligible for three additional seasons of varsity competition insofar as participation in these events is concerned. (Adopted: 1/11/57; revised: 1/9/59, 1/8/60; 1/12/66)

(b) Freshmen who compete on the varsity teams of College Division institutions which have an undergraduate male enrollment of 1250 or more are ineligible for College Division events as freshmen; however, they are eligible for three additional seasons of competition in College Division events. [NOTE: In those sports in which there are both National College Division and National Collegiate Championship events, such student-athletes also are eligible for three additional seasons of competition in the National Collegiate Championship event provided they meet the criteria of successful performance prescribed in Executive Regulation II, Section 3.] (Adopted: 1/8/60; revised: 1/13/65, 1/12/66)

Section 3. Waivers. There shall be no waiver by the Association of any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any individual student or students, except at follows: B4-3

(a) The Eligibility Committee may waive any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any participant in the Pan American or Olympic Games who may, by reason of such participation, lose the right to compete in any National Collegiate Championship event. (Revised: 1/13/62) 60

(b) In times of national emergency and during Pan American or Olympic Game years, the Council may waive any of the provisions of Section 1. (Revised: 1/11/56, 1/13/62)

(c) The Council may, by a two-thirds vote of its members, approve

or exempted for early graduation

exceptions to Section 1 for student-athletes of those member institutions which have instituted a trimester or other accelerated academic program; provided any member institution applying for an exception shall demonstrate a reasonable need for such exception; provided further, that the Council shall grant no exception which permits any student-athlete to compete in more than three seasons of varsity competition. Under the exceptions allowed, if a student in an accelerated academic program completes the requirements for a degree before he has completed his eligibility for NCAA events, he may compete in those NCAA events that begin within 90 days after he completes the requirements for the degree. The Council shall include a report of each such exception in its annual report to the Convention. (Adopted: 1/13/62)

B4-4 Section 4. Protests. The Eligibility Committee shall not, prior to the conclusion of any tournament or meet under the auspices of this Association, rule on any protest received during the progress of such tournament or meet or within a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the same if the student protested has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for competition in that tournament or meet.

B4-5 Section 5. Ineligible Participation. Anyone who participates ineligibly in an NCAA Championship event forfeits his eligibility for one season for all NCAA Championship events. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

B4-6 Section 6. Institutional Eligibility. The NCAA sponsors 21 national championship events, of which fourteen are National Collegiate Championship events and seven National College Division Championship events. [The listing of these events is contained in Article 5. Section 1-(a), of the By-laws, pages 37-38.]

(a) In those sports where both National Collegiate (University Division) and National College Division competition are offered, the member institution shall designate its preferred classification through process of institutional self-determination. [The NCAA competitive classification policy is outlined in Executive Regulation II, Section 3, on pages 55-57; the classification of the NCAA membership, by divisions, is contained on pages 73-85.]

In team sports where both National Collegiate and National College Division competition are provided, an institution shall be eligible to compete only in its competitive classification. In individual sports where both events are offered, institutions preferring University Division designation shall not enter student-athletes in National College Division competition. Institutions classified as College Division may enter individual student-athletes in National Collegiate Championship competition provided that student-athletes meet the requirements established by the NCAA Executive Committee. [These requirements are listed in Executive Regulation II, Section 3, on pages 55-57.] (Adopted: 1/13/65)

(b) A member institution shall not be eligible to enter a team or individual competitors in an NCAA-sponsored meet, unless the institution:

(1) Limits its scholarship or grant-in-aid awards (for which the recipient's athletic ability is considered in any degree) and eligibility for participation in athletics or in organized athletic

practice sessions, to incoming student-athletes who have a predicted minimum grade point average of 1.600 (based on a maximum of 4.000) as determined by demonstrable institutional, conference or national experience tables; and,

(2) Limits its subsequent scholarship and grant-in-aid awards (for which the recipient's athletic ability is considered in any degree) and eligibility for participation to student-athletes who have a grade-point average, either accumulative or for the previous academic year, of at least 1.600.

[NOTE: Institutions which do not conform to the foregoing requirements shall be ineligible for NCAA-sponsored events until they have operated in conformity for a period of two years.] (*Adopted: 1/13/65 to apply to student-athletes first entering member institutions January 1, 1966, and thereafter; revised: 1/12/66.*)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 47.]

ARTICLE 5

B5

N.C.A.A. ATHLETIC EVENTS

Section 1. (a) The following athletic events are established under the auspices of the Association: **B5-1**

National Collegiate Championships

- The National Collegiate Baseball Championship
- The National Collegiate Basketball Championship
- The National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships
- The National Collegiate Fencing Championships
- The National Collegiate Golf Championships
- The National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships
- The National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship
- The National Collegiate Skiing Championships (*Adopted: 1/7/55*)
- The National Collegiate Soccer Championship (*Adopted: 1/9/59*)
- The National Collegiate Swimming Championships
- The National Collegiate Tennis Championships
- The National Collegiate Indoor Track and Field Championships (*Adopted: 1/8/64, effective: 9/1/64*)
- The National Collegiate Outdoor Track and Field Championships (*Revised: 1/8/64*)
- The National Collegiate Wrestling Championships

National College Division Championships

- The National College Division Basketball Championship (*Adopted: 1/11/56*)
- The National College Division Cross-Country Championships (*Adopted: 1/8/58*)
- The National College Division Golf Championships (*Adopted: 1/13/62*)
- The National College Division Swimming Championships (*Adopted: 1/8/64*)
- The National College Division Tennis Championships (*Adopted: 1/13/62*)

The National College Division Outdoor Track and Field Championships (Adopted: 1/13/62; revised: 1/8/64)

The National College Division Wrestling Championships (Adopted: 1/13/62)

(b) In addition, regional College Division competition may be conducted in the above sports, and in the sport of football provided any such football contest also meets the requirements of Article 7 of the By-laws. (Adopted: 1/9/59; Revised: 1/8/60, 1/13/62, 1/8/64)

B5-2 **Section 2.** (a) Meets and tournaments of the Association shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the tournament committees of the particular sports, subject to the requirements, standards and conditions prescribed by the Executive Regulations. If a tournament committee is not established for a given meet or tournament, the event shall be administered by the rules committee of that sport. The Track and Field Rules Committee shall be responsible for the Association's cross-country, indoor track and field and outdoor track and field championships. In those instances of College Division competition on a regional basis, the College Committee shall have the responsibility for administering such events. (Revised: 1/9/59, 1/8/64, 1/13/65)

(b) All NCAA events shall be conducted in accordance with the general policies established by the Executive Committee. Play-offs shall be considered a part of the meet or tournament of the particular sport.

(c) The official playing rules of the Association shall govern the conduct of all such events. (Adopted: 1/8/64)

B6

ARTICLE 6

RECRUITING

B6-1 **Section 1.** No member of an athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests shall solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student-athlete with the offer or gift of financial aid or equivalent inducements except such as are permitted by this Association, his institution, and, if his institution is a member of a regional conference, by such conference. (Revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/56)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on pages 47-48.]

B6-2 **Section 2.** (a) All funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes shall be deposited with the member institution. The institution shall be exclusively and entirely responsible for the manner in which it expends the funds. (Adopted: 1/11/57)

(b) No member institution shall permit or allow any outside organization, agency, or group of individuals to utilize, administer or expend funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes, including the transportation and entertainment of, and the giving of gifts or services to, prospective student-athletes or the relatives and friends of prospective student-athletes. The pooling of resources for such purposes by two or more persons shall constitute such a fund, except that this provision shall not apply to persons upon whom a given prospective student-athlete may be naturally or legally dependent. (Adopted: 1/11/57; revised: 1/13/62)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 48.]

Section 3. No member institution shall, on its campus or elsewhere, conduct or have conducted in its behalf any athletic practice session or test at which one or more prospective student-athletes reveal, demonstrate, or display their abilities in any branch of sport. **B6-3**

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on pages 48-49.]

Section 4. No member institution shall permit any employee to participate directly or indirectly in the management, coaching, officiating, supervision, promotion or player selection of any all-star team or contest in football or basketball involving interscholastic players or those who during the previous school year were members of high school teams. Facilities of a member institution shall not be made available unless such a contest is first sanctioned by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. **B6-4**

(Adopted: 1/11/56 to become effective 9/1/56)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 49.]

Section 5. (a) A member institution may finance one and only one visit to its campus for a given prospective student-athlete, such visit not to exceed two days and two nights. Only actual round trip transportation costs by direct route between the student's home and the institution's campus may be paid. (Adopted: 1/11/57) **B6-5**

(b) If institutional or conference regulations prohibit an institution from financing one visit of a prospective student-athlete as provided in paragraph (a), said institution may permit any person, at his own expense, to pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the institution's campus one time, regardless of whether the person accompanies the prospect on his visit; further, any person, at his own expense, may transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus of a member institution, provided such person, at his own expense, accompanies the prospective student-athlete on his visit. (Adopted: 1/11/57; revised: 1/11/61, 1/13/62)

(c) No member institution may finance the transportation costs incurred by relatives or friends of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus or elsewhere. (Adopted: 1/11/57)

(d) No member institution may arrange for or permit excessive entertainment of any prospective student-athlete on the campus or elsewhere. (Adopted: 1/11/57)

(e) An institution may not pay any costs incurred by an athletic talent scout in studying or recruiting prospective student-athletes. An institution may not place any such person on a fee or honorarium basis and thereby claim him as a staff member and entitled to expense money. (Adopted: 1/11/61)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on pages 49-50.]

Section 6. Any staff member or other representative of a member institution desiring to visit a prospective student-athlete at the student-athlete's high school, college preparatory school or junior **B6-6**

college shall first contact that institution's executive officer or his authorized representative, explain the purpose of his call and request permission to contact the student-athlete. Only if permission is granted may the contact be made at the high school, college preparatory school or junior college. (*Adopted: 1/11/57; revised: 1/13/65*)

- B6-7** **Section 7.** (a) An institution or its representatives may not offer, provide or arrange, directly or indirectly, for financial aid to a prospective student-athlete to pay in whole or in part the costs of his educational or other expenses for any period prior to his enrollment at the member institution; furthermore, an institution or its representatives may not offer, provide or arrange financial assistance for a prospective student-athlete to obtain a post-graduate education. (*Adopted: 1/9/59*)

(b) The Council may, by a two-thirds vote of its members, approve exceptions to Section 7-(a), provided such exceptions are limited to procedures involving preparation for entrance into academies of the U. S. Government for students who on admission are committed to regular service in the armed forces. (*Adopted: 1/9/59*)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on pages 50-51.]

- B6-8** **Section 8.** No member of an athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests may contact, directly or indirectly, the student-athlete of another collegiate institution for recruiting purposes without first contacting the athletic director of the institution and obtaining his permission. (*Adopted: 1/9/59; revised: 1/13/65*)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 52.]

B7

ARTICLE 7

EXTRA EVENTS

A. FOOTBALL AND BASKETBALL

- B7A-1** **Section 1.** No member institution shall compete in any football game that is not scheduled as to the identity of a participating collegiate team before the beginning of the regular football season of the college for any academic year, unless the given contest complies with the following requirements:

(a) Any non-collegiate or non-conference sponsoring organization of any such game shall include in the membership of its administration committee at least two representatives from member institutions of this Association, one to be a faculty member and one to be an athletic official, to be appointed by the Extra Events Committee of the Association. (*Revised: 1/13/65*)

(b) The competing institutions shall be active members of this Association. (*Adopted: 1/11/61*)

(c) No member institution shall participate in more than one such game during any academic year.

(d) Game officials shall be mutually agreed upon by the competing institutions.

(e) The official playing rules of the Association shall govern the conduct of the game. (*Adopted: 1/11/61*)

(f) The eligibility rules governing individual participation shall be as demanding as those governing participation in NCAA-sponsored meets and tournaments (Article 4 of the By-laws); except that a student-athlete granted an additional year of competition by reason of hardship by his conference or institution would be eligible for participation. (*Adopted: 1/13/62, revised: 1/13/65*)

(g) Competing institutions shall be allocated not less than one-third of the total seats in the stadium in such proportion as they may agree, or if they do not agree then with a minimum of one-sixth of the total seats in the stadium to be made available to each. An institution not requiring its full allocation of tickets shall make available its unused portion of the allotment to the other institution. All unsold tickets shall be returned to any sponsoring persons or organization not less than 15 days in advance of the date of the game. (*Revised: 1/13/62*)

(h) The competing institutions shall receive a share of the gross receipts of the contest as prescribed by the Executive Regulations, but in no event shall more than twenty-five per cent (25%) of the gross receipts be paid to or retained by any sponsoring person or organization, and out of such portion of the gross receipts shall be paid all game expenses, including stadium rental, printing of tickets, ticket sellers, ticket takers, ushers, game officials, promotion, publicity and any other game expense. (*Revised: 1/11/52, 1/13/62*)

(i) Certification by an Extra Events Committee of this Association that the given contest meets the above qualifications and any other regulations of the Association. (*Revised: 1/13/62*)

Section 2. A general committee of this Association to be known as the Extra Events Committee is hereby established. The functions of this Committee shall include: B7A-2

(a) Receiving evidence insuring that any contests covered by Section 1 which are established at present comply with the qualifications pertinent to them. (*Revised: 1/13/62*)

(b) Examining notices of intent for the inauguration of such contests, which are to be received from proposing sponsors only at a regular meeting of the Committee and which the Committee will approve or disapprove at the succeeding annual Convention of the Association. (*Revised: 1/9/59, 1/11/61, 1/13/62*)

(c) Certifying that any given contest (involving a single football game) meets these qualifications and other regulations of the Association. The management of a certified game must submit to the Extra Events Committee an audited financial report of the immediate past game before the ensuing contest may be certified; further, if a contest is certified but is not held that season, the certification shall lapse. (*Revised: 1/11/61, 1/13/62*)

(d) Certifying only college all-star football and basketball games which meet the following requirements: (*Adopted: 1/13/62*)

(1) Participation shall be limited to college seniors who are academically eligible.

(2) The dates of a game and the accompanying practice period shall be confined to vacation periods on the academic calendar, or if the game is played on a Saturday, the practice period and

game competition shall not require the loss of more than one day of classes on the part of any participant. (Revised: 1/9/63)

(3) The net income from a game shall accrue to the benefit of non-profit educational or charitable institutions.

(4) Personalized awards shall be of the type generally approved by educational institutions in keeping with traditional college requirements as to what constitutes an acceptable award.

(5) The management of a game must obtain the athletic director's written permission before inviting a student-athlete to compete in its contest.

B7A-3 Section 3. Any football game scheduled by one college with another college to be played on a common and regular open date of their regular football season on the campus or in the regular playing stadium of either shall be excepted from coming within this Section even if scheduled after the season of either collegiate participant has commenced.

B7A-4 Section 4. This Article except for Section 2-(d), became effective as of January 8, 1949, on the basis that it would not affect legal and enforceable commitments made by any member prior to January 8, 1949, and would be enforced only as to contests held subsequent to its adoption.

B. TRACK AND FIELD

B7B-1 Section 1. No member institution shall be represented or permit its student-athletes to compete in any track and field meet which is not sponsored, promoted, managed and controlled by a collegiate entity unless such meet complies with the following requirements:

(a) The management of the meet must comply with the Association's principles of amateurism and all applicable interpretations.

(b) The sponsoring body must show evidence of sound management and the ability to conduct properly track and field competition. Any non-collegiate or non-conference sponsoring organization shall include in the membership of its administration committee at least two representatives from member institutions of this Association, one to be a faculty member and one to be an athletic official, to be appointed by the Extra Events Committee of this Association.

(c) The meet shall be conducted by competent track and field officials and proper medical supervision shall be provided as verified by the District member of the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee from the District in which the event is located.

(d) Meets shall not be certified if they conflict with each other because of dates and geographical location.

B7B-2 Section 2. The Extra Events Committee established under A, Section 2, shall be responsible for certifying that any given meet satisfies these qualifications and any other applicable regulations and policies of the Association. The management of a certified meet must submit to the Extra Events Committee an audited financial report of the immediate past meet before the ensuing meet may be certified; further, if a meet is certified but is not held that season, the certification shall lapse. The Extra Events Committee shall have authority to waive one or all of the foregoing provisions for purposes of official Pan American or Olympic competition or final try-

outs therefor, or for non-income meets as defined by the Extra Events Committee.

Section 3. The effective date of this legislation shall be March 1, 1965. (Adopted: 1/13/65) **B7B-3**

C. GYMNASTICS

Section 1. No member institution shall be represented or permit its student-athletes to compete in any gymnastics meet which is not sponsored, promoted, managed and controlled by a collegiate entity unless such meet complies with the following requirements: **B7C-1**

(a) The management of the meet must comply with the Association's principles of amateurism and all applicable interpretations.

(b) The sponsoring body must show evidence of sound management and the ability to conduct properly gymnastics competition. Any non-collegiate or non-conference sponsoring organization shall include in the membership of its administration committee at least two representatives from member institutions of this Association, one to be a faculty member and one to be an athletic official, to be appointed by the Extra Events Committee of this Association.

(c) The meet shall be conducted by competent gymnastics officials and proper medical supervision shall be provided as verified by a member of the NCAA Gymnastics Rules Committee.

(d) Meets shall not be certified if they conflict with each other because of dates and geographical location.

Section 2. The Extra Events Committee established under A, Section 2, shall be responsible for certifying that any given meet satisfies these qualifications and any other applicable regulations and policies of the Association. The management of a certified meet must submit to the Extra Events Committee an audited financial report of the immediate past meet before the ensuing meet may be certified; further, if a meet is certified but is not held that season, the certification shall lapse. The Extra Events Committee shall have authority to waive one or all of the foregoing provisions for purposes of official Pan American or Olympic competition or final tryouts therefor, or for non-income meets as defined by the Extra Events Committee. **B7C-2**

Section 3. The effective date of this legislation shall be March 1, 1965. (Adopted 1/13/65) **B7C-3**

[Official interpretations of this Article are contained in the interpretations section on page 52.]

ARTICLE 8

B8

PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS

Section 1. Limitation on Playing Seasons.

B8-1

(a) Pre-season practice in football shall not begin prior to September first of each year, or prior to two weeks before the first day of classes, or 16 days before the first scheduled intercollegiate game, whichever is earliest, and the total playing schedule for any intercollegiate team shall be limited in any one year to a maximum of ten contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition to be played during the traditional fall season (exclusive of one scrimmage or contest at the conclusion of spring practice, provided that

the same be with a team composed of bona fide alumni or students, or both, and exclusive of one post-season game approved by the Association's Extra Events Committee). (Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/56, 1/9/59, 1/11/61)

(b) Pre-season practice in basketball shall not begin prior to October fifteenth of each year; the first contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition shall not be played prior to December first; the last contest (game or scrimmage) shall not be played after the National Collegiate Basketball Championship; except that informal practice scrimmages with outside competition may be permitted prior to December first provided they are conducted in privacy without publicity or official scoring and provided further that such scrimmages shall be counted against the permissible number of contests. The maximum number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition during such period shall not exceed twenty-six, exclusive of contests in one post-season tournament. No post-season tournament contest shall be played after the National Collegiate Basketball Championship. In the event November thirtieth falls on a Friday or Saturday, the first contest (game or scrimmage) of that year may be played on that date. (Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/56, 1/11/57, 1/8/58, 1/13/62, 1/8/64)

(c) On the day before the opening of permissible practice, as specified in the two preceding paragraphs, it shall be permissible to issue equipment, have medical examinations and take squad pictures and, in the event this day falls on a Sunday, it shall be permissible to utilize the day preceding that Sunday for this purpose. (Adopted: 1/7/55; revised: 1/9/59)

(d) One basketball game played against a "club" member of the Basketball Federation of the United States of America or against a foreign team in the United States or any game or games played in Hawaii, either against or under the sponsorship of the University of Hawaii, or in Alaska, either against or under the sponsorship of the University of Alaska, shall not be considered as a "contest" or "contests" in computing the maximum playing schedule under sub-sections (a) and (b) of this Section. (Adopted: 1/7/55; revised: 1/8/60, 1/9/63, 1/12/66)

(e) Member institutions located in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico shall not be required to observe the starting dates for the football and basketball practice and playing seasons set forth in sub-sections (a) and (b) of this Section; provided, however, that the amount of practice and number of contests engaged in by such institutions in each sport shall not exceed the amount of practice and number of contests in each sport permitted other members of the Association. (Adopted: 1/8/60)

[Official interpretations of the preceding paragraphs are contained in the interpretations section on page 52.]

B8-2 Section 2. Limitations on Out-of-Season Practice.

(a) Post-season practice in football shall be limited to twenty sessions in a period of thirty-six calendar days (vacation and examination days excluded). (Adopted: 1/11/52; revised: 1/10/53, 1/7/55)

(b) Post-season practice in basketball shall be prohibited.
(Adopted: 1/11/56)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on pages 52-53.]

Section 3. Exceptions.

B8-3

Any game or games played on a foreign tour, officially approved by the Department of State of the United States government and sanctioned by the Council of the Association, shall be exempted from the limitations set forth in Sections 1 and 2 of this Article; except that any such game or games played during the permissible playing and practice season must be considered in computing an institution's maximum playing schedule. Request for Council sanction must be made by the institution at least 30 days prior to the competition.
(Adopted: 1/8/60; revised: 1/13/62, 1/13/65, 1/12/66)

ARTICLE 9 AMENDMENTS

B9

These By-laws may be amended at any annual Convention by a majority vote of the members present and voting, provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Association at least one month before the Convention meets. The Secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed amendment to all members of the Association not later than three weeks before the Convention. A proposed amendment to the By-laws may be amended at the Convention by a majority vote of the members present and voting; provided that the amendment to the proposed amendment does not increase the modification of the By-law provision to be amended; and provided further that the amendment to the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary prior to 1 p.m. on the day preceding the final business session of the Convention. The Secretary shall prepare copies of the amendment to the proposed amendment for distribution before or during the business session of the Convention. The Council, however, after deliberation may propose amendments to amendments at the time of the Convention without meeting the procedural requirements described in this Article provided that in each instance the proposed amendment to an amendment has been approved by two-thirds of the Council (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/61, 1/8/64)

Official Interpretations of the N. C. A. A. By-Laws

A. Article 4, Section 1. Eligibility Rules for NCAA Events. (Pages 33-35)

O.I. 101. A student shall be considered a transfer from a collegiate institution when its registrar or admissions office certifies that the student was officially registered and enrolled at said institution on the opening day of classes in any quarter or semester, or the student attended a class or classes in any quarter or semester, or the athletic director certifies that the student reported on call for regular uniformed squad practice prior to the beginning of any quarter or semester. He shall not be considered a transfer after enrollment or attendance only at classes in a summer school, night school, branch school (provided that the branch school does not conduct an inter-collegiate athletic program) or extension course.

O.I. 102. A freshman, upon completion of two full semesters or three full quarters of academic work or one academic year as defined by his institution, or a transfer student, upon completion of two full semesters or three full quarters of academic work and after a full calendar year has elapsed, shall be eligible for any NCAA championship event that is in progress at the time he completes the respective periods. (Example: If the first-round game of the National Collegiate Basketball Tournament were to be held on March 8, the final game on March 19 and a freshman completed his academic year or a transfer student completed his calendar year of residence between March 8 and March 19, he would be eligible to participate in all games of the tournament.) [NOTE: This interpretation is applicable to paragraph (d).]

O.I. 103. If a student-athlete attends a four-year institution, transfers to a junior college and prior to graduation from junior college he enrolls at another four-year institution, he shall be subject to the one-year residence requirement [per paragraph (d)] even though during the course of that one-year residence he may earn sufficient credits to obtain a degree at the junior college; further, if a junior college student transfers to and attends a four-year institution he is subject to the one-year residence requirement of this provision at that institution even though he transfers back to the junior college and obtains a degree.

O.I. 104. The term "junior college" refers to American junior colleges and is not descriptive of or applicable to the educational institutions of other nations. Students from foreign institutions must comply with the full transfer rule of paragraph (d) to be eligible.

O.I. 105. An institution's undergraduate male enrollment at the beginning of a given academic year shall be the official figure to be used in determining the exceptions to be accorded institutions on the basis of their undergraduate male enrollments.

O.I. 106. In the administration of paragraph (e), any participation during a season in an intercollegiate sport, regardless of time, shall be counted as a season of competition in that sport.

O.I. 107. Any team which engages in outside competition and includes a sophomore, junior, senior or a student who although academically classified as a freshman has been in college residence two

semesters or three quarters, shall be considered to be of varsity status in applying paragraph (e).

O.I. 108. A student whose eligibility changes at the end of a quarter or semester shall become eligible or ineligible to compete on an intercollegiate athletic team on the first day of classes of the following semester or quarter.

B. Article 4, Section 6-(b). Institutional Eligibility for NCAA Events. (Pages 36-37)

O.I. 111. If a high school graduate attends a collegiate institution or institutions less than one full academic year (two full semesters or three full quarters), before his enrollment at the certifying institution, he shall be judged by his predicted grade point average as a high school graduate.

O.I. 112. If a student who has attended at least one full academic year (two full semesters or three full quarters) at a collegiate institution transfers to an NCAA member institution, the second institution, in determining his eligibility under this legislation shall count all academic courses and only academic courses taken at the previous institution. The definition of academic courses is left to each institution.

O.I. 113. The actual, sixth, seventh or eighth semester high school ranking or grade point average shall be used.

O.I. 114. A student who establishes a grade point average of 1.600 or better at the conclusion of his freshman year (including summer school if attended) shall qualify under By-law 4-6-(b)-(2) during his sophomore year even though at the conclusion of his first semester (or first or second quarters) of that year his accumulative academic grade point average registers below 1.600. A student-athlete who establishes less than a 1.600 grade point average at the conclusion of his freshman year (including summer school if attended), however, shall qualify under By-law 4-6-(b)-(2) if at the conclusion of his first semester (or first or second quarter) of his sophomore year, his accumulative grade point average equals 1.600 or better, or if his grade point average for the previous two semesters (or three quarters) is 1.600 or better. These same principles shall be applicable to the junior and senior years. [NOTE: If a student receives a four-year grant but fails to meet the 1.600 requirement at the conclusion of a given academic year, aid then must be withdrawn until the student attains the required grade point average.]

C. Article 6, Section 1. Recruiting—Contacts and Offers. (Page 38)

O.I. 120. If an institution's staff member requests an alumnus or other friend of the institution to recruit a particular prospect, or the staff member has knowledge that the alumnus or friend is recruiting the prospect, then said alumnus or friend becomes a "representative of athletic interests" of that institution.

O.I. 121. It is not permissible for an institution or its representatives to offer a prospective student-athlete free transportation to and from a summer job. The one exception to this would be if it is the employing company's policy to pick up workers at a designated locale and provide transportation between that locale and the site of the job.

O.I. 122. The gift of any article of clothing or equipment, including

training shirts bearing the institution's identification, to a prospective student-athlete shall be construed to be an improper inducement.

D. Article 6, Section 2. Recruiting—Use of Funds. (Page 38)

O.I. 125. Use of a company's funds to pay the expenses incurred in transporting a prospective student-athlete to the campus constitutes the use of pooled resources in violation of this Section.

O.I. 126. This Section does not prohibit bona fide alumni organizations of an institution from sponsoring luncheons, teas or dinners at which prospective students (athletes and non-athletes) of that immediate locale are guests.

O.I. 127. In the interpretation and application of this Section, a member institution's area alumni organization may be considered a bona fide part of that institution, provided such organization is accredited by the chief executive officer of the institution and meets these additional terms and conditions:

(1) A staff member of the institution periodically shall inspect the financial records of the alumni organization and certify that the expenditures are in keeping with governing conference (if the institution holds such affiliation) and NCAA legislation.

(2) A club official shall be designated by the chief executive officer as the institution's official agent in the administration of the club's funds and said club official shall file regular reports to the institution, relating the manner in which the club funds have been spent in the recruiting of student-athletes.

(3) In regard to (2), said club official shall be responsible for filing a report to the institution whenever club funds are used to transport prospective student-athletes, the report to include the names of the student-athletes to facilitate administration of the one-visit provision of this requirement.

[NOTE: When an alumni organization is certified by the chief executive officer as being a bona fide part of the institution, said organization becomes subject to all of the limitations placed upon the member institution by NCAA legislation and a violation of such legislation by any member of the alumni organization automatically constitutes a violation by the member institution.]

E. Article 6, Section 3. Recruiting—Tryouts. (Page 39)

O.I. 130. The phrase "prospective student-athletes" shall include any prospect not registered in the institution at the time of the practice or test therein described, except that during pre-season practice in fall sports it shall be permissible for a student-athlete who is not registered but who has been accepted for admission to the institution to engage in such pre-season practice provided said practice is not used to determine whether aid is to be awarded.

O.I. 131. No member of an institution's coaching staff may conduct or participate in any coaching school involving prospective students; for the purpose of this interpretation a prospect shall be one who is

eligible for admission to college or who has enrolled for any academic study following completion of his junior year in high school.

O.I. 132. If a prospective student-athlete with special abilities in football or basketball wishes to swim during his visit to a member institution's campus, such exercise would not constitute a violation; however, a prospect with special abilities in the sport of swimming may not dive or swim in the presence of a member of the institution's swimming coaching staff during his visit to the institution.

O.I. 133. This provision does not apply to regularly scheduled high school athletic contests or matches held on the campus of a member institution, provided the competition is approved by the appropriate state high school athletic organization or other comparable high school authority or the competition is conducted by a national sports federation of which this Association is a member.

O.I. 134. If a local high school team uses a college facility for its regular practice activities (since it does not have a facility of its own), this shall not constitute a violation; furthermore, if a high school athletic facility is temporarily under repair, it shall be permissible for the discommoded high school team to use a member institution's facilities without the member institution being placed in violation.

O.I. 135. This provision does not apply to developmental clinics or competition involving prospective student-athletes provided such activity is approved by the NCAA Council or a national sports federation of which this Association is a member and provided the activity is conducted by and subject to the control of the host NCAA member institution.

F. Article 6, Section 4. Recruiting—High School All-Star Games.
(Page 39)

O.I. 140. If a coach has made a contractual commitment to coach in a high school all-star game prior to being employed by a member institution, and then becomes a member of the institution's staff before the game is held, the coach is obligated to observe this provision and disassociate himself from the all-star game.

G. Article 6, Section 5. Recruiting—Transportation, Visitations, Entertainment. (Page 39)

TRANSPORTATION

O.I. 145. If an institution is to pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus, the visit actually must be made to the campus and not, for example, to some off-campus site where the institution happens to be appearing in an athletic contest at the particular time.

O.I. 146. If one or more prospective student-athletes were to travel in an automobile to visit a given institution's campus, the institution is permitted to pay the transportation costs for the one visit. Payment may not exceed the mileage rate the institution allows for travel by its own personnel. This counts as a paid visit for each of the prospects. The fact that relatives or other friends might have traveled with the prospective student-athletes in the automobile does not alter the institution's right to make reimbursement if that is the institution's wish; however:

(a) An institution may not use its own automobile or airplane to transport a prospective student-athlete to the campus if his relatives or other friends accompany him.

(b) It shall not be permissible for a coach, at institutional expense, to drive his own automobile to transport a prospective student-athlete to the campus if the prospect's relatives or friends accompany him.

O.I. 147. If a high school coach visits the campus himself, it is not permissible for the institution to reimburse the coach for his transportation costs per paragraph (c).

O.I. 148. It is permissible for a high school coach to transport members of his athletic squad to an off-campus site to watch NCAA member institutions compete in a game provided that no member institution or its representative reimburses the coach for the transportation costs. It would not be permissible for the institution to provide complimentary tickets for the coach and his team members.

O.I. 149. It is not permissible for an institution or its representatives to transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to the campus for purposes of enrolling.

O.I. 150. Whenever an aircraft (other than a commercial airplane or one owned personally by one individual) is used for purposes of transporting a prospective student-athlete, payment for its use must be at the established charter rates at the airport where the craft is based and the institution must be prepared to demonstrate satisfactorily that such payment has been made.

O.I. 151. An individual alumnus or other friend of an institution may transport the relatives or other friends of a prospective student-athlete to the campus in his own vehicle provided such person, at his own expense, makes the trip himself; however, such individual may not pay the commercial transportation costs of relatives or other friends of a prospective student-athlete to the campus for purposes of visitation.

VISITATION

O.I. 152. The phrase, "two days and two nights," as used in paragraph (a), means literally a 48-hour period.

ENTERTAINMENT

O.I. 153. It is permissible for an institution to pay the actual cost (provided it is reasonable) of the meals consumed by a prospective student-athlete during his trip to and from the campus.

O.I. 154. There are two general locations in which it is permissible for a member institution or its alumni and other friends to provide reasonable entertainment to a prospective student-athlete, one being the institution's campus and immediate environs and the other being the prospect's hometown area; transportation of a prospect to some other site for purposes of entertainment constitutes a violation of paragraph (d).

H. Article 6, Section 7. Recruiting—Pre-College Expense. (Page 40)

O.I. 160. It is not permissible for a member institution to pay all or part of the educational cost of a student-athlete to attend its summer

school if the student-athlete is ineligible for admission to the institution's regular term.

O.I. 161. The NCAA Council, January 10, 1959, considered the request of the U. S. Military Academy for certain exceptions to Article 6, Section 7, (a), concerning preparatory education for prospective student-athletes, and the Council approved the Military Academy's tutorial preparatory program as operated at Braden's School, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York, on the basis that:

(a) the school will accept prospective students regardless of athletic ability;

(b) the U. S. Military Academy will not expend any funds under its control and jurisdiction for paying the educational costs of prospective student-athletes at Braden's School;

(c) the Delafield Foundation, a non-profit outside organization, may collect funds from alumni and other friends of the Academy to pay the educational costs of student-athletes attending Braden's School;

(d) the Braden's course for prospective student-athletes will be limited to a six-week period in the late winter or spring of the candidates' senior year of high school;

(e) no prospective student-athlete will be enrolled at Braden's School without the approval of the principal of his high school;

(f) no candidate who attends Braden's School under the sponsorship of the Delafield Foundation will be obligated to attend the Military Academy.

O.I. 162. The NCAA Council, April 25, 1961, approved a further exception to Article 6, Section 7, in regard to the preparatory education programs of the U. S. Air Force and Naval Academies. This action provides that a non-profit, outside organization representing the interests of one of the academies may collect contributions from alumni and other friends of the academy for the purpose of assisting candidates in obtaining a preparatory education provided that:

(a) the foundation's arrangements with the preparatory school or schools shall provide that the foundation's contributions shall be turned over to the preparatory school for the school's administration without interference or dictation from the foundation or the academy;

(b) the preparatory school shall have sole jurisdiction in determining the recipient of financial assistance and the terms and conditions of the award;

(c) the foundation may recommend candidates to the preparatory school; athletic staff members of the academy may not;

(d) such a foundation shall provide preparatory education assistance for prospective candidates who do not have specialized athletic abilities as well as those who do. The number of candidates with recognized ability and the number of candidates without such ability assisted each year as the result of the foundation's program shall be in equal ratio to the number of student-athletes on the regular intercollegiate squads of the academy compared to the total enrollment of the academy.

The Association's Council, April 21, 1964, voted that the exception described in O.I. 162, also be extended to the U.S. Military Academy.

I. Article 6, Section 8. Recruiting—College Enrollees. (Page 40)

O.I. 165. The fact that a student-athlete of Institution A makes the initial contact with Institution B, regarding his possible transfer to B, does not relieve Institution B of the responsibility of contacting the athletic director of Institution A per the requirements of this Section.

O.I. 166. "Collegiate institution," as the phrase is used in this Section, applies to senior colleges.

O.I. 167. If a known student-athlete proposes to transfer from a four-year collegiate institution to another four-year institution holding NCAA membership and the first institution declines to give the permission required by Section 8, the second institution may not encourage the transfer and may not offer or provide financial assistance to the student-athlete; if the student-athlete proceeds to transfer to the second institution and the specified permission is not forthcoming, the second institution may not provide the transferee financial aid until he has attended the institution one academic year.

J. Article 7. Extra Events. (Pages 40-43)

O.I. 170. The provisions of this Article apply to contests or events held at any time during the calendar year.

O.I. 171. The certification procedures of subdivision B and C do not apply to contests or competition held in other nations.

K. Article 8, Section 1. Limitation on Playing Seasons (Pages 43-44)

O.I. 175. The "traditional fall season," as the phrase is used in paragraph (a), is defined as the period from the second Friday in September through the second Saturday in December.

O.I. 176. "Outside competition," as the phrase is used in paragraphs (a) and (b), includes contests with alumni teams of the institution.

O.I. 177. "Practice scrimmages with outside competition," as the phrase is used in paragraph (b), refers to informal scrimmages held in privacy without publicity or official scoring.

L. Article 8, Section 2. Limitations on Out-of-Season Practice. (Pages 44-45)

O.I. 180. "Practice" is any practice held at the direction of or supervised by any member or members of an institution's coaching staff.

O.I. 181. Engaging in any or all of the following activities on any day constitutes "practice":

- (1) Field or floor practice
- (2) Chalk talk
- (3) Lecture, or the discussion or showing of motion pictures

The duration and distribution of these activities on any day are to be determined by the institution itself, subject to controlling legislation by the conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member; provided, however, that spring football practice sessions conducted during vacation periods may not be of longer duration than those normally held during days when academic classes are in session.

O.I. 182. "Post-season" practice is any practice or instruction in a sport held after the last game of an institution's playing season and before the first day of the practice season for the next ensuing year.

Post-season practice does not include practice for any established event, participation in which is not prohibited by the NCAA.

O.I. 183. A "post-season tournament" contest in basketball is one between teams that are not identified until the close of the preceding regular season, the term "post-season" necessarily implying that the time of the event shall be after a regular season. If a conference or playing league conducts a regularly-scheduled, season-end, elimination tournament among its members to determine its entry in the NCAA tournament, then the game or games played by each team shall count as one of the permissible 26 contests.

O.I. 184. "Calendar days," insofar as the term applies to the period within which post-season practice in football must fall, are consecutive days, omitting vacation and examination days, officially announced on the institution's calendar.

O.I. 185. Regular physical education classes, with or without credit, which are listed in the institution's catalog and open to all male students shall not be construed to be practice activity under this rule.

(a) Practice activity conducted under the guise of physical education class work, however, must be counted as practice sessions. For example, any class composed of or including the varsity football or basketball squad either on a required attendance basis or where the class utilizes equipment for the sport is *prima facie* evidence of practice activity.

(b) It is permissible for a member of the athletic staff (including a football coach) to conduct a physical fitness class for male students of the University provided:

(1) Attendance of any varsity football players shall be on a voluntary basis.

(2) The classes are open to any male student of the University.

(3) The class hours and program have been publicized in appropriate publications and (or) on the proper bulletin boards of the University.

The class must be for physical fitness purposes only, **THEREFORE—**

(4) No football equipment may be used, including football shoes.

(5) Teaching of football fundamentals or techniques shall be prohibited.

(6) No instruction in football shall be permitted; this prohibition includes walking through offensive or defensive plays.

(7) Showing of football movies for instruction shall be prohibited.

(8) Blocking dummies, machines, sleds and like equipment shall not be used.

Subject to the foregoing conditions, participation by freshman or varsity football candidates shall not be considered to be "practice."

O.I. 186. The assembling of one or more members (who have eligibility remaining) of an institution's football or basketball squad for demonstration purposes in connection with a clinic or the production of a film, is not permissible if it occurs outside of the allowable playing and practice seasons.

O.I. 187. These Sections apply to all student-athletes except those engaged exclusively in the institution's intramural athletic program.

Executive Regulations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

*As approved and adopted by the Executive Committee of the
Association*

ER1

I

CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS

The agenda of the annual business meeting of the Association shall be established by the Council. All other arrangements for the annual Convention of the Association shall be made by the Executive Director and Officers, subject to the direction and approval of the Executive Committee.

The order of business and any procedural rule prescribed by the executive director and Officers for the conduct of the annual business meeting may be changed or suspended by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, provided that such change or suspension is not in conflict with any provision of the Constitution or By-laws. In applying Article 9 of the Constitution and Article 9 of the By-laws, the presiding officer may permit changes in the wording of proposed amendments of a purely editorial nature or to correct typographical errors.

II

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDUCT OF NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS

ER2

ER2-1

Section 1. Conduct of Meets and Tournaments. The conduct of national tournaments and meets, held under the auspices of this Association, shall be under the control and supervision of the rules committee in the sport involved. The rules committee shall appoint a games committee to supervise actively the conduct of the event.

In sports for which there are no rules committees elected by the Association, such events shall be under the control and supervision of a meet or tournament committee especially appointed by the Association. The meet or tournament committee may appoint a games committee to actively supervise the conduct of the event.

The games committee shall include the director of athletics of the host institution, who shall serve as chairman of the games committee, and the chairman of the rules, meet or tournament committee of the sport involved. The chairman of the games committee customarily conducts the event with the approval of the committee. The functions of the director of athletics, as games chairman, include such matters as (a) mailing of entry blanks and related information to all eligible, active member institutions and the secretary or comparable officer of each allied conference; (b) acceptance and processing of entries; (c) handling of publicity; (d) selection of officials, subject to the approval of the games committee; (e) direction of ticket sales, and (f) general details related to the administration and conduct of the event.

Host institutions for National Collegiate Championship events shall be responsible for providing all necessary equipment for the

conduct of these events and such equipment shall not have any commercial advertising attached thereto other than the customary manufacturer's label which the company ordinarily places on its products; however, it shall be permissible to give credit in the program of a National Collegiate Championship event for equipment loaned or donated for use in the event.

At all times, the director of the host institution shall work in close cooperation with the chairman of the rules, meet or tournament committee to the end that the event shall reflect favorably upon the best traditions and character of intercollegiate athletics. No alcoholic beverages shall be sold or otherwise made available in connection with an NCAA event; further, the solicitation of donations shall be prohibited.

Section 2. Individual Eligibility. The Committee on Eligibility shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes competing in the various events conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association governing such participation. **ER 2-2**

For a particular tournament or meet, the chairman of the Eligibility Committee may designate a member of the faculty of the host institution to act as a temporary fourth member of the Eligibility Committee. It shall be the special responsibility of the temporary member to notify the chairman of any eligibility problem which in his opinion requires the attention of the Eligibility Committee, and otherwise to represent the Eligibility Committee at the time of the event.

A copy of the current eligibility rules shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and these rules shall be printed on the entry blanks.

Any student-athlete who has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for a National Collegiate athletic event shall not be withheld from participation because of any protest made or filed during the progress of the event or during a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the opening of the event. In cases of ineligibility established subsequent to National Collegiate Championship competition, where such competition is as an individual, the ineligible individual's performance shall be stricken from the records and the points he has contributed to his team's total shall be deleted and the standings adjusted accordingly; in team sports, the team's performance and records shall be deleted and its place in the final standings shall be vacated; furthermore, any awards involved shall be returned to the Association.

Section 3. Institutional Eligibility. The NCAA sponsors 21 national championship events, of which fourteen are National Collegiate Championship events and seven National College Division Championship events. [The listing of these events is contained in Article 5, Section 1-(a), of the By-laws, pages 37-38.] **ER2-3**

In those sports where both National Collegiate (University Division) and College Division competition is offered the individual college or university shall designate its preferred classification through process of institutional self-determination. The classification system shall be administered in accordance with the following policy:

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Executive Regulation II
Section 3

1. Each member shall make its own decision as to the division in which it wishes to be classified. [The listing of the NCAA membership, by divisions, is contained on pages 73-85.]
2. Institutions classified as University Division in a sport are ineligible for College Division competition in that sport, unless they change classifications.
3. College Division institutions may compete in National Collegiate Championship events (except in the sport of basketball) provided they meet the prevailing eligibility requirements and the following criteria of successful performance in the particular National College Division event:

Cross-Country—first 15 finishers.

Golf—first ten in medal play (including ties).

Swimming—first six finishers in each event, provided they meet the standards established by the NCAA Swimming Rules Committee.

Tennis—first eight single players and first eight doubles teams.

Track and Field—first six finishers in each event, provided they meet the standards established by the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee.

Wrestling—first four wrestlers in each weight division.

All student-athletes, College and University Division, must meet the eligibility standards established for NCAA events as specified in Article 4 of the NCAA By-laws.

Points scored by College Division student-athletes competing in National Collegiate Championship events shall be credited to their institutions in the team standings.

In team sports where the Association offers only one national championship (i.e., baseball, ice hockey and soccer) both College and University Division institutions are eligible to compete. If a College Division institution competes in a National Collegiate Championship event in one of these team sports it is ineligible for College Division regional competition in that sport the ensuing year.

The following procedure shall be observed by institutions planning to change competitive classification in a sport or sports:

1. A College Division institution preferring University Division designation in a sport or sports shall notify the NCAA executive offices of its decision by October 1 for fall sports, December 1 for winter sports and March 1 for spring sports to be eligible for the ensuing University Division events.
2. A University Division institution preferring College Division designation in a sport or sports shall notify the NCAA executive offices of its decision. Such an institution shall be ineligible for College Division competition until one year has elapsed from its removal from the University Division.

Institutional eligibility for events in which only team championships are contested shall be limited to member institutions which meet the requirements of Section 4 and any additional requirements specified in the administrative handbook for the particular tourna-

ment involved. A team of an institution which regularly permits more than three years of varsity competition after the freshman year shall not be eligible for selection for National Collegiate events in which team championships are contested.

Section 4. Entries. Member institutions shall be expected to support the meets and tournaments of the Association, unless it is their decision not to engage in any season-end or post-season competition. Institutions eligible to enter meets and tournaments of the Association shall be limited to active members, paid up and in good standing as of the first of the calendar year, except that institutions eligible to enter the College Division Football, Cross-Country and Soccer Championships shall be limited to active members paid up and in good standing for the academic year preceding the event. Institutions which apply for membership prior to September 1 and are admitted thereafter, shall be eligible for fall meets and tournaments, and institutions which apply for membership prior to January first and are admitted thereafter, shall be eligible for meets and tournaments of that year following their election to membership.

ER2-4

A list of the institutions in good standing as members of the NCAA shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and rules committee chairman. This list should be carefully observed to assure that no entries are accepted from institutions which are not active NCAA members in good standing.

The various rules, meet and tournament committees of the Association shall be responsible for determining whether entry fees shall be charged, and if so, the amount of said fees, it being understood that such fees shall be subject to review by the Association's Executive Committee upon the request of one or more member institutions.

The games committee conducting any NCAA event shall limit participation to eligible male student-athletes and may limit the number of entries or reject any application for entry in any such event to the end that the competition therein shall best promote the welfare and interest of the sport involved.

Section 5. Championship Awards. The NCAA has created standard awards for individuals who place in NCAA competition. The number of awards for each event shall be determined by the particular rules or tournament committee involved, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The awards include plaques, medals and lapel pins, and are ordered by the NCAA Executive Director from the manufacturer, who sends the awards directly to the athletic director of the institution acting as host to the particular event. The charge for producing these awards shall be forwarded to the meet chairman for payment and the cost is to be entered as a regular expense item of the event. Duplicate awards shall be presented to competitors tying for official places. If two athletes tie for second place, for example, each athlete shall receive an official second place medal with the engraving on the medal to denote a tie.

ER2-5

These awards shall be the only individual awards granted by the Association for participation in NCAA events. The Executive Committee, however, has approved an official NCAA ring which may be purchased for individual champions or members of national championship teams. Interested institutions should write the NCAA executive offices for information.

There shall be appropriate trophies awarded in recognition of

the team champion and runner-up, these teams to be determined upon the basis of the official scoring system approved by the particular rules, meet or tournament committee. Team awards shall be ordered by the NCAA Executive Director for shipment direct to the athletic director of the host institution. The charge for producing these awards shall be forwarded to the meet chairman and the cost is to be entered as a regular expense item of the event.

In addition to the above described awards, it may be permissible for the host institution, reputable individuals, or other groups closely associated with intercollegiate athletics to present awards to competing individuals and teams under certain prescribed conditions. Such awards must be approved in advance by the particular games committee and Executive Committee. Among the conditions which must be satisfied are:

(a) There shall be no commercial advertisement or credit attached to or made a part of the award, or the presentation of the award.

(b) The concept, design, size and value of the award shall be in keeping with the traditional college requirements of dignified presentation and shall conform to the established standards of what constitutes an acceptable college award.

(c) The presentation of the award shall be made by a designated representative of the games committee.

ER2-6 Section 6. Financial and Related Reports. The following material shall be sent by the meet chairman to the NCAA office as noted:

(a) At least three copies of the entry blanks and related material shall be mailed to the NCAA office at the same time they are sent to the member colleges.

(b) Immediately following the close of competition, at least three copies of the official results of the meet or tournament as well as a list of entries and their colleges, officials and other pertinent details shall be sent to the NCAA office.

(c) The chairman of the rules or tournament committee of the sport shall file at his earliest convenience a written report of the meet for inclusion in the annual Convention Bulletin and Yearbook of the Association.

(d) A report covering the financial details of each championship event shall be submitted to the Executive Director of the Association not later than ninety days following conclusion of competition and must bear the certification both of the games chairman, in direct charge of the meet or tournament, and that of the rules, meet or tournament committee chairman concerned with that particular sport. The reports are to be submitted on an approved form supplied by the Executive Director, and shall be published in the annual Yearbook of the Association.

Chairmen of committees in those sports in which championship meets or tournaments are conducted, and persons in direct charge of such meets or tournaments, shall exercise all possible economy with respect to all expenditures.

ER2-7 Section 7. Distribution of Receipts, Individual and Team Championships. The income from those NCAA events in which both team and individual championships (cross-country, fencing, golf, gym-

nastics, skiing, swimming, tennis, track and field and wrestling) are determined shall be applied and distributed as follows:

(a) To pay game expenses.*

(b) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision a) shall be paid to the general fund of the Association.

(c) The balance of net receipts up to the amount of the traveling expenses shall be prorated to the competitors as follows: in cross-country, the first 15 finishers; golf, the low 64 and ties after the qualifying rounds; tennis, the final thirty-two (16 singles players and eight doubles teams), and in fencing, gymnastics, skiing, swimming, track and field and wrestling those who place and receive official awards. Such traveling expenses shall be based upon actual cost up to first-class round-trip railroad fare and standard Pullman, or commercial air fare (not to exceed jet tourist) by direct route with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses.

[NOTE: To facilitate the prorating of traveling expenses, space shall be provided on the entry blanks for each competing institution to enter the actual cost of the transportation and the mode of transportation utilized. For travel expense purposes, each competitor shall be counted once regardless of the number of times he may place.]

(d) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in subdivisions a, b and c) shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Association and distributed by him as follows:

(1) To repay to the general fund of the Association the amount of any deficit incurred in previous years in the sport involved.

(2) If any balance remains, fifty per cent thereof shall be paid to the general or reserve fund of the Association and fifty per cent may be prorated to the competing institutions, limited to those competitors listed in (c) above.

[NOTE: In proration of net receipts described in (2) above, a competitor shall be given credit for the number of places he wins and relay teams which place shall be counted as four positions.]

Section 8. Distribution of Receipts, Team Championships. The income from those national championship events (baseball, basketball, ice hockey and soccer) in which only team championships are determined shall be distributed as follows: **ER2-8**

Baseball

Income from district-round games shall be distributed according to the following formula:

(a) To pay game expenses. (Expenses of District Selection Committees shall be considered an item of game expense.)

(b) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision a) shall be paid to the Association, to be divided evenly between the NCAA general fund and the baseball reserve fund.

*No sum out of the receipts of an NCAA event, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament, except to cover actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event.

(c) The balance of the net receipts up to the amount of actual traveling expenses (not to exceed first-class, round-trip rail fare and standard Pullman-9 sections), and a per diem allowance (for a party of 18) established by the NCAA Baseball Rules and Executive Committees may be prorated among the competing institutions.

(d) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deducting the items specified in Subdivisions a, b, and c) shall be divided evenly between the NCAA and the competing teams with the NCAA's share being divided evenly between the NCAA general fund and the baseball reserve fund.

For the championship round, expense allowances shall be paid to an official party of 18 persons on the basis of first class railroad fare (9 Pullman sections) and a per diem allowance established by the Baseball Rules and Executive Committees.

College Division Basketball

From receipts of College Division regional and finals basketball tournaments, managers shall pay all game expenses and forward the balance to the NCAA executive office.

Upon receipt of all financial reports, the NCAA Executive Director shall deduct expenses of participating teams, those incurred by the Tournament Committee and its representatives in matters of tournament administration, and divide the residue evenly between the Association and competing teams with the Association's share being placed in the College Division reserve fund. Distribution to the competing teams shall be based on the number of tournament games played, according to the following formula:

- (a) Two units shall be awarded for all regional tournament games, and
- (b) Three units shall be awarded for each of the eight games played at the finals.

Expense allowances shall be paid to an official party of 12 persons on the basis of the cost of actual transportation up to first-class, round-trip railroad fare and standard Pullman, or commercial air fare (not to exceed jet tourist), and a per diem allowance approved by the Executive Committee.

University Division Basketball

From receipts of University Division regional and finals basketball tournaments, managers shall pay all game expenses, transportation and per diem allowances to competing teams, and forward the balance to the NCAA executive office. Such expense allowances shall be paid to an official party of 16 persons on the basis of the cost of actual transportation up to first-class, round-trip railroad fare and standard Pullman, or commercial air fare (not to exceed jet tourist), and a per diem allowance approved by the Executive Committee.

Upon receipt of all financial reports, the NCAA Executive Director shall deduct expenses incurred by the Tournament Committee and its representatives in matters of tournament administration, and divide the residue evenly between the Association and competing teams. Distribution to the competing teams shall be based on

the number of tournament games played, according to the following formula.

- (a) Two units shall be awarded for all games; except
- (b) Three units shall be awarded for the first game played by a team which is awarded a first-round bye;
- (c) Three units shall be awarded for the national semi-final and final games.

Ice Hockey

Income, except that necessary to pay game expenses (expense of selection committees shall be considered an item of game expense), from the National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship shall be forwarded to the NCAA Executive office to be distributed according to the following formula:

(a) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the game expenses) shall be paid to the Association.

(b) The balance of the net receipts up to the amount of actual traveling expenses [not to exceed first-class round-trip rail fare and standard Pullman (10 sections) or commercial air fare (not to exceed jet tourist)] and a per diem allowance (for a party of 20) may be prorated among the competing institutions.

(c) Any balance of net receipts remaining shall be distributed at the directions of the Executive Committee.

Soccer

From receipts of first-round, second-round and final games, managers shall pay all game expenses. The balance shall be forwarded to the NCAA executive office and shall be prorated to all teams on a total mileage basis. (In this connection, tournament managers shall compile the necessary mileage information required to complete this distribution and enter this tabulation at the bottom of the financial report.)

Selection committee expenses shall be considered part of the games expense of a particular event. It shall be the responsibility of the area selection committee chairmen to submit such expenses to the respective tournament managers. The chairmen shall exercise all possible economy with respect to such expenditures.

Institutions serving as hosts to first- or second-round games of the tournament shall guarantee an income of at least \$500.

Section 9. Deficits. If the receipts from an NCAA event are not sufficient to meet the actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event, the sponsoring institution shall absorb the deficit.

ER2-9

Section 10. Payments to a Sponsoring Institution. No sum out of the receipts of an NCAA event, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament or meet, except to cover actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event.

ER2-10

Section 11. Films. Matters of film policy for NCAA events shall be subject to approval of the Executive Committee.

ER2-11

The rules, meet or tournament committee shall recommend to the Executive Committee whether an event is to be filmed and the number of prints to be ordered. The costs of filming an NCAA event and of producing additional copies shall be entered as a regular expense item for the event.

If films are taken of an NCAA event, the original and whatever

additional copies are ordered shall be sent to the National Collegiate Film Service, 1030 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60622, as promptly as possible for inclusion in the Association's Film Service. All events should be filmed on reversal stock.

- ER2-12** **Section 12. Designation of Dates and Sites.** The NCAA conducts 21 national championship meets and tournaments. The rules or tournament committees of these sports recommend by committee action, to the NCAA Executive Committee, the dates and sites for the championships.

NCAA Championship events shall be held on the grounds or in the buildings of educational institutions whenever possible; in those instances when it is necessary to conduct such competition at other sites, the host institution(s) shall have complete control, supervision and management of the facility being used.

NCAA Championship competition shall not be scheduled or conducted on Sunday, except that if an emergency develops which causes postponement of an NCAA event scheduled on Saturday, Sunday competition may be permitted provided that advance approval is obtained from the NCAA Officers and the administration of the participating institutions.

The recommendation to the Executive Committee relative to the date and site of a particular event shall be accompanied by a statement concerning plans for administering the event, a resumé of accommodations for participants and spectators and a proposed budget showing estimated income and expenses connected with the operation of the meet or tournament.

Executive Committee approval shall be obtained before final commitments are made with the host institution or host agency.

- ER2-13** **Section 13. Program Advertising.** The Spencer Advertising Company, Inc., 271 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016, is the official national advertising representative for the official programs issued in connection with NCAA events. The sale of all national advertising for these programs shall be handled through this organization.

- ER2-14** **Section 14. Radio.** The radio broadcast policy for NCAA championship events shall be established by the games committee in direct charge of the event, in accordance with specifications prescribed by the Executive Committee.

- ER2-15** **Section 15. Television.** The live television policy for National Collegiate Championship events shall be established by the games committee in direct charge of the event, subject to the approval of the NCAA Executive Committee.

The sale of television film rights to NCAA events shall be handled through the Association's headquarters, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Requests for film rights should be forwarded to the Executive Director, with the games committee chairman's recommendations.

- ER2-16** **Section 16. Insurance.** Sponsoring institutions or agencies shall arrange for liability insurance to protect themselves, the NCAA and its committees.

Catastrophe athletic medical insurance for participants in National Collegiate Championship events shall be provided by the Association.

Section 17. Exceptions. If in staging an NCAA event, special and unusual circumstances develop requiring exceptions to the foregoing, such matters should be presented to the Executive Director for consideration. **ER2-17**

III

REGULATIONS GOVERNING FINANCES OF THE ASSOCIATION

ER3
ER3-1

Section 1. Funds for Olympic Games. Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the Association has financial and administrative responsibility shall be raised by the Olympic Committee of the Association, or a sub-committee thereof, and from the sum so raised amounts shall be allocated to the support of these several sports. No sums from the income of the Association's various championship meets or tournaments shall be allocated to the Olympic fund, except as the Olympic Fund Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may direct.

Section 2. Committee Expenses. Any member of an NCAA committee who is entitled under the following regulations to reimbursement of expenses for attendance at a committee meeting shall not receive such payment if he fails to remain in actual attendance at the meeting for its entire period as announced in advance; however, in any special case where a committee member for valid reasons is granted permission by the chairman for late arrival or early departure he shall receive reimbursement in full. **ER3-2**

(a) The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard Pullman, or 8 cents per mile allowance for travel by automobile, together with a per diem allowance of \$20.00, all statements to be approved in writing by the committee chairman. Meetings of rules committees shall be held at places and times other than those authorized for the National Collegiate Championship events of their respective sports and shall be limited to two days (plus travel time) for the purposes of NCAA expenses hereinabove described, unless other arrangements have been approved by the NCAA Executive Committee. [The Executive Committee has authorized the Baseball, Basketball, Track and Field, and Wrestling Rules Committees to meet at the sites of their respective championship events.]

(b) The payment of expenses of the members of the Executive Committee for attendance at meetings of the Committee shall be limited to actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard Pullman, or 8 cents per mile allowance for travel by automobile, together with a per diem allowance of \$20.00, all statements to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(c) The payment of expenses of the members of the Council for attendance at meetings of the Council shall be limited to actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard Pullman, or 8 cents per

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Section 2

mile allowance for travel by automobile, together with a per diem allowance of \$20.00, all statements to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(d) Expense allowance for any special committees engaged in official Association business shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

(e) Expense allowance shall not be granted for any committee meeting held in connection with an annual Convention of the Association.

ER3-3 Section 3. Olympic Committee Expenses. The Association shall not pay the expenses of members attending meetings of administrative or games committees of the U. S. Olympic Association or U. S. Olympic Committee.

ER3-4 Section 4. Provisions for Appeal on Expense Regulations. To prevent hardship upon a committee or an individual committee member by the operation of the regulations governing the payment of expenses, the Secretary-Treasurer or Executive Director, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, may make such exceptions to the general regulations in particular cases as are deemed advisable.

IV

**ER4 REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXTRA EVENTS APPROVED
BY THE ASSOCIATION**

ER4-1 Section 1. Finances. The Extra Events Committee of this Association shall require that all contests which are subject to the provisions of Article 7 of the By-laws shall meet the following qualifications.

(a) In accordance with paragraph (h) of Section 1, Article 7 of the By-laws, institutions competing in such contests shall receive not less than seventy-five per cent (75%) of the gross receipts, out of which each may be required to defray its own traveling and other team expenses incidental to the game.

(b) The gross receipts shall be all revenues derived from the game including sale of tickets (less taxes), concessions, programs, radio rights, television rights, movie rights and any other income derived from the operation of the game. Any complimentary tickets shall be accounted for at face value and shall become a part of gross receipts.

(c) In instances in which any sponsoring person or organization may have made legal commitments prior to August 14, 1949, for capital improvements on the stadium in which the game is played, it may in addition to the maximum of twenty-five per cent (25%) of gross receipts above permitted to be paid to or retained by it (and by a corresponding reduction of the above seventy-five per cent (75%) participation in gross receipts by the competing institutions) be allowed to receive or retain for the purpose of amortizing or of paying interest obligations on such commitments such amount as is necessary to meet its annual fixed obligations thereon, or where the same is not fixed then such amount as it may have paid thereon out of the receipts of any such previous game, but in no case exceeding for such purposes an amount of twenty per cent (20%) of the gross receipts of any game.

Recommended Policies and Practices for Intercollegiate Athletics

The Association's Council and Convention from time to time, have adopted recommended policies for the guidance of member institutions in the conduct of their intercollegiate athletic programs.

I

ALL-STAR CONTESTS

Adopted February 25-26, 1951; Amended October 23-25, 1961

The Council urges member institutions (and conferences) to make every effort to discourage their student-athletes from participating in any all-star contest which is not certified by the Association's Extra Events Committee in accordance with Article 7, A, Section 2-(d), of the By-laws and to restrict participation of student-athletes to one game in a sport per year; further, the staff personnel of member institutions should not support or participate in contests which are not certified.

II

GOVERNING AND SCHEDULING ATHLETIC COMPETITION

*Adopted March 2-3, 1951; amended August 28-29, 1951,
October 18-20, 1954, October 20-22, 1958,
and October 23-25, 1961.*

A. Member institutions should conduct their athletic competition on campus grounds and in campus buildings.

B. Where such campus facilities are not adequate, it is recommended that institutions play only on fields or in buildings over which the college institution has complete control, management and supervision. In such instances, the institution should:

1. Rent the facility and have complete management and control, including the use of institutional personnel if it desires for the operation of the facility and related duties, during the staging of any event.

2. Arrange to create as much collegiate atmosphere as possible by
 - (a) location of students and faculty,
 - (b) allocation of tickets,
 - (c) control of concessions (as to type of product sold),
 - (d) rooting sections,
 - (e) cheer leaders and
 - (f) college bands.

3. Require that all game officials be appointed through regular collegiate channels.

4. Enlist local law enforcement officers to protect against scalpers and gamblers, and insure proper crowd control.

5. Arrange proper control of dressing rooms, half-time team rooms and other team facilities, such as players' benches.

6. Arrange for institutional representation on press committees for all public relations matters.

7. Require complete auditor's report on all events.

C. It is strongly recommended that member institutions prohibit the regular use of their facilities by professional sports teams, it being understood that this does not apply to a professional team using college facilities in isolated cases for purposes of practice.

D. The Council urges member institutions to conduct their intercollegiate contests under the official playing rules of the Association.

E. The Council recommends that member institutions stipulate that their participation in invitational events shall be conditioned upon the understanding that the eligibility rules governing individual participation for the event shall be as demanding as those governing National Collegiate Championship meets and tournaments (Article 4 of the By-laws).

III

PERSONNEL

Adopted October 18-20, 1954; amended October 20-22, 1958

A. The Council strongly recommends that member institutions prohibit athletic staff members from participating as a scout, player, official, coach or promoter in professional sports such as football, basketball, baseball, boxing, wrestling and ice hockey.

B. It is recommended that member institutions, in the employment of coaches and other athletic personnel, emphasize the importance of successful experience at the high school and/or college level as well as proper educational training and background.

IV

COACHES CONTRACTS

Adopted April 25, 1955

A. An individual as well as an institution should recognize the moral responsibilities inherent in respecting and fulfilling contractual agreements.

B. An institution should enter into a contractual agreement with a coach similar to those entered into with other members of the faculty and such a contract should include the assignment of faculty rank, benefits of tenure and retirement and such other rights and privileges as are enjoyed by other members of the contracting institution's faculty.

C. When a contracting institution makes special concessions to a coach, these should be set forth in detail in the contract and accepted as legal and binding in the same manner as the other provisions of the contractual agreement.

D. All salary agreements between a coach and an institution should be stated in the contract and such salary should come from sources under the administrative control of the institution.

E. An educational institution seeking a coach who is under contract to another educational institution is morally obligated first to contact the institution which holds the agreement with the coach and secure permission to negotiate with him.

F. A coach should not enter into negotiations with a second institution during the term of a contract without first notifying the institution which is a party to his contractual agreement, and he then should keep the first institution's administration informed concerning his negotiations.

G. No institution should engage the services of a coach prior to his release from any contractual obligations to another institution.

V

GAMBLING AND BRIBERY

Adopted October 23-25, 1961

A. College administrators are urged to redouble their efforts in counseling the student body at-large and athletes in particular as to the seriousness of the gambling problem. This is an unending and continual challenge and one to which we must constantly rededicate ourselves.

B. All institutions should warn their athletic squads regularly against the threat and corruption attached to the activities of gamblers; cite existing and applicable Federal, state and local laws; review the tragedy which has struck some students, and post pertinent messages on this subject to remind the student-athletes of these facts.

C. Institutional rules should provide that any student (athlete or non-athlete) shall be expelled from college for failure to report a solicitation to be a party to sports bribery; further, institutional regulations should provide that a student shall be expelled if he becomes an agent of the gambling industry through the process of distributing handicap information or handling bets.

[NOTE: Institutions should encourage local authorities to enact and enforce laws prohibiting this type of activity on the part of any citizen.]

D. Any additional steps that can be taken to make it more difficult for the briber to gain information or to make contact at the campus level should be undertaken.

E. In those states which do not have anti-bribery laws or existing laws are inadequate, member institutions are urged to take the leadership in petitioning state legislatures to pass strong legislation to deal with this subject.

Official Procedure Governing The N. C. A. A. Enforcement Program

*As approved and adopted by the Council and Convention of the
Association*

Individuals employed by or associated with member institutions for the administration, the conduct or the coaching of intercollegiate athletics are, in the final analysis, teachers of young people. Their responsibility is an affirmative one and they must do more than avoid improper conduct or questionable acts. Their own moral values must be so certain and positive that those younger and more pliable will be influenced by a fine example. Much more is expected of them than of the less critically placed citizen.

All representatives of educational institutions are expected to cooperate fully with the NCAA Committee on Infractions and Council to further the objectives of the Association and its enforcement program. The enforcement program should be considered as a joint enterprise requiring full and complete disclosure by all institutional representatives of any relevant information requested by the NCAA Committee on Infractions or Council during the course of an inquiry.

1. The Council shall designate a Committee on Infractions to serve as the fact-gathering agency of the Council. The Committee shall be composed of three members, one of whom shall serve as chairman.

2. All allegations and complaints relative to a member's violation of the legislation or regulations of the Association shall be channeled through the Executive Director to the Committee. The Committee, so far as practicable, shall make a thorough inquiry and investigation of all reasonably substantiated charges received from responsible sources. The Committee may conduct a preliminary inquiry to determine whether there is adequate evidence to warrant an official inquiry and, in conducting this inquiry, the Committee may use the services of a field investigator. It also may initiate an inquiry on its own motion when it has reasonable cause to believe that a member is or has been in violation of its obligations as a member of the Association.

3. If the Committee on Infractions determines that an allegation or complaint warrants an official inquiry, it shall direct a letter to the chief executive officer of the member involved (with copies to the faculty representative and athletic director of the member, to the executive officer of the conference of which the institution is a member, and to the Association Vice-President of the district in which the member is located) fully informing him of the matter under inquiry and requesting his cooperation to the end that the facts may be discovered. By this letter, the Committee shall call upon

the chief executive officer of the member involved for the disclosure of any relevant information and may require his appearance or the appearance of his representative before the Committee at a time and place which is mutually convenient, if such appearance is deemed necessary by the Committee. Similarly, a member which is subject to inquiry shall, upon its request, be given the opportunity to have representatives appear before the Committee. If an institution after request fails to meet with the Committee, to assist in its fact-finding function, such institution shall not be permitted to appear before the Council except upon recommendation of the Committee.

4. The Committee shall be obligated to submit a written summary statement to the Council on each case that has been subject to an official inquiry. If a violation is found for which the Committee recommends that the Council impose a penalty, a full report shall be submitted and it shall include:

- (a) A statement of the origin of the case.
- (b) A listing of the evidence before the Committee.
- (c) The findings of fact made by the Committee, its conclusions as to whether the member has been in violation of its obligations as a member and, if so, the particular respects in which the member has been in violation.
- (d) Disciplinary or corrective actions taken by the institution or conference or any other agency involved in the particular incident.
- (e) Related factors appropriate for consideration in judgment of the case.

The report of the Committee, less its recommendations if such are made, shall be made available to the member involved and it shall be notified that it is entitled to appear before the Council to challenge the findings of fact and the evidence upon which the report is based, to produce additional evidence and to argue such matters of Association law as may be involved. The Council shall not act upon the report of the Committee until the report has been forwarded to the member involved and the member has had an opportunity to appear before the Council. [NOTE: If the particular institution involved is a member of an allied conference, the Committee's report also shall be forwarded to the executive officer of the conference.]

Proposed Revision in Official Procedure Governing the NCAA Enforcement Program

5. The Constitution of the Association provides that disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination or suspension of membership may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof, provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem. As a guiding principle, the NCAA penalty should be broad if the violation or violations reflect a general disregard for the governing rules; in those instances in which the violation or violations are isolated and of relative insignificance, then the NCAA penalty shall be specific and limited.

Among the disciplinary measures, singly or in combination, which may be adopted by the Council are:

- (a) Reprimand and censure;
- (b) Probation for one year;
- (c) Probation for more than one year;
- (d) Probation and ineligibility for National Collegiate Championship events;
- (e) Probation and ineligibility for National Collegiate events and a specified list of invitational and post-season meets and tournaments; and
- (f) A member institution which has been found in violation and which, in the opinion of the Council, does not take appropriate disciplinary action against the head coach of the sport involved may be required to show cause why its membership in the Association should not be suspended or terminated. ["Appropriate disciplinary action" may include, for example, the prohibition of all recruiting in a specified sport for one year; the abatement of the head coach from any coaching, recruiting, or speaking engagements for one year; termination of the coaching contract of the head coach and any assistant coaches involved.]

In some instances, an institution is rendered ineligible to appear on the national football television series administered by the Association. When an institution is banned from national television appearances, the penalty shall specify that the institution may not enter into any contracts or agreements to appear on national television until the institution's probationary status has been terminated and it has been restored to full rights and privileges of membership.

When an institution has been found to be in violation of NCAA requirements, and the report reflects academic violations or questionable academic procedures, the Executive Director shall be authorized to forward a copy of the report to the appropriate regional accrediting agency.

If the Council, after a review of institutional or conference action taken in connection with a rule infraction, concludes that the corrective or punitive action taken by the institution or conference is representative of and consistent with NCAA policies and principles, the Council may exercise the discretion to take no further action. This shall not prevent the Council, however, from taking any punitive or corrective action which it deems advisable or warranted in any case. In cases of serious violations, the institution, conference and the NCAA all should take corrective or punitive action and the NCAA should not leave the investigation and discipline in such cases exclusively to an institution or conference.

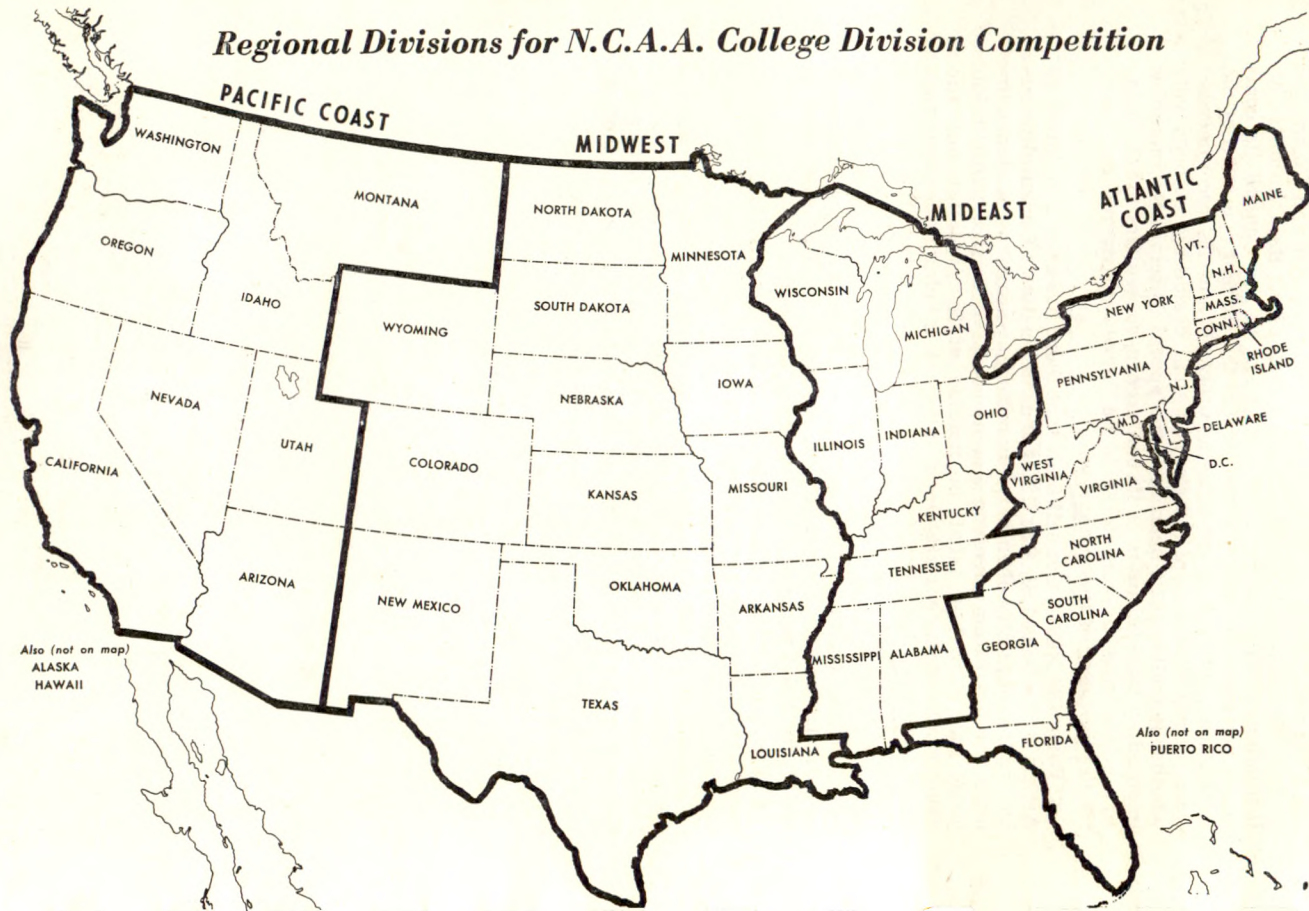
6. When a penalty has been imposed by the Council, there shall be no review of the penalty by the Council except upon a showing of newly-discovered evidence which is directly related to the Council's findings in the case, or that there was a prejudicial error in the procedure which was followed in the processing of the case by the Committee on Infractions or Council. Any institution which initiates such an appeal shall be required to submit a brief of its appeal at least 30 days prior to the Council meeting and furnish sufficient copies of the

brief for distribution to all members of the Council and Committee on Infractions; thereupon, the Council shall direct the Committee on Infractions to review the brief and report to the Council its comments pertinent to the brief, its views of the current operation of the institution's intercollegiate athletic program and its recommendations, if any. Thereupon, the Council shall decide by majority vote whether it shall grant a hearing of the appeal. Disciplinary measures imposed by the institution or its conference, subsequent to the Council's action, may be considered to be "newly-discovered evidence" for the purposes of this paragraph.

7. When the NCAA Council finds that there has been a violation of Article 3, Sections 1, 3, 4 or 10 of the Association's Constitution affecting the eligibility of an individual student-athlete or student-athletes, the institution involved and its conference (if the institution holds such affiliation) shall be notified of the violation and the name(s) of the student-athlete(s) involved, it being understood that if the institution (or its conference) fails to take action, the involved institution shall be cited to show cause why it should not be disciplined for failure to do so. It is understood that if an institution or its conference concludes that enforcement of the rule(s) would work an injustice on any student-athlete, an appeal shall be submitted to the Council and promptly acted upon by that body.

8. The Committee on Infractions and the Council shall treat all cases before them as confidential, except as provided above, until the same have been reported to the Council and announced by it. Any member of the Committee on Infractions or Council who is directly connected with an institution under inquiry shall not take part in any NCAA proceedings connected with the case before the Committee, if a member thereof, or the Council, if a member thereof.

Regional Divisions for N.C.A.A. College Division Competition



Competitive Classification of Member Institutions

(In reference to Article 4, Section 6, By-laws, pages 37-38)

University Division

District 1

- *Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts (UD—Tennis)
- Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts
- Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts
- *Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts (UD—Golf, Tennis)
- Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island
- *Central Connecticut State College, New Britain, Connecticut (UD—Cross-Country)
- *Connecticut, University of, Storrs, Connecticut (UD—all but Wrestling)
- Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire
- *Fairfield University, Fairfield, Connecticut (UD—Basketball)
- Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
- *Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts (UD—all but Swimming)
- *Maine, University of, Orono, Maine (UD—Basketball)
- *Massachusetts, University of, Amherst, Massachusetts (UD—all but Swimming and Wrestling)
- *New Hampshire, University of, Durham, New Hampshire (UD—Basketball)
- *Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts (UD—Cross-Country, Golf, Track & Field)
- Providence College, Providence, Rhode Island
- Rhode Island, University of, Kingston, Rhode Island
- *Vermont, University of, Burlington, Vermont (UD—all but Swimming)
- *Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut (UD—Golf, Swimming, Tennis, Wrestling)
- *Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts (UD—Swimming, Tennis)
- Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut

District 2

- *Bloomsburg State College, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania (UD—Wrestling)
- *Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania (UD—all but Swimming)
- Canisius College, Buffalo, New York
- Colgate University, Hamilton, New York
- *—Indicates institution prefers College Division in one or more sports.

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Classifications—UD
District 2

- Columbia University, New York, New York
- Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
- *Delaware, University of, Newark, Delaware (UD—Basketball)
- Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- *East Stroudsburg State College, East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania (UD—Wrestling)
- *Fairleigh Dickinson University, Rutherford, New Jersey (UD—all but Basketball)
- *Fordham University, New York, New York (UD—all but Swimming)
- *Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania (UD—Wrestling)
- *Gannon College, Erie, Pennsylvania (UD—Swimming)
- *Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. (UD—all but Swimming)
- *Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (UD—Basketball)
- *Iona College, New Rochelle, New York (UD—Basketball)
- *Ithaca College, Ithaca, New York (UD—Wrestling)
- *Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania (UD—Basketball)
- *LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (UD—all but Swimming)
- *Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania (UD—Basketball, Wrestling)
- *Lock Haven State College, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania (UD—Wrestling)
- *Manhattan College, New York, New York (UD—all but Swimming)
- *Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland (UD—Track & Field)
- *New York University, New York, New York (UD—all but Golf, Swimming, Tennis, Wrestling)
- *Niagara University, Niagara University, New York (UD—Basketball)
- Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania
- Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey
- *Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York (UD—Wrestling)
- *Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, New York (UD—Wrestling)
- Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey
- *St. Bonaventure University, Allegheny, New York (UD—all but Swimming)
- *St. Francis College, Brooklyn, New York (UD—Basketball)
- *St. Francis College, Loretto, Pennsylvania (UD—Basketball)
- *St. John's University, Jamaica, New York (UD—all but Golf, Swimming and Tennis)
- *St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (UD—Basketball)
- *St. Peter's College, Jersey City, New Jersey (UD—Basketball)
- Seton Hall University, South Orange, New Jersey
- *Shippensburg State College, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania (UD—Swimming and Wrestling)
- *Siena College, Loudonville, New York (UD—Golf)

- *Slippery Rock State College, Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania (UD—*Wrestling*)
- *State University College, Cortland, New York (UD—*Wrestling*)
Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York
- *Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (UD—*Basketball*)
U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York
U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland
Villanova University, Villanova, Pennsylvania
- *Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania (UD—*Wrestling*)
- *West Liberty State College, West Liberty, West Virginia (UD—*Wrestling*)
- *Yeshiva University, New York, New York (UD—*Tennis, Wrestling*)

District 3

- Alabama, University of, University, Alabama
- *American University, Washington, D. C. (UD—*Basketball*)
- Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama
- *Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tennessee (UD—*Basketball*)
- *Citadel The, Charleston, South Carolina (UD—*Basketball, Wrestling*)
Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina
Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina
Duke University, Durham, North Carolina
East Carolina College, Greenville, North Carolina (UD—*Basketball*)
- *East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee (UD—*Basketball*)
- *Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Kentucky (UD—*Basketball*)
Florida, University of, Gainesville, Florida
Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida
Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina
George Washington University, Washington, D. C.
Georgia, University of, Athens, Georgia
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia
- *Georgia State College, Atlanta, Georgia (UD—*all but Basketball*)
Kentucky, University of, Lexington, Kentucky
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
- *Louisville, University of, Louisville, Kentucky (UD—*Basketball and Swimming*)
Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana
Maryland, University of, College Park, Maryland
Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee
Miami, University of, Coral Gables, Florida
- *Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee (UD—*Basketball*)
Mississippi, University of, University, Mississippi
Mississippi State University, State College, Mississippi
- *Morehead State College, Morehead, Kentucky (UD—*Basketball*)
- *Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky (UD—*all but Golf and Swimming*)
North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Classifications—UD

District 3

- North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina
 Richmond, University of, Richmond, Virginia
 South Carolina, University of, Columbia, South Carolina
 *Southern Mississippi, University of, Hattiesburg, Mississippi (UD—
all but Basketball)
 Tennessee, University of, Knoxville, Tennessee
 *Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, Tennessee (UD—
all but Cross-Country and Track and Field)
 Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee
 Virginia, University of, Charlottesville, Virginia
 *Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia (UD—*Basketball*)
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia
 Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina
 *Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Kentucky (UD—
all but Swimming and Wrestling)
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia
 William and Mary, College of, Williamsburg, Virginia

District 4

- Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio (UD—*Wrestling*)
 *Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana—(UD—*Golf*)
 Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio
 *Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana (UD—*Basketball*)
 Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio (UD—*Track and Field*)
 Dayton, University of, Dayton, Ohio
 DePaul University, Chicago, Illinois
 Detroit, University of, Detroit, Michigan
 Illinois, University of, Champaign, Illinois
 Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
 *Indiana State College, Terre Haute, Indiana (UD—*Wrestling*)
 Iowa, University of, Iowa City, Iowa
 Kent State University, Kent, Ohio
 *Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois (UD—*Basketball*)
 Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
 Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia
 Miami University, Oxford, Ohio
 Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor, Michigan
 Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan
 Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis, Minnesota
 *Moorhead State College, Moorhead, Minnesota (UD—*Wrestling*)
 *North Central College, Naperville, Illinois (UD—*Swimming*)
 Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois
 Notre Dame, University of, Notre Dame, Indiana
 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
 Ohio University, Athens, Ohio
 Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana
 *Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois (UD—*Cross-
 Country, Swimming, Tennis, Track and Field, Wrestling*)
 Toledo, University of, Toledo, Ohio
 *Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan (UD—*all but Basket-
 ball, Swimming, Tennis*)
 *Western Illinois University, Macomb, Illinois (UD—*Golf*)

Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan
Wisconsin, University of, Madison, Wisconsin
Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio

District 5

- *Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois (UD—all but *Swimming, Wrestling*)

Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati, Ohio
Colorado, University of, Boulder, Colorado
Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska
Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa
Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa
Kansas, University of, Lawrence, Kansas
Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas
Missouri, University of, Columbia, Missouri
Nebraska, University of, Lincoln, Nebraska
North Texas State University, Denton, Texas
Oklahoma, University of, Norman, Oklahoma
Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma
St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri
Tulsa, University of, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Wichita State University, Wichita, Kansas

District 6

- *Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Texas (UD—*Cross-Country, Track and Field*)

Arkansas, University of, Fayetteville, Arkansas
Baylor University, Waco, Texas

- *Centenary College, Shreveport, Louisiana (UD—*Basketball*)

- *Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas (UD—*Basketball*)

Houston, University of, Houston, Texas
New Mexico State University, University Park, New Mexico

- *Pan American College, Edinburg, Texas (UD—*Tennis*)

Rice University, Houston, Texas
Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas
Texas, University of, Austin, Texas

Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas
Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas
Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas

- *Texas Western College, El Paso, Texas (UD—*Basketball, Golf, Swimming*)

- *Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas (UD—*Tennis*)

West Texas State University, Canyon, Texas

District 7

- *Adams State College, Alamosa, Colorado (UD—*Wrestling*)

Arizona, University of, Tucson, Arizona
Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona
Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah

- *Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado (UD—*Golf*)

- *Colorado State College, Greeley, Colorado (UD—*Wrestling*)

Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado
Denver, University of, Denver, Colorado
Idaho, University of, Moscow, Idaho

Classifications—UD

District 7

- *Idaho State University, Pocatello, Idaho (UD—Basketball, Cross-Country, Track and Field)
- *Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana (UD—Basketball, Track and Field, Wrestling)
- *Montana, University of, Missoula, Montana (UD—Basketball, Cross-Country, Track and Field)
- New Mexico, University of, Albuquerque, New Mexico
- U. S. Air Force Academy, USAF Academy, Colorado
- Utah, University of, Salt Lake City, Utah
- Utah State University, Logan, Utah
- *Weber State College, Ogden, Utah (UD—Basketball)
- Wyoming, University of, Laramie, Wyoming

District 8

- *California State College at Los Angeles, California (UD—Golf, Track and Field)
- California, University of, Berkeley, California
- California, University of, Los Angeles, California
- *California, University of, Santa Barbara, California (UD—Basketball)
- *Fresno State College, Fresno, California (UD—Golf, Track and Field)
- *George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, California (UD—Basketball)
- Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington
- *Loyola University, Los Angeles, California (UD—all but Swimming)
- *Occidental College, Los Angeles, California (UD—Cross-Country, Track and Field)
- Oregon, University of, Eugene, Oregon
- Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon
- *Pacific, University of the, Stockton, California (UD—all but Swimming)
- Portland, University of, Portland, Oregon
- *St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, California (UD—Basketball)
- *San Diego State College, San Diego, California (UD—Golf)
- San Francisco, University of, San Francisco, California
- *San Jose State College, San Jose, California (UD—all but Swimming)
- *Santa Clara, University of, Santa Clara, California (UD—all but Swimming, Wrestling)
- Seattle University, Seattle, Washington
- Southern California, University of, Los Angeles, California
- Stanford University, Stanford, California
- Washington, University of, Seattle, Washington
- Washington State University, Pullman, Washington

College Division

District 1

- American International College, Springfield, Massachusetts
- Assumption College, Worcester, Massachusetts
- Babson Institute, Babson Park, Massachusetts
- Bates College, Lewiston, Maine
- Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine

Bridgeport, University of, Bridgeport, Connecticut
Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, Massachusetts
Castleton State College, Castleton, Vermont
Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts
Colby College, Waterville, Maine
Hartford, University of, Hartford Connecticut
Lowell Technological Institute, Lowell, Massachusetts
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Merrimack College, North Andover, Massachusetts
Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont
Nasson College, Springvale, Maine
Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont
Quinnipiac College, Hamden, Connecticut
St. Anselm's College, Manchester, New Hampshire
St. Michael's College, Winooski, Vermont
Southern Connecticut State College, New Haven, Connecticut
Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts
Stonehill College, North Easton, Massachusetts
Suffolk University, Boston, Massachusetts
Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut
Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts
U. S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut
Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Massachusetts

District 2

Adelphi College, Garden City, New York
Albright College, Reading, Pennsylvania
Alfred University, Alfred, New York
Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania
Bluefield State College, Bluefield, West Virginia
Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York
Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York
Catholic University of Puerto Rico,
Avenida Hostes-Ponce, Puerto Rico
Cheyney State College, Cheyney, Pennsylvania
City College of New York, New York, New York
Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, New York
College of South Jersey, Camden, New Jersey
Delaware State College, Dover, Delaware
Delaware Valley College, Doylestown, Pennsylvania
Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania
Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania
Fairleigh Dickinson University at Madison, New Jersey
Glassboro State College, Glassboro, New Jersey
Grove City College, Grove City, Pennsylvania
Hamilton College, Clinton, New York
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia
Hartwick College, Oneonta, New York
Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania
Hobart College, Geneva, New York
Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York
Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Hunter College, Bronx, New York

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Classifications—CD
District 2

Indiana State College, Indiana, Pennsylvania
Inter American University, San German, Puerto Rico
Jersey City State College, Jersey City, New Jersey
Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania
King's College, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
Kutztown State College, Kutztown, New York
Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pennsylvania
LeMoyne College, Syracuse, New York
Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania
Long Island University, Brooklyn, New York
Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pennsylvania
Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Maryland
Millersville State College, Millersville, Pennsylvania
Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, New Jersey
Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania
New York Maritime College, New York, New York
Pace College, New York, New York
Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pennsylvania
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Post, C. W. College, Greenvale, New York
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York
Puerto Rico, University of, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
Puerto Rico A & M College, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico
Queens College, Flushing, New York
Rider College, Trenton, New Jersey
Rochester, University of, Rochester, New York
Rutgers College of South Jersey, Camden, New Jersey
St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York
Scranton, University of, Scranton, Pennsylvania
State University College, Brockport, New York
State University College, Buffalo, New York
State University College, Fredonia, New York
State University College, Geneseo, New York
State University College, New Paltz, New York
State University College, Oneonta, New York
State University College, Oswego, New York
State University College, Plattsburg, New York
State University College, Potsdam, New York
State University of New York, Albany, New York
State University of New York, Buffalo, New York
Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey
Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania
Thiel College, Greenville, Pennsylvania
Trenton State College, Trenton, New Jersey
Union College, Schenectady, New York
U. S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, New York
Upsala College, East Orange, New Jersey
Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pennsylvania

Wagner College, Staten Island, New York
Washington & Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania
West Chester State College, West Chester, Pennsylvania
Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania
Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

District 3

Alabama A & M College, Normal, Alabama
Alabama State College, Montgomery, Alabama
Alcorn A&M College, Lorman, Mississippi
Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina
Baltimore, University of, Baltimore, Maryland
Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky
Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, North Carolina
Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina
Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida
Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia
Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky
Chattanooga, University of, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia
Delta State College, Cleveland, Mississippi
Elizabeth City State Teachers College,
Elizabeth City, North Carolina
Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia
Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, North Carolina
Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee
Florence State College, Florence, Alabama
Florida A&M University, Tallahassee, Florida
Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Florida
Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia
Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.
Grambling College, Grambling, Louisiana
Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, Virginia
Jackson State College, Jackson, Mississippi
Jacksonville College, Jacksonville, Florida
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland
Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, North Carolina
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky
Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tennessee
Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee
LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee
Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina
Louisiana College, Pineville, Louisiana
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, Louisiana
Loyola College, Baltimore, Maryland
Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Virginia
Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee
McNeese State College, Lake Charles, Louisiana
Mercer University, Macon, Georgia
Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi

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Classifications—CD
District 3

Mississippi College, Clinton, Mississippi
Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia
Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia
Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland
Nicholls State College, Thibodaux, Louisiana
North Carolina A & T College, Greensboro, North Carolina
North Carolina College, Durham, North Carolina
Northeast Louisiana State College, Monroe, Louisiana
Northwestern State College, Natchitoches, Louisiana
Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Georgia
Old Dominion College, Norfolk, Virginia
Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Virginia
Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia
Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida
St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, North Carolina
St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Virginia
Savannah State College, Savannah, Georgia
Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina
South, University of the, Sewanee, Tennessee
South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, South Carolina
Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond, Louisiana
Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Southwestern College, Memphis, Tennessee
Southwestern Louisiana, University of, Lafayette, Louisiana
Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama
Stetson University, DeLand, Florida
Stillman College, Tuscaloosa, Alabama
Tennessee A&I State University, Nashville, Tennessee
Tennessee, University of, Martin, Tennessee
Towson State College, Baltimore, Maryland
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky
Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
Union University, Jackson, Tennessee
Villa Madonna College, Covington, Kentucky
Virginia State College, Norfolk, Virginia
Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia
Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia
Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland
Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia
Western Maryland College, Westminster, Maryland
Winston-Salem State College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

District 4

Adrian College, Adrian, Michigan
Akron, University of, Akron, Ohio
Albion College, Albion, Michigan
Alma College, Alma, Michigan
Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, Michigan
Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio
Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois
Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin
Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Michigan
Capital University, Columbus, Ohio

Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota
Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin
Carthage College, Kenosha, Wisconsin
Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio
Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan
Chicago, University of, Chicago, Illinois
Chicago Teachers College, Chicago, Illinois
Cleveland State University, Cleveland, Ohio
Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois
Denison University, Granville, Ohio
DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana
Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Illinois
Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Michigan
Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Illinois
Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana
Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota
Hamline University, St. Paul, Minnesota
Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio
Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio
Hope College, Holland, Michigan
Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois
Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois
John Carroll University, Cleveland, Ohio
Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan
Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio
Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois
Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois
Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin
Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota
MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Illinois
Mankato State College, Mankato, Minnesota
Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio
Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Michigan
Minnesota, University of, Duluth, Minnesota
Monmouth College, Monmouth, Illinois
Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio
Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio
North Park College, Chicago, Illinois
Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois
Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio
Olivet College, Olivet, Michigan
Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio
Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin
Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois
St. Joseph's College, Rensselaer, Indiana
St. Norbert College, West DePere, Wisconsin
St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota
St. Procopius College, Lisle, Illinois
St. Thomas, College of, St. Paul, Minnesota
Steubenville, College of, Steubenville, Ohio
Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana
Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana

Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio
Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois
Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio
Wisconsin, University of, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Wisconsin State College, Superior, Wisconsin
Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio
Wooster, College of, Wooster, Ohio
Youngstown University, Youngstown, Ohio

District 5

Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota
Buena Vista College, Storm Lake, Iowa
Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Missouri
Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa
Doane College, Crete, Nebraska
Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa
Iowa, State College of, Cedar Falls, Iowa
Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas
Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri
Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa
Luther College, Decorah, Iowa
Missouri, University of, Rolla, Missouri
Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa
Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Nebraska
North Dakota, University of, Grand Forks, North Dakota
North Dakota State University, Fargo, North Dakota
Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, Missouri
Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville, Missouri
Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa
South Dakota, University of, Vermillion, South Dakota
South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota
Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, Missouri
Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Missouri
Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa
Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa
Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri
William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri

District 6

Arkansas AM & N College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Arkansas State College, State College, Arkansas
Arlington State College, Arlington, Texas
Austin College, Sherman, Texas
Bishop College, Dallas, Texas
Eastern New Mexico, University of, Portales, New Mexico
Lamar State College of Technology, Beaumont, Texas
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas
Prairie View A & M College, Prairie View, Texas
Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas
Western New Mexico University, Silver City, New Mexico
Wiley College, Marshall, Texas

District 7

Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado
Ft. Lewis College, Durango, Colorado
Regis College, Denver, Colorado
Southern Colorado State College, Pueblo, Colorado
Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado
Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah

District 8

Alaska, University of, College, Alaska
Biola College, La Mirada, California
California State College at Fullerton, California
California, University of, Davis, California
California, University of, Riverside, California
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California
California State College, Hayward, California
California State College at Long Beach, California
California State Polytechnic College, Pomona, California
California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo
California Western University, San Diego, California
Chapman College, Orange, California
Chico State College, Chico, California
Claremont-Harvey Mudd Colleges, Claremont, California
Hawaii, University of, Honolulu, Hawaii
Humboldt State College, Arcata, California
Nevada, University of, Reno, Nevada
Nevada Southern University, Las Vegas, Nevada
Oregon College of Education, Monmouth, Oregon
Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, Washington
Pomona College, Claremont, California
Portland State College, Portland, Oregon
Puget Sound, University of, Tacoma, Washington
Redlands, University of, Redlands, California
Sacramento State College, Sacramento, California
San Diego, University of, San Diego, California
San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California
San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California
Seattle Pacific College, Seattle, Washington
Sonoma State College, Cotati, California
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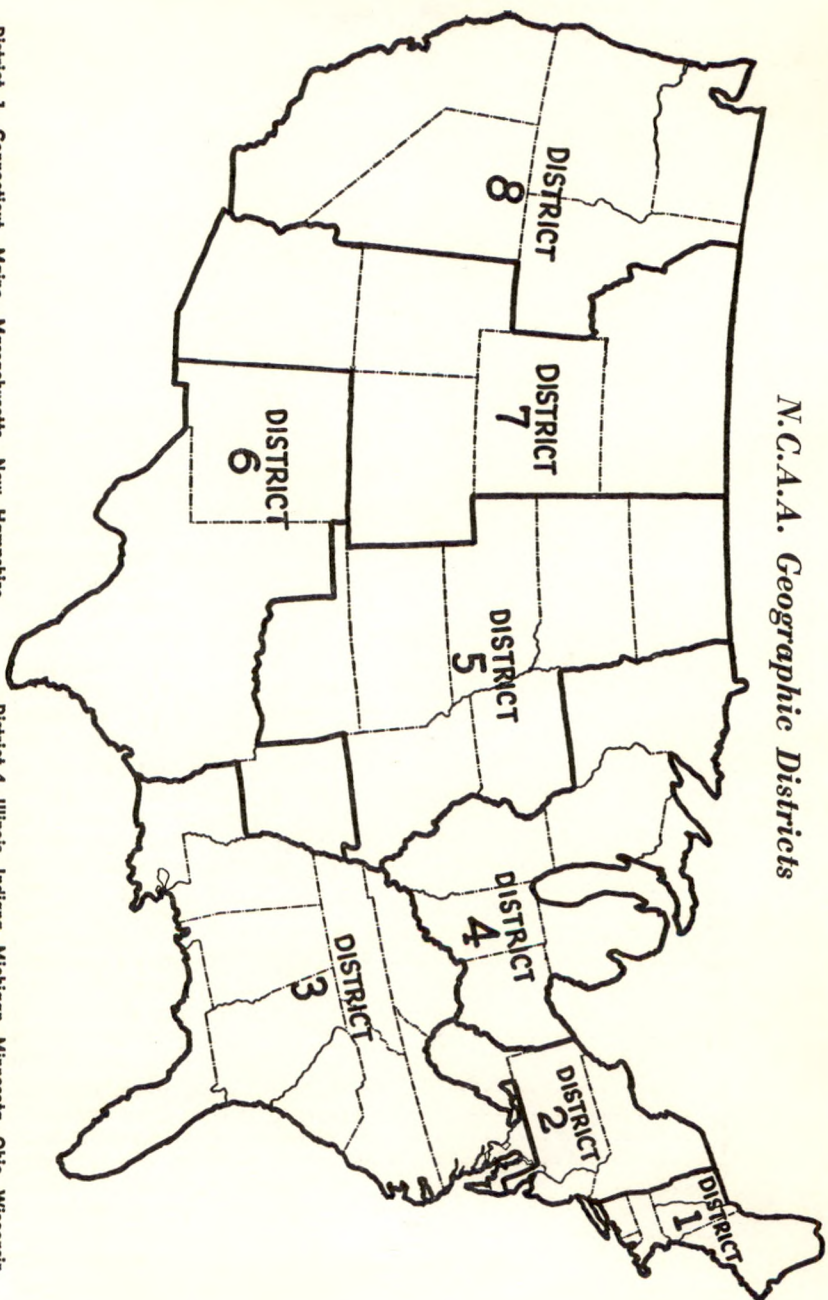
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Geographic Districts
NCAA Map

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District 2, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, West Virginia.
District 3, Alabama, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia.

District 4, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.
District 5, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota.
District 6, Arkansas, New Mexico, Texas.
District 7, Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Utah, Wyoming.
District 8, Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. (Revised: 1-8-60—1-13-65)